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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Fair weather or foul, The Great British Summer begins tomorrow in a special 10-page *Saturday*. Philip Howard and his fellow critics compile a holiday reading list and Jane MacQuitty, wine correspondent, mixes summer cocktails. The travel page heads north by motorhome and a new series on weekend breaks starts in the border country. Out of doors, there is advice on house painting and the gardening column considers lawn maintenance. Also included in the section published each Saturday with *The Times* are news and views of the coming week's events in the arts and an extensive guide to bank holiday activities. There are three prizes of £50 to be won in a jumbo crossword competition and an alternative set of concise clues [and answers] for the non-competitive.

Go-ahead for RAF superjet

British Aerospace have been given the go-ahead for the prototype of a supersonic fighter for the RAF, it was announced from the Paris air show yesterday. Up to £70m will come from the Government and the rest from firms in this country, West Germany and Italy.

Reforms sought in education

A group of leading industrialists and academics has called for reform of sixth-form and university education, which they say has become too specialized. They want broader-based courses, giving more suitable general preparation for employment Page 3

Crossed line

Russia has rejected President Reagan's proposals for improving the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington. Tass said the idea was intended to divert attention from the MX missile Pershing funds, page6

Stocks boost

The stock market continued to gain with the *Financial Times* Index rising 5.6 points to a record 706.2. The pound was 1.45 cents up against the dollar at $1.60 Page 19

Russia with love

The three Greenham Common peace women who have been in Russia for a week say they intend to return in September with a much larger group and meet Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader Peace visit, page 7

Shaping up

One hundred turned up for the "Miss Warsaw Region" contest, among them secretaries, truant schoolgirls and strippers. Poland was back in the body beautiful business after 25 years Page 6

Loner's gift

Betty Trask, the writer who has left £400,000 for an annual fiction award, spent many years as a recluse in a small terrace house, relying on neighbours to bring her food Page 2

United's Cup

Manchester United won last night's FA Cup final replay, beating Brighton 4-0 at Wembley. It was the biggest winning margin since the Second World War Page 23

Labour defence split 'could cost election'

● Mr Callaghan's rejection of Labour's non-nuclear defence policy angered party organizers and brought a claim that he could cost Labour the election

● The former Labour prime minister stood by his speech on defence despite the anger it has caused in his party (Page 5)

● Mr Foot denied that the question of Labour's leadership was at stake and that a vote of confidence had been taken on the issue

● The Prime Minister said that Labour's policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament was "dangerous nonsense" and makes the prospect of war more likely

By Julian Haviland and Anthony Bevins

Mr James Callaghan's rejection of the Labour Party's non-nuclear defence policy caused resentment and confusion yesterday among the party's campaign planners and brought him bitter rebukes from prominent members of the party's national executive committee.

Mr Alex Kitson, the former party chairman, said Mr Callaghan's speech in Cardiff on Wednesday, in which he said that Britain should not give up Polaris submarines unilaterally, could cost Labour the election.

Mr Sam McCluskie, the present chairman, said that when Mr Callaghan was leader, if anybody stepped outside the manifesto as he had done, he would have slapped him over *the knuckles hard.*

At Labour's campaign press conference, where Mr Michael Foot made and emergency *appearance to reduce the* impact of Mr Callaghan's apostasy, Mr James Mortimer, the general secretary, betrayed the party's nervousness by suggesting that Mr Foot's leadership had been called in question at a meeting of the campaign committee.

Mr Mortimer, normally sure-footed, astonished reporters by volunteering the news that when the committee met an hour before "we were all insistent: Michael Foot is the *leader of the Party, speaks for* the Party, and we support the manifesto".

It looked like a classic gaffe, and reporters wondered if the leadership question was deliberately raised and a vote sought. Mr Foot had to explain, in embarrassment, that no question had arisen: the committee was only dealing with some of the foolish suggestions in some of the newspapers.

Concern about the effect of Mr Callaghan's speech was voiced by Mr John Golding as soon as the campaign committee assembled yesterday. As well as Mr Foot, Mr McCluskie and Mr Mortimer, Mr Peter Shore, Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr David Basnett were present.

They readily agreed with Mr Golding that the speech could not be ignored, and Mr Foot decided to go before the press and speak as Mr Golding advised him: "To hell with Jim Callaghan! You are the leader of the party and that is all that matters. *We have agreed our* policy. It is in the manifesto, and we all support the manifesto."

Mr Foot was advised to point out that Mr Callaghan was on the right side and had urged his audience to vote Labour.

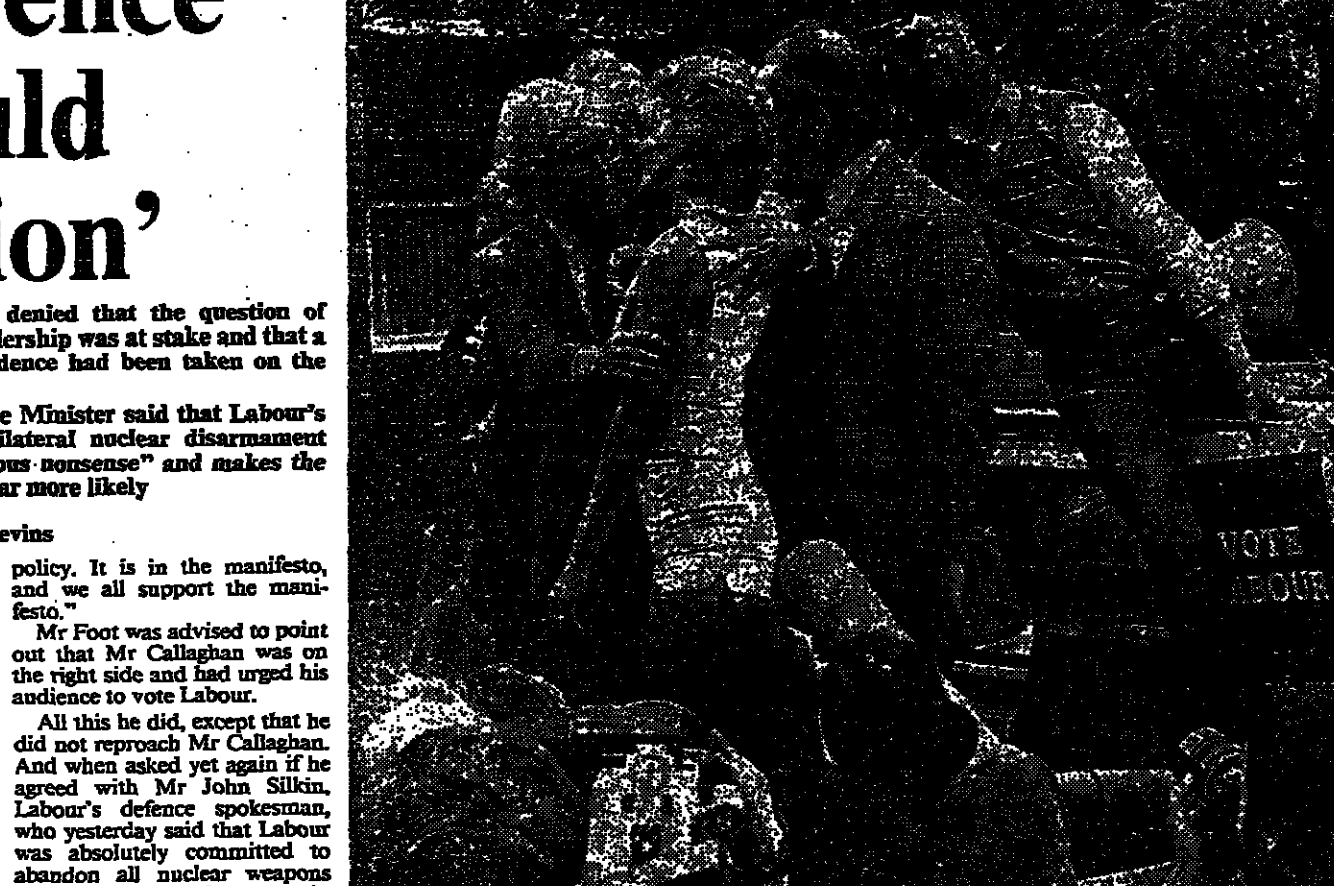
All this he did, except that he did not reproach Mr Callaghan. And when asked yet again if he agreed with Mr John Silkin, Labour's defence spokesman, who yesterday said that Labour was absolutely committed to abandon all nuclear weapons within five years, Mr Foot again chose not to answer directly. He said he had made it clear that *the party* was abiding by the manifesto.

Others had no compunction in reproaching the former party leader and Prime Minister. Mr Kitson, who is chairman of Labour's international committee, said in Great Yarmouth that Mr Callaghan "lost us the 1979 election with his five per cent wages policy, and he could be costing us this one."

Mr Kitson, although an out-and-out unilateralist and on the far left of the party, is loyal to *the Foot-Healey joint leadership* and the manifesto compromise which talks of unilateralism and multilateralism going in hand in hand.

He did not criticize Mr Healey for saying guardedly

Continued on back page, col 6



Embracing the feminine vote: Mr Foot encounters Miss Michelle Hardwood during an election drive in London. Photograph: Bill Warhurst.

Polls asking wrong questions, Foot says

By David Felton

Mr Michael Foot last night dismissed as a "piece of nonsense" reports that Labour's campaign committee had met to pass a vote of confidence in his leadership. But it was clear during a campaigning tour of south London suburbs that the *responsibilities* of leadership were weighing heavily on him.

The Labour leader said there had been a "misapprehension" *about what had happened at the* campaign committee meeting. "There was no such question [of the leadership] at stake. What we were trying to do was to get on with the job of seeing how we can best present our policies to the electorate".

Mr Foot, who was speaking on the Thames Television *TV Eye* programme, was asked whether he agreed that his leadership was one of the main reasons for the party's poor showing in the opinion polls. He *replied:* "We have got troubles" but added that he believed poll researchers were asking the wrong questions.

A *Harris Research Centre* poll commissioned for the programme showed that the Tories have a 15 per cent lead over Labour, compared with a 10 per cent lead in a poll for the same programme last week. In the latest sample 1,034 voters *at 35 different* points were interviewed on Tuesday and Wednesday.

LATEST OPINION POLLS

Sample taken May 24/25 by Harris for TV Eye

Conservatives	48%
Labour	33%
Alliance	18%
Others	1%

Sample taken on May 23/24/25 by Marplan for the Guardian

Conservatives	47.5%
Labour	32.5%
Alliance	19%
Others	1%

In an arduous and poorly-organized *tour of south London* constituencies, Mr Foot spent much of the time trying to avoid questions from television and newspaper reporters about the leadership issue.

He insisted that the main issue in the election was "jobs, jobs, jobs". But he had little time to speak to voters because of the tight schedule and the late running of his programme.

Tory leader praised by Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

President Reagan yesterday entered the British election campaign by making statements in praise of Mrs Thatcher which seem certain to boost the Prime Minister's election prospects.

In an interview with six foreign television journalists on the eve of the Williamsburg economic summit, the President expressed *his admiration* and respect for Mrs Thatcher and welcomed her determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain.

He also said that she retained "a sort of veto power" over the firing of the cruise missiles The President and Mrs Thatcher have long been mutual *admirers of each other and they* are known to see eye-to-eye on most key political and economic issues. However, the fact that *President Reagan* allowed himself to speak about her in a way which, if it had happened in an American election would be tantamount to an endorsement of a candidate, is certain to raise eyebrows in London, as well as Washington.

Labour moderates 'caved in'

Thatcher exploits defence split

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party's dilemma over its defence policy was exploited to the full by the Prime Minister last night when she said that Labour's support for unilateral nuclear disarmament made the prospect of war more likely.

Speaking at Harrogate, Mrs Thatcher said that some of Labour's leaders knew that its defence policy was a dangerous nonsense. Quoting from the Labour Party Manifesto she said "but it is here and they voted for it."

Mrs Thatcher said that the Labour Party took peace for granted. "So much for granted that they are prepared to put our security at risk; they would abandon our nuclear deterrent, slash our defence forces and throw out American nuclear bases which have helped to protect the peace so well and for so long."

But rather than concentrating her attack on Labour's left-*wingers, the Prime Minister* blamed Labour's moderates for "caving-in" and allowing the Left to impose its will.

Labour, she said, was no longer the party of Gaitskell. Turning Gaitskell's famous "Fight, fight and fight again" speech against the present party leadership, Mrs Thatcher said that the so-called moderates had allowed the extremist left to win "and it has won, and won and won again".

Mrs Thatcher went on: "*Gaitskell* would not have given away, but he belonged to a different party. He belonged to the old Labour Party where the Trots were banned and the militant tendency fought under its own colours. He had the courage of his convictions, but when it mattered today's so-called moderates caved-in."

Mr Michael Foot said at Labour's campaign press conference at Westminster yesterday that "a considerable chunk" was omitted from yesterday's editions of *The Times* of the text of his considered statement on Labour defence policy in a speech at Birmingham on Tuesday. The issued text of his speech contains some 650 words, of which some 180 dealt with Conservative policy.

The remaining passages, dealing with Labour policy, were printed in full except for 18 words which had been printed in *The Times* the previous day. They are here reprinted: "Labour will cancel Trident and stop cruise and move towards the establishment of an effective non-nuclear defence policy."

Some of Labour's leaders now tried to pretend that plain words had no meaning and that the manifesto commitment to establishing a non-nuclear policy in the lifetime of the next Parliament could be overlooked, she said. Mrs Thatcher added: "It can't. It's there." She said that was the policy which Labour would implement and they *must never get the chance.* Everyone wanted peace. Weakness led to war. It was defenceless nations which were overrun. The sight of easy pickings tempted the aggressor.

"So if the Labour Party were to dismantle our defences and turn Britain's strength to weakness they would take the vey action which would threaten the peace which we have worked so hard to preserve. Labour's one-sided disarmament makes war more likely. By taking peace for granted they encourage the warlike and tempt the aggressor."

To anyone tempted to vote for Labour, she said that Labour no longer stood for the traditions and liberties which made Britain great. The Conservatives had stayed true to *those traditions and liberties.*

Mrs Thatcher said that Britain was determined to keep the peace by making sure that no one dared risk making war, but Britain was prepared, even anxious, to disarm, provided the Soviets disarmed too, and provided they retained a balance of arms that could be verified.

Widening her attack on the Labour Party, she said that its leaders were brave enough in the battle of words, yet when it came to the real battle for economic survival and lasting prosperity they had no stomach for the fight. Their Manifesto confirmed that in the end Labour always ran away. They were running away from the need to defend their country, fleeing from the reform of the unions, running out of Europe.

Opposite views of tension in Middle East

Israelis dig in and step up readiness

From Christopher Walker, Jabal Bayada, Lebanon

Despite, or perhaps because of last week's US negotiated pact between Israel and Lebanon, unmistakable signs of preparations for war are now clearly visible on either side of the tenuous, twisting ceasefire line between Israel and Syria which cuts through occupied Lebanon.

This week, both armies have been systematically boosting their forces and increasing their preparedness in a way not seen since the fierce fighting in the Bekaa Valley halted last July. Israel has dispatched hundreds of men and scores of armoured vehicles northwards in a new alert called in anticipation of the large Syrian manoeuvres which Israeli officers predict will take place in the Golan Heights over the next 72 hours.

Here in *one* of the Israeli positions closest to the Syrian capital of Damascus, a mere 18 miles away, Israeli soldiers – *stripped to the waist in the* midday sun and assisted by giant bulldozers – have been busy piling huge boulders on to new fortifications, which, when complete, will tower a protective 30 ft above their billets.

Senior Israeli officers are only too aware of the bitter irony that such an alert, and intense fortification work, should be *set in train* less than two weeks since Israel signed an agreement designed to get its troops out of Lebanon where 485 have so far died since the invasion last June 6.

In the distance, on hillsides reaching down into the fertile Bekaa, the appearance of the countryside offered a ready explanation why the Israelis *are fortifying* their positions with such vigour, and one reason why the roads north to Lebanon were yesterday clogged with Israeli military traffic.

As far as the eye could see, the Syrian-held territory was scarred with the marks of tank revetments, new artillery positions, and supply roads. "They may be defensive in nature, but such earthworks can be made offensive in a flash", an Israeli officer said. "That is why Israel is taking these precautions – we are not to play the game by the Syrian rules."

The prospect of renewed combat has increased ominously as the result of Syria's attempt on Wednesday to shoot down Israeli warplanes on a regular reconnaissance mission over Lebanon. A tough official statement from Israel's military spokesman described the incident as "a clear violation of the ceasefire between Israel and Syria."

PLO loses out, page 12

Army chief relaxes in Damascus

From Robert Fisk Damascus

War fever is one thing, but preparations for war are quite another. That, at least, is the lesson to be drawn in Damascus over the past 24 hours, where the government-controlled press has warned Israel of the dire consequences *of a further* conflict, while the Syrian Army commander in Lebanon has been sipping beer in one of Damascus' best hotels.

It one relied upon the Syrian prsss for information, of course, one might think differently. "Syria will not back down," the newspaper *Al Baath* – the organ of the ruling Baath party – announced yesterday.

But the physical evidence of any forthcoming war remains rather slim. United Nations observers around Golan say privately that "contrary to reports from Israel, the Syrian Army is not planning or carrying out any manoeuvres in their area." In the past 24 hours, they have logged only three *over-flights* of Syrian territory, all by Israeli jets carrying out reconnaissance missions.

Although there are rumours in Damascus that reservists are to be called up before the end of the month, there has been no further reinforcement of Syrian troops in the Bekaa Valley

First skirmishes in battle for P & O

By Jonathan Clare

The opening salvos in the £290m battle for control of P&O the shipping and construction company, fired yesterday at *the London headquarters of the* Office of Fair Trading (OFT).

Trafalgar House, the shipping and property group run by Mr Nigel Broackes, announced its takeover attempt of the company, chaired by Lord Inchcape, on Tuesday. P&O said immediately it would strenuously resist Trafalgar.

The directors of both companies yesterday met the deputy director general of the OFT, Miss Elizabeth Llewelyn-Smith, to put their preliminary cases.

The OFT will decide in about three weeks whether it should advise the Trade Secretary to *refer* the case for investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

There is widespread belief in the City that the bid will be referred because of its size and the strategic implications.

The OFT yesterday asked Trafalgar *about the philosophy* behind its business and particularly about the cargo side of its shipping operations. He has agreed *to make further detailed* written submissions but both sides are likely to return to the OFT for more talks.

Last night Mr Oliver Brooks, P&O's managing director, said his company would also make written submissions but would prefer not to discuss what the OFT had asked him. "Other government departments are involved, though would rather not say which," he said.

If Trafalgar wins control it is likely to float off P&O's banking arm – Twentieth Century Banking Corporation – as a quoted company.

Business News, page 19

Bomb explodes in centre of Bloemfontein

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

A bomb exploded in the centre of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, yesterday at 12.50 pm, destroying or damaging a number of cars and blowing out windows in buildings. No one was reported killed or injured.

Last Friday a car bomb killed 18 people and injured more then 200 in central Pretoria. The underground African National Congress later claimed that the bomb had been planted by its guerrillas and had been aimed at a military target.

Neither the ANC nor any other *organization* has yet claimed responsibility for the Bloemfontein explosion.

Policeman and milkman die in Ulster shootings

From Richard Ford Belfast

A police reservist and a milkman were killed in separate gun attacks in Northern Ireland yesterday amid fears that violence will increase in the last two weeks of the general election campaign.

Constable Colin Carson was killed while manning a checkpoint at the police station in Cookstown, co Tyrone. Fifty minutes earlier, as Mr Trevor Close, aged 34, made a regular delivery to a shop in north Belfast, two men fired five shots at him at close range

Mr Close, who was married with two children, was thought to have had links with the Irish Republic Socialist Party.

People Express granted licence

By Michael Baily Transport Editor

A new era of cheap Atlantic air fares opens today when the £99 People Express Jumbo jet takes off from Gatwick after an unexpected overnight climb-down by the British Government in bilateral talks with the United States yesterday.

Telephones at the airline's offices in Gatwick and New York were flooded with calls as soon *as it became known* that Britain had agreed to the service.

The first flight by chartered Boeing 747 was expected *to* arrive at Gatwick at 6.55 this morning with all its 434 seats full after an overnight flight from New York. Seats were *also* expected to be full for the return flight at 10.25 this morning.

Flights are heavily booked for weeks ahead, despite the uncertainty of recent days when Britain dragged its feet over licence.

In New York, Mr Harold Paretti, the airline's head of operations, said that the new service marked a "major step forward in international aviation". In London, Sir Freddie Laker said that he was "thrilled and delighted".

At Gatwick, People Express said: "We are very excited, and deeply grateful to the British Department of Trade for *going* into late-night sessions to grant the licence". The service would be a "big success", *especially for* students and families.

The British Government's delay in granting the licence collapsed inexplicably late on Wednesday night.

The American delegation clarified the application of domestic anti-trust laws to international avaition, and

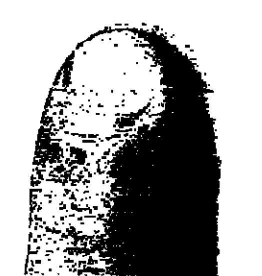


postponed for a week subpoenas requiring documents from British Airways and British Caledonian for the grand jury case against them for allegedly conspiring to force Laker Airways out of business.

They reassured the British officials that British Airways would not race similar proceedings in matching People Express low fares, unless there was an illegal act of conspiracy.

But there has apparently been

Continued on back page, col 3



Writer of romances never spoke of men

By Craig Seton

Betty Trask, a writer of light romances who left nearly £400,000 in her will to the Society of Authors for an annual romantic fiction prize, had spent many years as a "poor" recluse in a tiny terrace house in Frome, Somerset, relying on neighbours for food.

None of the neighbours and acquaintances who ran errands for the spinster knew of her fortune. They said they had often wondered how Miss Trask, aged 88, who never spoke of men or past romances, could have written more that 50 romantic novels.

According to Mrs Christine May, Miss Trask, for all her prolific romantic writing, did not appear to like men and instead may have enjoyed the "perfect" romance only through her novels.

Mrs May said: "I think she used to dream of romances. I don't think she ever had a real romance of her own. It was just fantasy."

Miss Trask, who died in January in a Frome geriatric hospital, was described as a very thin, white-haired woman, with an aristocratic manner, who had apparently enjoyed a successful career as a writer for women's magazines and a novelist in London before returning to Frome, her mother's home, at least 20 years ago to live Oakfield Road, an unpretentious back street.

After her mother's death, she rarely went out, but apparently relied on neighbours and acquaintances to call and run her messages. She also become the scourge of the Frome library, having books brought to her but on occasions failing to return them even when staff turned up on her doorstep.

None of her light romances can be found in the library today.

Before moving into a geriatric hospital five years ago, Miss Trask had apparently tried to write her "memoirs", but she rarely gave any information about her life as a young woman in London.

Mrs Phyllis Bowring, a Frome Red Cross volunteer who collected books for Miss Trask from the library, said that the writer used to correspond with the late Frank Swinnerton, the novelist and critic, but there was never any suggestion of a romance. She had never spoken of any men who may have played a part in her earlier life.

Mrs Bowring said: "She was not a person of these times. She was still Victorian, or Edwardian, and just lived in the past and had no interest in the present. She was always writing and her rooms were always covered in papers. I used to get her mainly *biographies* from the library and she liked to read books over and over again.

She also revealed that one of Miss Trask's novels, *Cotton Glove Country* – caused "lots of offence in Frome" because it was about the town and although it was supposed to be fiction certain people recognized themselves.

Miss Amy Carey, aged 77, who helped Miss Trask for many years, was apparently the only local woman mentioned in her will. She was left £200.

Grandmother is praised for shooting rescue

A triple shooting would almost certainly have claimed a fourth victim but for the courage of Mrs Rose Meehan, aged 63.

The police said yesterday that Mrs Meehan, a grandmother, tried to wrench a sawn-off shotgun from her son-in-law, Patrick Breslin, as he blasted at his estranged wife and daughter, aged 10. But he was too strong for her, so she grabbed the couple's younger daughter Stephanie, aged eight, and escaped to a neighbour's house.

Detective Chief Inspector Roy Bunn said: "There is no doubt . . . she saved the girl's life".

The police said Mr Breslin, aged 38, a plant hire contractor, shot dead his wife, Margaret, aged 36, and their daughter, Tracey, before turning the gun on himself on Wednesday night at a house in Institute Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, where Mrs Breslin had moved two weeks ago. An inquest will be opened next week.

Mrs Breslin had taken out a court order on Wednesday against her estranged husband, restraining him from molesting her and the children.

Mr Bunn added: "Mrs Meehan attempted to take the sawn-off shotgun from him, but was unable to wrench it free from his grasp. She was very, very plucky, and managed to get the eight-year-old girl out of the home, and there is no doubt that in doing so save the girl's life".

Drug industry rejects MPs' accusations of excess profits

By a Staff Reporter

The drug industry hit back yesterday at a report by MPs which said that excess profits had been made because the National Health Service price-fixing system failed to keep charges at a reasonable level.

The report, by the Public Accounts Committee, said nine drug companies had made £33m in excess profits from the NHS in two years. Health officials had been able to recoup only £1.7m and were trying to recover "substantially more" from one firm alone.

But Mr Peter Lumley, public affairs manager of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, which represents 150 drug companies, said most of the £33m was the result of increased productivity and efficiency. Almost none was due to increased prices.

Drug companies were allowed to exceed the profit targets set by the Department of Health and Social Security if they improved productivity, Mr Lumley said.

He added that in general, the industry had not exceeded profit targets. But it would be surprising if an industry that was recognized as successful, which has attracted investment, was not more profitable than other industries.

"It would be curious if we were to be penalized for greater efficiency and it was deemed we ought to be dragged down to the level of industry generally." The report, published yesterday, criticizes the DHSS for failing to ensure the "reasonableness of drug prices generally," and urges the department to pay attention to "current rates of return in industry generally" in assessing profit levels for drug companies.

The price-fixing scheme, introduced in 1978, is now under review. The committee also called for urgent completion of a government review of transfer prices, the charges for deals between affiliated companies in the same multinational corporation.

The committee says that, overall, the DHSS did not consider the industry had made "excessive" profits. But the committee points out that the return on capital earned by the drugs industry had been creeping up, in spite of falling inflation.

In 1978, the 21 per cent return on capital earned was five percentage points higher than for British industry generally. In 1979 and 1980, under the price-fixing system, it increased to 22 and 23.3 per cent. Since 1978, however, profit margins had been declining in industry generally.

The committee said that in 1980/81, the cost of drugs prescribed to doctors amounted to £866m, and fees and allowances to chemists to £234m. Drugs supplied by manufacturers and wholesalers to hospitals cost £185m. Pharmaceutical expenditure accounts for 10 per cent of NHS costs.

The industry provided about 67,500 jobs, had an inward investment of £300m in two years, and had increased net exports to £575m in 1981, the report said.

Dispensing of Drugs in the National Health Service, (10th Report, Committee of Public Accounts, 1982/83, Stationery Office £4.15).

Eldon Griffiths calls for death penalty

There was a compelling case for the next Parliament to consider hanging for premeditated murder and terrorism, Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative candidate for Bury St Edmunds, said at the Police Federation conference in Blackpool yesterday.

For a cold-blooded killer to face the same sentence he imposed would be an invaluable restatement of society's determination that it was not going to tolerate the deliberate slaughter of the innocent, whether for political purposes or gain, he said.

Mr Griffiths said the prospects of the rehabilitation of most serious offenders was little more than a pious dream. "The main risk to police-public relations is not that the public as a whole perceives the police to be too hard; rather it stems from a growing belief that the police no longer are able to provide to the ordinary citizen the minimum standard of protection to which he is entitled.

"Improving police-public relations, therefore depends quite critically on beating back crime and disorder, for if the police cannot uphold the law the danger is that the public will seek to do it themselves, and down that road lies chaos."

The public was just as appalled as policemen by cases where criminals resisting arrest could blast police officers with sawn-off shotguns and still avoid being convicted of attempted murder, said Mr Griffiths.

"The same goes for those fiddlers on the roof at Albany jail. The public, I suspect, was affronted to discover that these five men who have availed themselves of the priceless facilities of television and press to promote the attractions of such terrorist organuzations as the IRA and PLO were men who in every case have been found guilty of multiple murder or brutal terrorism involving the death and suffering of totally innocent people. They appear to be serving what is likely to turn out to be little more than 15 years' imprisonment in a far from uncomfortable jail.

"The deterrent effect of punishment over past decade has been weakening and it is high time that Parliament took further action to redress the balance."

Officers reject jail action

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Moves by prison officers to take industrial action to reduce the jail population failed overwhelmingly at their annual conference at Scarborough yesterday after fears were expressed that they would be committing "political suicide".

Mr David Evans, general secretary of the Prison Officers Association, accused the Government of wanting an excuse to use its executive powers to release prisoners. As a party of law and order it could then say the action was forced on it.

"We would be the baddies," Mr Ivan Field, of Reading, said. But speaker after speaker condemned the "cess pits" which overcrowding had created and blamed successive governments. Short-term alternatives to prison had not been successful, they said.

Mr Robert Piper, of Canterbury said that in spite of the government's plans for new building a projected prison population of about 50,000 in England and Wales at the end of the decade would mean jails were still holding, 6,000 more than they were officially supposed to. Prisoners on remand, facing trial, were among the worst to suffer. One had been in Canterbury since March, 1982.

Prison offices also voted to defend themselves against policies and judgments by European institutions which, they feel, are swinging the balance of power in United Kingdom prisons too much against them and towards the inmates.

Sent for trial: Dennis Nilsen (right), aged 37, a civil servant and former probationary policeman, who was committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court, by Highgate magistrates, London, yesterday. He is accused of murdering five men and the attempted murder of two others in London.

Peace camp plans base blockade

By Nicholas Timmins

Thousands of anti-nuclear protesters are expected to take part in a four-day blockade of the US Air force base at Upper Heyford in Oxfordshire next week.

The base houses nuclear-capable F1-11 bombers and is being extended to take EF1-11 aircraft.

The blockade of all 11 gates at the base had been organized by the strong peace camp which was set up outside the base at Easter last year. It is being supported by CND.

Since February, the 16 members of the peace camp have been touring CND's regional groups organizing support.

At a press conference yesterday, members of the peace camp said they did not expect to stop the base functioning, but hoped they would interfere with its smooth running.

Scientists Against Nuclear Arms yesterday, launched a briefing pack on nuclear weapons aimed at the media and Parliamentary candidates.

It argues for unilateral reciprocated disarmament as a process for achieving multilateral disarmament, reversing the process by which armament took place.

Broadmoor for boy's killer

Garfield Williams, aged 24, described as a dangerous psychopath, was ordered to be detaind in Broadmoor for an unlimited period by the Central Criminal Court, for hurling a boy aged four to his death from the fifth-floor balcony of a London tower block.

Williams, unemployed, of St Raphaels Estate, Stonebridge, north-west London, was cleared of murder but convicted of the manslaughter of Wayne Carroll, of Fitzsimmons Court, Stonebridge.

Bail for PC on assault charge

A policeman accused of seriously injuring a garage owner, was remanded on unconditional bail until June 30 by Horseferry Road magistrates yesterday.

PC Brian Edward Renton, aged 27, of Parkchurch House, Grosvenor Avenue, Highbury, north London, is charged with unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm on Mr Barry John Carliell at the police station in Upper Street, Islington.

University faces tenure challenge

The Association of University Teachers is taking legal advice to try to block attempts by Stirling University to abolish life tenure for all new academic appointments.

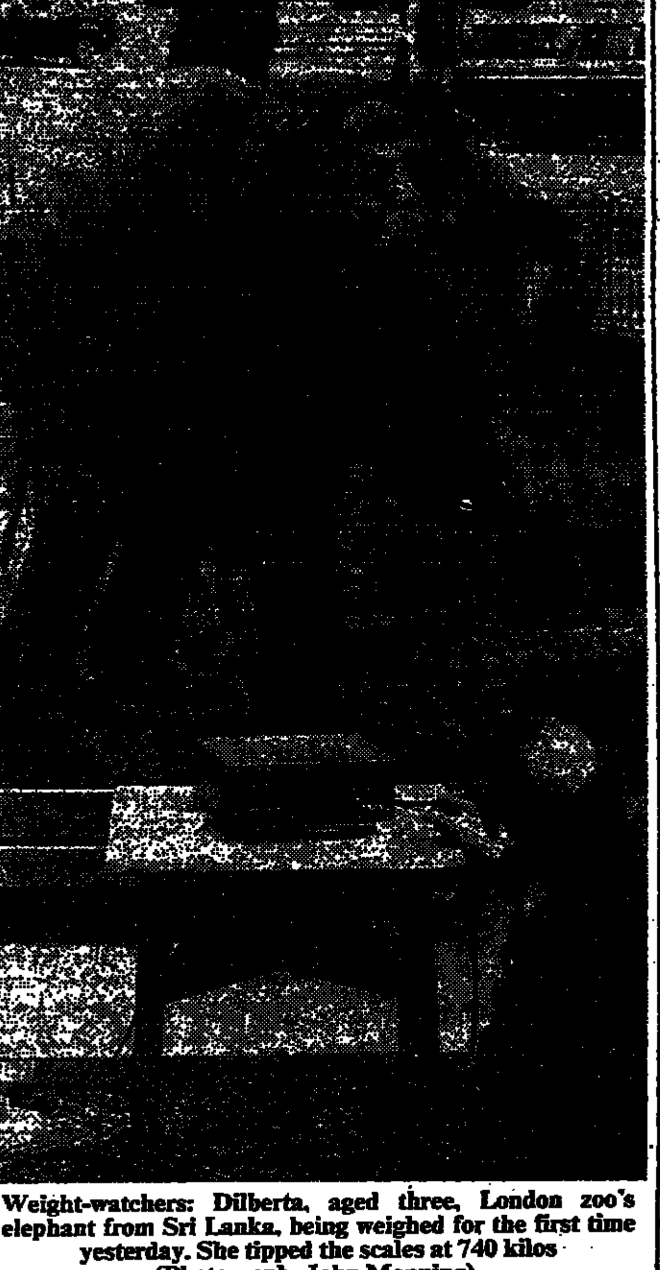
Lecturers at Stirling yesterday received copies of a plan to widen the grounds on which academics can be dismissed. Previously academics could be dismissed only for gross professional malpractice, but the new proposals would allow redundancies for other reasons, including financial cutbacks.

Chess setback

The Hastings International Chess Congress is seeking a new sponsor to replace ICL, the computer firm, which has pulled out after seven years. Hastings Council will consider a proposal to guarantee the event if a sponsor cannot be found.

Correction

The Times yesterday incorrectly attributed to Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel, a statement that if his plan to export semi-finished steel to the United States fell through it would be entirely the responsibility of Labour Party and trade union opposition.



Weight-watchers: Dilberta, aged three, London zoo's elephant from Sri Lanka, being weighed for the first time yesterday. She tipped the scales at 740 kilos (Photograph: John Manning).

Libel damages for test-tube pioneer

Dr Robert Edwards, the test-tube baby pioneer, is to receive "very considerable" libel damages for a report alleging he had experimented on live human embryos, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Dr Edwards, reader in physiology at Cambridge University, had sued the Press Association, the national news agency, and Mr Richard Woodman, the agency's medical correspondent.

After hearing a statement in which the agency and Mr Woodman apologized to Dr Edwards for what they accepted was a wrong report and agreed to pay him damages and costs, Mr Justice Forbes gave leave for the record of the action to be withdrawn.

Mr Desmond Browne, for Dr Edwards, said that, with Mr Patrick Steptoe, he was responsible for the birth of the first child by in-vitro fertilization, and was the leading scientist in the research into human conception outside the womb.

On September 26, 1982, Mr Woodman attended a meeting of the Medical Journalists' Association, which put questions over a telephone link to Dr Edwards about in-vitro fertilization. Afterwards he wrote a report circulated to the Press Association's newspaper subscribers alleging that Dr Edwards had disclosed that he had carried out experiments on between 14 and 15 spare human embryos.

The article also quoted the secretary of the British Medica Association as saying that they were not in favour of freezing and cloning human embryos.

The Press Association's report formed the basis of articles repeating the allegations in *The Guardian*, *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph* and Dr Edwards's local newspaper, the *Eastern Daily Press*, of September 27. It was also the basis of an editorial in *The Times* on September 29 for which the publishers had apologized in open court.

Mr Browne said that Mr Woodman's report had misrepresented Dr Edwards's remarks. A tape recording showed that Dr Edwards had not stated that he had experimented on live human embryos.

He had repeatedly made clear that his scientific work had been strictly confined to procedures serving currently accepted treatment of infertility.

Ingres refund offered

By Geraldine Norman

Mrs Catherine Curran, aged 56, of Chester Square, London, estimated the value of her art collection at $4.5m (£2.8m) when she took the witness box yesterday in the High Court. She is suing Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox, a leading London firm of art dealers, for the purchase price ($18,000), and 13 years of interest payments on the sum, of an Ingres drawing she bought from them which has turned out to be a photographic copy.

At the start of yesterday's hearing all allegations concerning negligence on the part of the Hazlitt Gallery were dropped.

It was also made clear by Lord Rawlinson, the gallery's counsel, that Hazlitt had offered to refund the purchase price immediately the mistake was discovered. The gallery had received no reply to that offer until a letter arrived from Mrs Curran's solicitor asking for £40,000.

Lord Rawlinson told the court that whether the gallery won or lost the case it intended to return the purchase price to Mrs Curran.

Mr Jack Baer, the director of the Hazlitt Gallery, explained in evidence that he was a long standing friend of Mr Villiers David, the distinguished collector, for whom he had sold the drawing. It had not occured to him to question the drawing at the time since it had been borrowed by experts from the Louvre for a Paris exhibition.

The hearing continues today.

Sale room

£29,700 for letters

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent.

Seventeen handwritten letters from marcel Proust to his mother, together with eight she wrote to him, were sold at Aotheby's yesterday for £29,700 (estimate £9,000 to £10,000) to Christpopher Wood, the London art dealer who specializes in Victorian paintings.

The letters document their stormy relationship, ranging from floods of affection to jealousy and sadism. Many of the incidents they record, appear in fictional form in Proust's writing. The letters are dated between October, 1902 and August, 1905.

Apart from this significant literary resource, all the top prices in Sotheby's auction of manuscript material came in the music section. our pages from an autograph sketchbook by Beethoven containing early versions of as many as five leading works, sold for £27,500 (estimate £25,000 to £30,000) to a European collector bidding over the telephone. A 12-page Debussy manuscript written around 1882 went for £15,400 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000) to Christopher Wood.

The manuscript sale totalled £258,203 with 22 per cent left unsold, representing a considerable number of smaller lots.

In New York on Wednesday, Southeby's held a sale of fine books and manuscripts with a total of £317,326 and 24 per cent unsold. The 1860 reprint of Audubon's famous *Birds of America*, interrupted by the Civil War and never completed, secured the top price at $60,500 (estimate $50,000 to $75,000) or £37,577.

In London, Sotheby's held their largest sale of wrist-watches, but the larte selection seems to have kept down prices and the sale was 26 per cent unsold with a total of £154,275. Modern watches were tried for the first time bu the response was unneven.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 650 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 32; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

Cowley car workers to continue their fight

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

Workers at BL's Austin Rover car Assembly plant at Cowley near Oxford voted again yesterday to fight to retain the early finish they have enjoyed for 30 years.

Austin Rover wants to phase it out as part of a drive for greater productivity. the company says that if workers stay for another six minutes in the daytime and another ni ne minutes at night they will qualify for bonuses up to £30 a week. Under the present scheme the limit is £18.75.

Bt workers say they would earn only £75 a year during the extra time while the factory turns out cars worth an additional £25m.

Previous moves to end the early finish triggered off the so-called "washing-up time" strike which cost car production worth £120m.

At two mass meetings only six of the 5,223 workers voted to accept the company's terms, senior shop stewards said yesterday.

Austin Rover called in full-time union officials for talks yesterday where the failure to reach a local agreement was recognized.

Now national union leaders will be called in. But because of the intervening work's holiday further top-level talks before the general election seems unlikely.

Mr Bobby Fryer, senior shop steward for the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that workers wanted the new scheme to be implemented now so that the higher bonuses they were earning through record output could be paid.

They suggest a ceiling o £28.50, setting aside the issue of the early finish. He said that the company had told them that in the extra working time being sought, workers could earn a maximum of £1.50 a week.

He disclosed that a proposal by the union for a one-off payment of £500 to buy out the early finish, had been rejected by the company. it would cost them around £2.5m.

St James Club

On May 17 we reported on recent hygiene prosecutions by Westminster City Council against "Brooks's the St James's club and the Bristol Hotel in Mayfair." This reference to "the St James's club" was intended to identify Brooks's club, and in no sense to suggest that the St James Club, an entirely separate establishment, also faced prosecution. We apologise to the latter for any confusion or embarrassment caused.

Science report

Boost to killer cells may stem leprosy

By the Staff of *Nature*

The best treatment for the worst form of leprosy may come in the form of a protein normally produced by white cells of the blood, according to a joint Ethiopian-Norwegian study of leprosy patients. The white blood cells of the worst patients are unable to make the protein and, unless provided with it, are unable to fight off the bacteria that cause leprosy.

In a normal immune response against invading bacteria, a "helper" type of white blood cell aids the production of a "killer" type. Killer cells are mobilized as part of the action designed to destroy the bacteria.

The system fails in some leprosy patients for reasons that have become clearer as a result of experiments by Dr Haregewoin Abebe, Dr Bwelelta Ayele and Dr Yemaneberhan Tabebe in Addis Ababa in collaboration with Dr Tore Godal and Dr Abu Salim Mustafa in Oslo.

Their laboratory tests of the white blood cells of a selection of leprosy patients show that cells from the worst affected group of patients barely began to turn into killer cells when challenged with the leprosy bacterium. Nor did they respond normally by producing the protein, known as interleukin 2, that plays an important part in the generation of killer cells. But when a biological fluid rich in interleukin 2 was added to the white cells, their ability to produce killer cells was largely restored.

Although that immediately suggests treating leprosy with interleukin 2, Dr Godal is not ready to do so. In the first place, he wants to be certain that it is the interleukin 2 and not some minor contaminant of the biological fluid

Then there is the problem of obtaining adequate supplies of interleukin 2. Fortunately, that should soon be solved by the advent of genetically engineered bacteria that can produce it on demand; already a Japanese team have reported a successful start towards that goal. Finally, there is the question of whether interleukin 2 would work in a patient as it does in the test tube.

Source: *Nature*, May 26 (vol 303; p342; 1983).

'Lavish rate' of beating reported by teachers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Teachers in more than a hundred local education authorities are said still to be meting out beatings at a "lavish rate", in spite of last year's European Court ruling that such corporal punishment against parents' wishes breaches human rights law.

In a report published yeterday, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment gives details of 200 beatings, among several thousand reported last year.

Beatings at one London comprehensive, Howbury Grange in Bexley, where they are said to be almost a daily occurrence, have led to five new cases being lodged with the European Commission of Human Rights and parents are calling for the headmaster to be dismissed.

Mr Tom Scott, secretary of Stopp, says in a letter to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, sent with the report, that it contains "appalling examples of savagery and cruelty, which are evidently condoned by law and the British Government but which would be tolerated by no genuinely civilized or democratic society".

The report says that Britain in the only country which permits teachers to beat children, more than a century after it was banned in France, and in the 111 local education authorities where it still occurs, "violence continues to be meted out to youngsters at a lavish rate".

The five cases at Howbury Grange bring to almost thirty the total number of complainst being lodged with Strasbourg by Stopp since last year's court ruling. Although that gave parents the right to forbid teachers to beat their children, teachers were flouting those requests and the Government was still dragging its heels over how it would implement the judgment, Mr Scott said.

Parents from Howbury Grange yesterday described how more than a hundred of them had signed a petition protesting against the canings.

Listing other cases yesterday, Mr Scott said that some of the worst authorities were Labour-controlled. One boy aged 12 was bruised for three days after being "smacked" at Barking Abbey comprehensive he said. The monter had wanted to prosecute but that she was told by the police that would mean all of her three sons being suspended in the meantime. She dropped her case.

Stopp referred the matter to the Police Complaints Board which, Mr Scott said, gave the "unlikely" version that the mother dropped the case before being told about the suspension.

Britian's Violent Teachers from Stopp, 18 Victoria Park Square, London E2 (£2.50, plus 27p postage).

Battered baby plea fails

From Our Own Correspondent

A judge yesterday refused to allow Oxfordshire social services to return a battered baby girl to her mother.

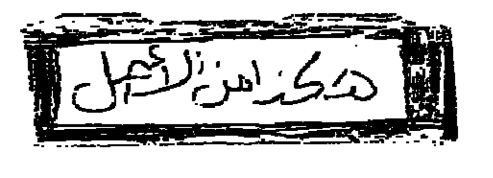
After hearing that Samantha Davies, aged seven months, was to be returned to her mother within days, Judge Mynett, QC, said at Oxford Crown Court: "I will not have that at all. I simply am not going to take the risk with this child, considering what has happened, unless the social services are prepared to be more realistic. I am going to have that child protected."

He ordered that the child be left in the care of foster parents, with her mother allowed access each day.

The judge said when the social services felt the mother, Mrs Jean Davies, of Didcot, Oxfordshire, had overcome her problems and was able to cope with the family again the case was to be brought back before him.

Mrs Davies, aged 26, had pleaded guilty to inflicting grievous bodily harm on her child, then aged nine weeks, by throwing her against the table. The child suffered multiple skull fractures, was temporarily blinded and could grow up mentally handicapped, doctors told the court.

Mrs Davies, who has two other children, aged seven and five was placed on two years' probation.



Graduate courses must be cut by year for jobs training, study says

Education in sixth forms and universities is too specialized, according to the first thorough review of higher education since the Robbins report of 1963.

The result is that universities, polytechnics and colleges are producing graduates "who have spent too long acquiring knowledge over too narrow a range" and who are "better at individual competition than cooperative ventures", the study says.

The report *Excellence in Diversity*, is by a group of eight distinguished industrialists and academics who, funded mainly by the Leverhulme Trust, have been studying higher education for more than two years. The study has been administered by the Society for Research into Higher Education.

While universities were turning out graduates with highly-specialized knowledge and experienced in competing with each other, many employers were looking for graduates who could adapt, tackle problems, communicate effectively, work with others and commit themselves to broad objectives.

To break out of "this vicious circle", the report recommends a different type of initial qualification in universities, polytechnics and colleges.

Two-year pass degrees or diplomas, it claims, would provide more suitable general preparation for employment or further study or training than the present three-year specialized honours degree system.



Sir Bruce Williams: Note of dissent

The two-year course would normally adopt a broad approach, preparing the way for later specialization. Three layers of higher level studies would then be provided above the basic two-year course, leading to an honours degree, a master's degree or a doctorate.

The report believes that less specialized initial courses would provide greater flexibility than the present system. They would allow students to transfer more easily either within institutions, or courses at the end of two years. They could also resume their studies later.

The report recommends the continuation of the means-tested system of mandatory grants for all two-year initial courses. Students on later courses would be eligible for scholarships, special grants or sponsorship by employers.

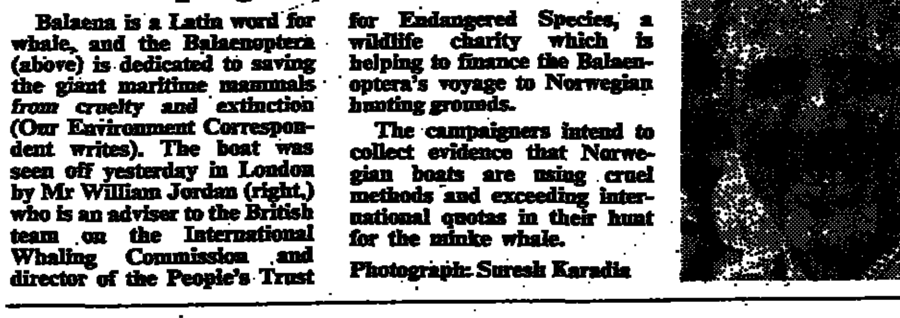
A government-backed loan scheme would also be available for students who were not eligible for adequate grants,

Sir Bruce Williams, director of the Technical Change Centre, entered a note of dissent, expressing doubts about the standing of the proposed two-year courses,

The report also proposes a review body for the universities to monitor standards as competition increases for students and resources. Universities would continue to be funded separately from the polytechnics and colleges, although a merger of the University Grants Committee and the national advisory body would remain a long-term option.

Excellence in Diversity, Society for Research into Higher Education, Surrey University, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, £3.75.

Campaigners hunt whalers





Balaena is a Latin word for whale, and the Balaenoptera (above) is dedicated to saving the giant maritime mammals *from cruelty and extinction* (Our Environment Correspondent writes). The boat was seen off yesterday in London by Mr William Jordan (right.) who is an adviser to the British team on the International Whaling Commission and director of the People's Trust for Endangered Species, a wildlife charity which is helping to finance the Balaenoptera's voyage to Norwegian hunting grounds.

The campaigners intend to collect evidence that Norwegian boats are using cruel methods and exceeding international quotas in their hunt for the minke whale.

Photograph: Suresh Karadia

IRA man in bomb campaign is jailed for 17 years

A Belfast man was jailed for 17 years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday for his part in an IRA bombing campaign which left a £3m trail of damage in Britain in 1978 and 1979.

John Gabriel McComb, aged 29, from Arran Street, in the Short Strand area, was with Gerard Tuite in the squad which planted 16 bombs in London and provincial cities, the jury was told by Mr David Jeffreys QC, for the prosecution.

As he was sentenced, McComb blew a kiss to his wife, Teresa, aged 23, in the public gallery and bowed to the judge.

Mr Justice French told him: "The sentence must reflect the fear and the appalling danger that you inflicted on innocent and peaceful members of the public. You knew perfectly well the risk you ran if you were caught and found guilty."

The jury convicted McComb on an 11-to-one majority verdict, of conspiring with Tuite and others to cause explosions between April, 1978, and February, 1979.

The squad's mission, code-named "Operation Oxo" by the provisional IRA, was to strike "over the country at will". The team of six to nine members split into two to obtain maximum effect by operating in cities simultanously, Mr Jeffreys said.

They planted bombs in London, Bristol, Southampton, Coventry, Manchester, Liverpool, Canvey Island, Essex, and on the M6 in Leicestershire.

In Greenwich, a bomb ignited a gasometer by the Blackwall Tunnel on January 18, 1979, sending flames 300ft into the sky. More than £1m worth of damage was caused, the jury was told. A warning was telephoned to the Press Association 45 minutes beforehand.

The same night, the terrorists planted a bomb beside a tank containing 750,000 gallons of aviation fuel at Canvey Island, Essex. It caused an enormous explosion which split the tank, but disaster was averted by the prompt arrival of the fire brigade and because the fuel failed to ignite.

No one was killed in the campaign, Mr Jeffreys said, partly because five of the devices failed to go off.

One, left in a car in Windmill Street, Soho, in central London, on December 18, 1979, would have killed or seriously injured anyone in a 50yd radius. It was dismantled by an explosives expert.

McComb kissed the Bible before giving evidence in court. He stammered and cross-examination had to be abandoned twice because he was said to be suffering "from nervous tension".

The judge also granted him a brief adjournment when he appeared to be overcome with emotion while recalling a 1972 car bomb explosion in Belfast in which some of his friends were victims.

But, Mr Jeffreys said, it was "purely by chance" that on one had been killed. He alleged that it was McComb's voice on a tape recorded "hit list", containing the names of prominent people, which was found underneath floorboards of a flat at Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, where McComb's and Tuite's fingerprints were also found.

Prosecution and defence experts clashed on idetifying the voice, and Mr Justice French directed the jury that the only "safe way" for them to proceed was to assume it was not that of McComb.

McComb, whose innocent appearance and stutter was an advantage to the terrorists in obtaining "safe" accommodation and hired cars, was arrested in January last year.

Det Chief Supt Philip Corbett told the court that in December, 1972, McComb had been sentenced to 10 years for taking part, while armed with a revolver, in IRA robberies on four post offices in Belfast. He was released in 1977.

Policeman defends sea rescue order

The police officer in charge of the rescue operation to save five young people from the sea at Blackpool told yesterday why he ordered hus men not to go into the water after them.

The drama began when 16-year-old Sally Heaney was swept off a ramp by a wave.

Andrew McConnell, aged 20, jumped in after her when a lifebelt failed to reach Miss Heaney, who has represented Blackpool in swimming championships. As they were swept rapidly along the shoreline by turbulent water and a strong wind, Miss Heaney's brother, Patrick, aged 19, and friends, Paul Holt and Christopher Johnson, both aged 20, plunged in to help.

The police said they were all fortunate that pedestrians, including several off-duty officers attending the annual Police Federation conference, acted quickly and threw lifelines into the water.

PC Anthony Riley put on a safety harness and waded into the water to help one of the boys to safety. Superintendent Roy Howarth said the officer in charge at the scene decided it would be unsafe for any more of his men to enter the water and that the lifebelts were adequate.

It was fortunate that the tide was running south along the shore on Wednesday night – not north as happened during the earlier tragedy. Those in the water had stayed close to shore, he said.

Sex attacker jailed for the third time

Terence Welsh, aged 31, who had been jailed twice for sexual attacks on young girls, was sentenced to a total of 12 years yesterday for a further series of indecent assaults.

Welsh, a former trainee building inspector, posed as a policeman to lure the girls into his car, where he indecently assaulted them, Bristol Crown Court was told.

Mr Justice Stuart-Smith told him: "For something like three months you were preying on those young girls in a way that can only be described as vile and despicable. The indecent assaults you committed on them were in most cases of the worst possible kind".

With younger girls he pretended that "mummy" was hurt and that he would take them to hospital, and with older girls he said he was taking them to the police station for riding their bicycles without lights, Mr Roderick Denyer, for the prosecution said. But once inside his car, he drove them to quiet lanes and assaulted them.

Welsh, of Bernard Street, Southampton, admitted five charges of abducting and indecently assaulting young girls and a charge of inciting a girl, aged 13, to commit an act of gross indecency.

Mr Denyer said that between September 18 and December 13, 1982, Welsh, had travelled around the South-west in his car posing as a policeman.

He took a girl aged seven from her home in Swindon, Wiltshire, to somewhere near Newbury, Berkshire, where he indecently assaulted her.

A girl aged 13 was abducted in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. He produced a pair of handcuffs and showed her a knife, telling her not to scream or he would use it. She was made to get undressed and when he took is own trousers off, the girl noticed he was wearing women's underwear.

A girl aged 15 from Havant, Hampshire, was assaulted on a grass verge after she had tried to escape.

Two girls aged 11 from Swindon, Wiltshire, were his last victims. They were taken on a seven-hour car journey.

Eventually he stopped and pushed a knife into the girl's hand and threatened her. Both girls were made to take off most of their clothing and he committed offences against both of them.

Welsh was arrested in Southampton in December. He later made a 53-page statement admitting all the offences.

Welsh was jailed for three-and-a-half years at Winchester Crown Court in 1976 for an indecent assault on a girl aged 10 in Southampton. She was in a coma for several days afterwards. In 1980, he was jailed for two years at Gloucester Crown Court for sexually assaulting a Girl Guide in Cheltenham. He was released in June 1981.

10p a week cover for £1/4m bill

From Our Correspondent
Derby

Mrs Kitty Lever, aged 63, owner of a Jack Russell terrier which ran into the path of a motor cycle causing an accident in which the teenage rider suffered serious brain damage, has been ordered to pay £250,000 damages.

But Mrs Lever a widow, of Harogate Road, Colwick, Nottingham, will be able to pay the damages, thanks to a 10p-a-week public liability insurance policy run by Nottingham City Council for its tenants by the Guardian Royal Assurance group.

Mr Andrew Northern, who at the time of the accident four years ago was 18, underwent two brain operations. He has since been cared for at his home in Nottingham by his family.

The dog called Sammy was killed in the accident. Witnesses told Nottingham Crown Court on Wesdnsday that the dog was known in the area for chasing traffic, especially motor cycles, and often raced after buses.

Mr Justice Skinner ruled that Mrs Lever had been negligent in that she knew it was the dog's habit to chase traffic.

Nottingham City Council said last night that the clause under which Mrs Lever was covered was included as an optional extra to the house contents insurance policy offered to tenants.

Citizen's arrest in golf ball row

Two wrongs did not make a right when a golfer and butcher confronted each other in the butcher's back garden, a judge said in the High Court yesterday. Mr Joseph Kennedy, a golfer, was retrieving a ball snatched by two Yorkshire Terriers, Sweetie and Bundles, owned by Mr Victor Hughes, a butcher. Mr Hughes said he suspected Mr Kennedy of being a burglar.

The ensuing incident, in which Mr Hughes made a citizen's arrest and held Mr Kennedy until the police arrived, led to the court hearing in London yesterday.

Mr Kennedy, aged 41, a solicitor, was awarded £50 damages against Mr Hughes, aged 45, for asssault and false imprisonment. But each man was ordered to pay his own costs, which are estimated at several hundred pounds.

The dispute should have been settled "by a handshake and a drink" rather than a court action, Mr Justice Nolan said. Mr Kennedy was wrong to trespass on Mr Hughes's garden next to the golf course at Harrow. But trespass was not a criminal offence justifying a citizen's arrest. The judge added: "these two wrongs did not make a right. They caused each of the parties to become intensely angry and caused bad feeling which exists even today."

The incident began on the seventh tee at Harrow School Golf Club on May 24th last year when one of the dogs snatched Mr Kennedy's ball and took it home.

But when Mr Kennedy climbed through the garden fence of 16 Littleton Crescent to retrieve it, he was confronted by Mr Hughes.

Mr Kennedy, of High Street, Harrow, was allowed to leave when the police arrived. The next day he issued a writ.

The judge said Mr Kennedy "did what many men would have done in a similar position", but he was wrong, he became a trespasser. Mr Hughes was also wrong to detain him.

Mr Kennedy had made out his claim for assault and false imprisonment and would be awarded £25 on each count.

European 'Supabus' cuts fares

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor



A new network of reliable low-cost coach services between Britain, the Irish Republic and the Continent is being launched by Britain's state-owned National Bus Company in association with British and Continental operators this week.

The fares will be far below regular rail and air fares, and in line with the cheapest bucket-shop air fares, which are not available to all the destinations.

A London to Paris return ticket would cost £28.50, London to Athens would be £107, London to Rome, £119, and London to Amsterdam, £34.

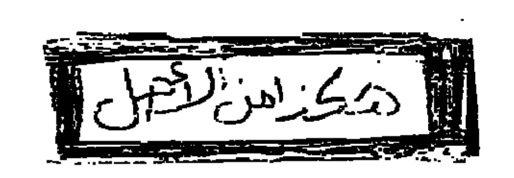
The emphasis is on safety and reliability as much as fares, after incidents in recent years when travellers have been stranded by coaches that failed to make the journey, or worse, suffered motorway accidents

The British Government has been taking action against disreputable operators over the past year, and National Bus emphasized yesterday that its own coaches and those of Continental partners would be approved by the governments of all countries

Those are France, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Holland, the Irish Republic, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Switzerland.

The "Supabus" replaces the former private Magic Bus service which went out of business last Christmas. It will be managed for National Bus by Mr David Rendall, aged 31, former general manager of Magic Bus.





Coded Thatcher rebuke for Prior criticism of hardline approach

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday dealt firmly with Mr James Prior's doubts about the hardline presentation of the Government's economic policies.

The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland said in a speech at Chippenham, Wiltshire, on Wednesday night: "You cannot tell people the whole time that they must take the medicine, unless you actually show them that the medicine is going to result in something better for them afterwards."

Mrs Thatcher said at her capaign press conference yesterday that there had been no official press release on the speech, itself a coded rebuke for her Cabinet colleague, but she said that she had heard "the bit that was reported on radio".

She then launched into a long catalogue of the Government's record – "all actual signs of hope", she said. "Some of them have already been realized, and will go on improving. Others have yet to bear fruit."

Mrs Thatcher said: "When it comes to what most people tend to judge by, when they are talking about sacrifices and hope, the pensioners are better off than they were under Labour, because they have got more spending power; those on average earnings and above, indeed most people, have more net take-home pay; and there are more doctors and nurses in the National Health Service.

"I would say that those are very, very real signs, as I am sure that Jim would be the first to say."

In fact, Mr Prior insisted in his speech that the Conservative Party must not neglect the people in its determination to push forward into the new tecnologies, and that that was one of the most important messages of the campaign. He also castigated the "yah-boo" politics which had begun to dominate media coverage of the campaign; implicit criticis of his more colourful Cabinet colleagues.



Mr Prior: "I shall state my views"

Mrs Shirley Williams, of the SDP/Liberal Alliance, said at its campaign press conference: "I think Mr Prior and Mr Pym are showing great courage.

"It cannot be easy in a situation in which the whip is being cracked and people are being made to jump through hoops, to growl before doing so. They have turned and growled."

● Speaking in Bath later, Mr Prior defended Wednesday's speech. He said: "Mrs Thatcher knows my views and she knows I am going to state my views," (the Press Association reports). He added: "I am a living embodiment of Mrs Thatcher's ability to say that the Conservative Party is a broadly-based party that can appeal to all sections of opinion.

"The country is coming through a very difficult period," he said "and if you are telling people to accept that we have to move out of the old industrial age with all its consequences, then you must be able to show that the pain and medicine is worthwhile."

TABLE OF POLLS

How the chief opinion polls have reflected party fortunes since March

Field Work Dates	Poll	Sample Size	C	Lab	Alliance	Others	C lead
March			%	%	%	%	%
17-21	Gallup (Daily Telegraph)	894	39.5	28.5	29	3	10.5
21-23	Marplan (Guardian)	1,217	42	28.5	28	1.5	13.5
17-23	MORI (Daily Express)	1,878	43	28	28	1	15
24-29	NOP	1,864	44	34	20	2	10
April							
6-11	Gallup (Daily Telegraph)	897	40.5	35	22.5	2	5.5
7-12	MORI (Standard)	1,825	43	34	22	1	9
7-12	NOP (Birmingham Post)	1,949	47	30	22	1	17
11-13	Marplan (Guardian)	1,506	43	32	23	2	11
13-19	NOP (Birmingham Post)	1,900	46	32.5	19.5	2	13.5
17-23	MORI (Daily Star)	1,781	46	33	20	1	13
21-25	MORI (Sunday Times)	1,216	45	30	23	2	15
25-27	Marplan (People & Power)	1,447	43.5	31	24	1.5	12.5
May							
4-9	Gallup (Daily Telegraph)	971	49	31.5	17.5	2	17.5
5-8	Harris (Observer)	1,053	46	38	15	1	8
6	NOP (Mail On Sunday)	1,058	47	34	18	1	13
6	MORI (Panorama)	1,090	45	34	20	1	11
10	MORI (Star)	1,047	46	31	21	2	15
11	Harris (Thames TV)	1,048	52	31	17	0	21
5-11	MORI (Standard)	1,824	46	32	22	0	14
9-11	Marplan (Guardian)	1,457	46	34	19	1	12
12	MORI (Express)	964	49	34	15	2	15
16	MORI (Star)	1,090	44	37	17	2	7
16	Audience Selection (TV-AM – 'phone)	1,154	46	31	21	2	15
11-16	Gallup (Daily Telegraph)	946	46	33	19	2	13
16-17	NOP (Mail)	1,584	49	31	19	1	18
17	Audience Selection (The Sun 'phone)	507	44	33	21	2	11
18	Harris (Thames TV)	1,053	45	35	17	3	10
17-18	MORI (S Times)	960	47	30	21	2	17
19	MORI (Express)	1,100	46	37	16	1	9
19-20	Harris (Observer)	1,052	45	36	18	1	9
20	Marplan (S Mirror)	1,250	47	34	18	1	13
23	MORI (Star)	1,068	51	33	15	1	18
23	Audience Selection (TV AM 'phone)	1,071	45	32	20	3	13
20-23	Gallup (Daily Telegraph)	1,700	48	33	18	1	15
24	Audience Selection (The Sun 'phone)	557	45	32	21	2	13
23-24	NOP (Mail)	1,104	52	33	14	1	19
General election – May 1979			45	38	(Lib) 14	3	7

Broadcast leaked to Labour

It is believed senior Scottish Tories met in Edinburgh yesterday to decide whether to scrap their final election television broadcast, scheduled for June 3, after a copy of its transcript was given to Labour Party headquarters in Glasgow. A transcript of last night's Tory television broadcast was also leaked, but it was too late to halt its showing.

Such scripts are kept secret until transmission to give maximum impact, and it is believed Tory party officials are trying to track down the culprit. The Labour party is drawing up detailed rebuttals of every statement in the transcript.

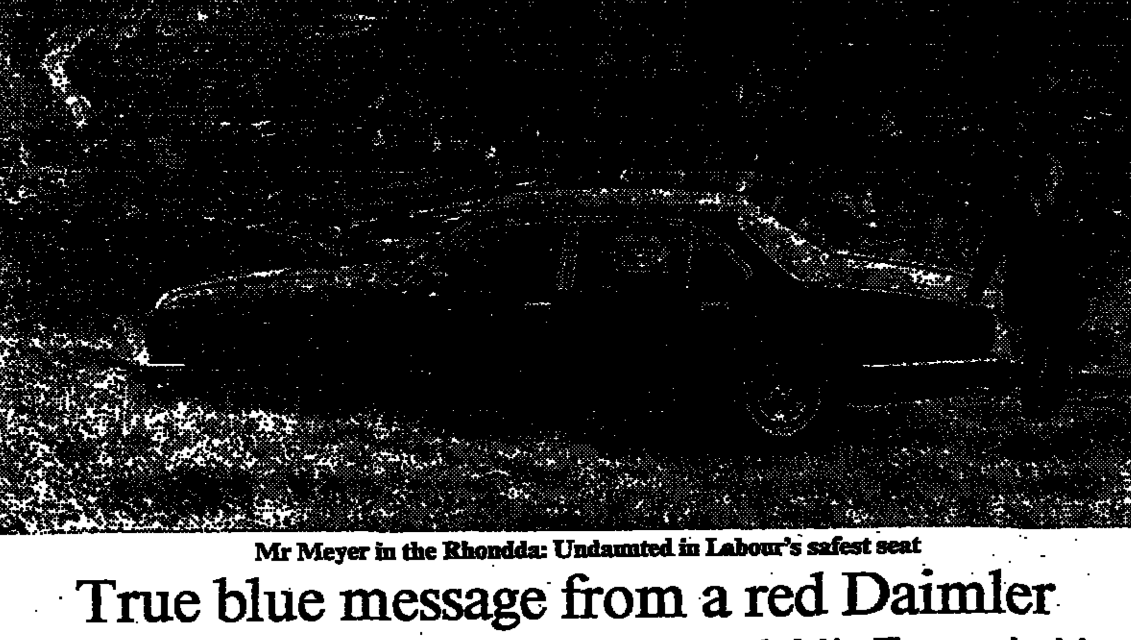
Next Friday's broadcast, scheduled to go out on all channels, features Mr Alex Fletcher, the Scottish Industry Minister, and Mr Michael Ancram, the Scottish party chairman.

It opens with shots of dinosaurs, a mammoth, dodos and ostriches and carried the comment: "History is littered with examples of species that refused to adapt to the march of time."

Mr Fletcher lists Tory aid to Scottish industry and the broadcast closes with Mr Ancram saying: "This is a crucial election for our country. It will decide whether we go on to capitalize on the work we have done over the past four years, or whether we return to the failed remedies of the past.

Scottish Conservative Party officials said earlier they were confident that those responsible for the theft were not part of their organization. A similar statement was also issued by Taylor & Partners, the Edinburgh advertising consultants who prepared the five-minute broadcast at a cost of £7,500.

Mr Harry Conroy, the Scottish Labour Party press spokesman said: "Using dinosaurs and dodos is bringing the political debate down to a very low level indeed. However, we will be rebutting every statement made in these broadcasts over the next few days using the relevant candidates."



Mr Meyer in the Rhondda: Undaunted in Labour's safest seat

True blue message from a red Daimler

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Cynics might say that the political fate or hope of the Rhondda was decided two weeks ago when, after a fractious electoral procedure, the Labour Party decided that Mr Alan Rogers would bear the socialist standard which has flown unfurled in the valley for more than sixty years.

But driving in his red Daimler through the narrow canyons of terraced houses, and unabashed by the claptrap of history, steers Mr Peter John Herman Meyer, the Conservative candidate.

In his three-piece pinstriped suit, Mr Meyer makes no concessions to modify or dilute his true blue message. Expressed simply it is "look around you – the once mighty valley is dying, and where has your unbending allegiance got you?".

It is a question which Keir Hardie, who became, two valleys away, the first Labour MP, might well have asked himself, although he would undoubtedly have blamed Thatchernomics and the lack of a proper socialist programme for the decline of a community whose efforts once fuelled the empire.

Expressed crudely, if Mr Meyer wins the Rhondda then the Labour Party would be blasted out of existence for it is, with a majority of more than 31,000, the safest seat in Britain.

It is for Labour their loftiest peak which may explain why Mr Meyer is an accomplished silver star standard skier. His insistence that high altitudes do not trouble him, makes him ideal for tackling what for any Conservative must represent, in climbing terms, a winter ascent of Everest in tennis shoes without oxygen.

But Mr Meyer, who has been a member of the South Glamorgan county council for 10 years, is undaunted by the task. "I think the odds are stacked against me, but even in the Rhondda the Labour Party is crumbling, and I would be quite happy to be the undertaker."

He believes that the electorate have become disillusioned by the "Tammany Hall" style of the Labour Party in South Wales which leads, he claims, to nepotism with headmasters and senior teachers, for example, being chosen for their political leanings rather than their professional abilities.

"Just look at the Rhondda. It is a pretty depressing place to visit because nothing has been developed, not even a decent road through the valley, although it has been controlled by a Labour county council for years."

"But, in spite of that, the Labour Party has been almost a quasi-religion here with the result that the electorate has been taken for granted for too long.

"I do encounter hatred among some of the elder people, who remember the bad times, but the young are beginning to realize that Labour has let them down and are willing to listen to us."

Us versus the rest, Sinn Fein says

By Richard Ford

Under the slogan, the Voice of Principled Leadership, the Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of The IRA, launched its election manifesto yesterday with the aim of increasing its vote by 50 per cent in an election which it claims is "us versus the rest".

The party is fielding 14 candidates with Mr Gerry Adams, its vice-president, favoured to win West Belfast and "loyalist" disunity in Mid Ulster increasing the prospects of success for Mr Danny Morrison, the organization's publicity director.

Mr Adams urged Britain to allow a peaceful election in republican areas by withdrawing the security forces. If it did not happen, "they are going to get IRA attacks on them".

He denied there was any connexion between the level of IRA violence and the Sinn Fein's election campaign, saying that in a guerrilla war there were always troughs and peaks. But he admitted that the 1,000lb van bomb which caused extensive damage to homes in Andersonstown on Tuesday raised difficulties when seeking support.

Mr Adams: "Troughs and peaks of war."

The manifesto wants support for the Sinn Fein's stand against the British Government and loyalism in favour of national reunification and the setting up of a 32-county democratic socialist republic.

It will not take any seats at Westminster

'Feuding helps Alliance'

From A Staff Reporter

Full support for the Northern Ireland Assembly and a call for cross-community co-operation, leading to political progress, are the main planks in the Alliance Party's campaign in 12 of the province's constituencies. Mr Oliver Napier, the party leader, says the intracommunal feuding between the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and the Official Unionist Party and Democratic Unionist Party was helping his party's prospects.

The manifesto calls for the introduction of a question time in the assembly for ministers in the Northern Ireland Office, broadcasting of debates, and an increase in the time available for examining proposed legislation.

Teachers' poll gives Tories 16% lead

By Philip Venning, of *The Times Educational Supplement*

The Conservatives remain clear favourites among teachers in spite of four years of education cuts. This is revealed by a survey of how teachers in England and Wales expect to vote, carried out by NOP for *The Times Educational Supplement* and published today.

The survey also shows that more teachers expect to vote for the SDP/Liberal Alliance than for the Labour Party. As in polls commissioned by the TES at earlier elections, these results contradict the popular left-wing image of teachers.

Asked how they intended to vote, 44 per cent said Conservative, 28 per cent Alliance and only 26 per cent Labour. This represents a substantial switch to the Alliance, rather more at the expense of Labour than the Conservatives, and is well above the level of Alliance support indicated for the electorate as a whole.

In spite of the education cuts which have meant that most teachers have had to work harder, under more difficult conditions, teachers who voted Conservative in 1979 remain the most loyal. Nearly nine out of 10 expect to do so again. Only three-quarters of former Labour and Liberal voters intend to support their respective parties this time.

On the whole, it is secondary school teachers, two fifths of whom voted Labour in 1979, who are most responsible for the decline in Labour support and the growth in Alliance popularity. But primary teachers, overall the strongest Tories, have also shown interest in the Alliance.

The most marked difference in voting intentions is between newish teachers (those with under five years' teaching experience) and their longer serving colleagues. Only 28 per cent of the former expect to vote Conservative compared with 47 per cent of the latter. Generally the Conservatives are the most popular with woman primary teacher over 35, while Labour does best from young male teachers.

The 559 teachers in the sample were also asked how important in the election they considered a choice of 10 education issues. Top of the list came pre-school education, well ahead of more apparently controversial party issues

The poll surprisingly reveals that nearly half the teachers would be willing to have their pay and promotion based on an annual assessment of their performance an three-quarters said that a stand should be taken against racialism in the classroom. Even Conservative voting teachers overwhelmingly agreed with the latter.

Compulsory political education and peace studies divided the sample, with Labour voters most enthusiastic. In line with their overall Conservative preferences, a majority favour corporal punishment and compulsory religious education, though there was general opposition to one idea popular with ministers, education vouchers.

THE ISSUES
ELECTORAL REFORM

Strangely absent vital topics

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

The Labour Party proposes to abolish the House of Lords. The Alliance would overturn the whole basis on which elections are fought by introducing proportional representation. The Conservative Party, true to its nature, will fiercely resist both ideas unless it is forced to strike a bargain.

Neither proposal has yet broken surface during the campaign to become an urgent issue, but since either change would be far-reaching and irreversible the parties' positions are worth examination.

The only constitutional change which is actively debated is devolution, but that debate is hardly heard in England. It will be examined in a later article.

Alone of the serious contenders for government the Alliance advocates proportional representation. The Liberal Party has favoured it since 1922, when it was already in steep decline under the first-past-the-post system, and the Social Democrats have had from their beginning, in the preamble to their constitution, a commitment to "fairer systems of elections at every level".

The system the Alliance prefers is the single transferable vote in multi-member constituencies grouped in "natural communities", with up to seven or eight members in some big city areas.

The meagre reward in seats which the present system allows any third party with 30 per cent or less of the popular vote is explanation enough for the Alliance's enthusiasm.

But it argues that PR will oblige parties to aim more for the centre ground and ensure that governments, in need of broader popular support, will be less dogmatic and extreme.

The disdain of the Conservatives and Labour is shown in their manifestos which are both silent on PR. Both parties spurn the idea that they might agree to PR as the price for Alliance support in the next Parliament, but circumstances alter cases.

Labour's 1982, programme the fullest account of the party's medium-term intentions, approved last year, says it is its intention to abolish the House of Lords in the lifetime of the next Parliament. Its revising functions would be undertaken by a new Commons committee.

But Labour's Manifesto is less urgent. Abolition would come "as quickly as possible", with a Bill in the first session to remove the Lords' legislative powers – except for the power to prevent the Commons prolonging its own life.

Under the Parliament Acts, the Lords could hold up such a Bill for a year, but no longer.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, who like Mr Michael Foot, is an enthusiastic abolitionist, has argued for the rapid creation of enough suicidal peers to vote the Lords out of existence at once. That has its difficulties, but there is no doubt that a sufficiently determined Labour Government could quickly put the Lords out of business.

So it is surprising that the Conservatives show no sign that they see the Lords as seriously threatened. Their manifesto says they will ensure that the Upper House "has a secure and effective future"

But there is no indication of how the Lords' future will be assured. The Conservatives' campaign guide says it has long been the party's tradition to seek constructive reform of the Lords but most of the present Cabinet appear to have given little thought to the acknowledged need for reform.

Tomorrow: Animal welfare

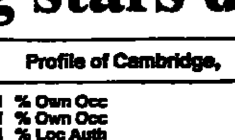
CONSTITUENCY PROFILE **Cambridge**

The big stars descend

CANDIDATES
Rhodes James C
Jones L
Oakeshott SDP/ALI
J. Dougrez-Lewis Loony Soc.

Profile of Cambridge,

1981	% Own Occ		66
1981	% Own Occ		45.0
1981	% Loc Auth		37.9
1981	% Black/Asian		3.5
1981	% Mid Cl		53.3
1981	% Prof man		18.3
1982	electorate		67,223
1979	BBC/ITN notional result:	Con	maj 1,700



Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: Proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid Cl: Proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof Man: Professions, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN notional result: Calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

1979 general election: R V R James (C) 25,568; M H Smith (Lab)20,772; J D Watkins (L) 9,285; D W Holland (NF) 311. C maj. 4,796.

The galaxy of political stars descending on Cambridge is ample proof that all the parties believe they can achieve victory in the university city.

After being a Conservative stronghold for all but one of the last 33 years, boundary changes have removed 10,000 voters in two of the party's strongest wards, and theoretically opened the door for Labour or the Alliance.

Certainly the local elections earlier this month have given Mrs Janet Jones, a local county councillor and Labour candidate, cause for hope. In the 12 wards that make up the new seat her party polled 39 per cent of the votes, the Conservatives 32 per cent and the Alliance 29 per cent.

But the electors of Cambridge have a record of voting differently in parliamentry and municipal elections. In May 1979, for example, they reelected Robert Rhodes James, MP since 1976, with a comfortable 5,000 majority and on the same day voted the Tory city council out of power.

Mr Rhodes James, an historian who is firmly on the liberal wing of his party, believes there are already firm indications of a repeat performance and claims to have found 15 voters in one street alone who will back him on June 9 after voting Labour two weeks ago.

"In contrast, during 30 hours of canvassing for the local elections and now I have not yet found a single SDP supporter. So this is an absolutely straight fight between extreme socialism and moderate, progressive conservatism with the Alliance nowhere."

His principal achievement, he says, has been to emphasize the link between higher education, research and development, and jobs and prosperity – and so keep unemployment to the lowest rate in any city in the country.

Mrs Jones, however, describes Mr Rhodes James as "a lousy constituency MP" who is more interested in *writing* books. "In that I would like to help him achieve fulfilment", she says.

"The deciding factor in this election will be people outside the university who are more concerned now than ever before about their future and that of their children."

For that reason, and because she knows that 11,000 students entitled to vote are predominantly Conservative, she is concentrating her campaign "outside the secluded corridors of academic power – because that is not the real Cambridge".

She hopes the traditional differences between "town and gown" will be to her advantage. "Gown will split in the practical ways on who and what they want to see as government after the election, but the town will base its decision much more on the things that concern them as people living in this city."



Mrs Jones: Local polls gave cause for hope

Mr Matthew Oakeshott, a former political adviser to Mr Roy Jenkins, is representing the Alliance in a seat described recently by the SDP leader as "ripe for picking."

"We regard it as one of the top 10 targets for an SDP gain and I think it is recognized as being the most notable example of a three party marginal in the country," Mr Oakeshott says.

Mr Oakeshott, a former Labour parliamentary candidate who works as a pension fund investment manager, has found on the doorstep a reasonably "firm" Tory vote but claims that Labour support is crumbling and he intends to concentrate on eroding it still further.

But after considerable disagreement last year between the Liberals and the SDP over who should fight the seat, Mr Oakeshott's cause has not been helped by a prominent local Liberal and CND national committee member recommending fellow Liberals to vote for Mrs Jones because of her commitment to unilaterialism.

Richard Evans

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE **Edinburgh C**

Influx aids the Tories

CANDIDATES
A Fletcher (C)
D Carson (Com)
R Kelley (Lab)
R Halliday (SNP)
Dr Marion McLeod (SDP All)

Profile of Edinburgh C

1981	% Own Occ	60
1981	% Loc Auth	11
1981	% Mid cl	55
1981	% Prof man	15
1982	electorate	57,400
1979	BBC/ITN notional result	C maj 2,000

General election: R. F. Cook (Lab) 12,191; D. W. McLatchie (C) 7,630; S. Donaldson (L) 3,096; G. Kennedy (Scot Nat) 2,486; C. D. Boyd (Scot Lab) 176. Lab maj 4,561.

Edinburgh is already unique among the big British cities in returning more Conservative than Labour MPs to Parliament. Boundary changes have improved the Tories' prospects in this most refined of conurbations even more by converting the city centre constituency from a safe Labour seat to a marginal that the Conservatives can reasonably expect to win.

The old Central Edinburgh seat, which was held until the dissolution by Robin Cook, the Tribunite MP, with a 4,500 majority, was a small inner city constituency substantially made up of tenement housing in the area south of the Royal Mile. The electorate has now been doubled with the inclusion of about 20,000 voters from the prosperous New Town area north of Princes Street, formerly in the old Edinburgh North constituency which disappears, and a further 4,000 voters from the largely Conservative area of Murrayfield, formerly part of Edinburgh West.

After unsuccessfully challenging the boundary commissioners' proposals, Mr Cook departed to the relatively safer seat of Livingston, leaving Edinburgh Central to be fought for Labour by Richard Kelley, a community education worker and district councillor, aged 33

Mr Kelley, a reserved, soft-spoken Englishman, describes himself as being on the left of the Labour Party, and will be fighting on local community issues

Alex Fletcher, the Conservative candidate and until the dissolution MP for the old Edinburgh North constituency and Minister for Industry and Education at the Scottish Office, is more confident of victory. He reckons he will win by 4,000 votes

Mr Fletcher will be campaigning hard on what he sees as related issues of defence and employment. He considers that many of the jobs in Edinburgh and East Scotland are directly dependent on government defence projects.

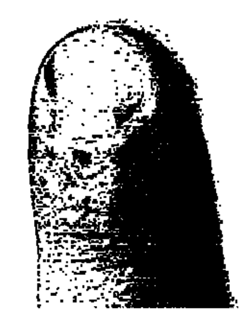
It is an argument that his Scottish nationalist opponent, Mr Ron Halliday, an administrator at a further education college, aged 33, who is fighting his first general election, finds hard to refute, despite sharing his party's commitment to unilateralism. He is resigned to a poor showing in a city where the nationalists have never made the same impact as in other parts of Scotland.

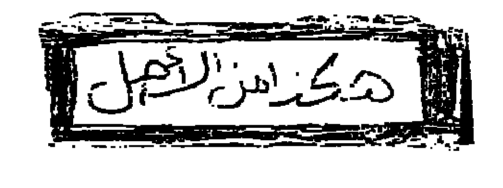
The SDP-Alliance is fielding another newcomer to national politics, Dr Marion McLeod, a formidably well-qualified biologist and bacteriologist who is researching for a doctorate in sociology at Edinburgh University.

She hopes that the fact that her husband's broken leg is due to come out of plaster on June 8 is an omen that she herself can break the mould of politics the following day. It seems unlikely, however. A more accurate omen for the result is probably the outcome of the regional council elections last year which gave the Tories 36.4 per cent of the vote, Labour 29.9 per cent, the Alliance 24.6 per cent and the SNP 7.6 per cent.

Ian Bradley

Tomorrow: Belfast West
Liverpool Broadgreen





Tories promise to abolish GLC by 1986 and give powers to MPs

Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that a reelected Conservative government would abolish the Greater London Council and other metropolitan authorities by April 1, 1986. He added that high spending local councils would be stripped of their rights to fix rates with the power being given to MPs.

Speaking at the Tories' news conference in London, Mr King defended his party's plans for changing the relationship between town halls and Westminste. Citing a number of Labour authorities "who show no concern whatsoever for their ratepayers".

He said the legislation necessary to abolish the metropolitan councils would be drafted during the first session of a new Conservative government.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that if they could get the abolition proposals through in the first session "we would be very pleased" but added: "It is a very big piece of legislation and the drafting will take quite a long time".

Mr King said he believed the move could save up to £100m and about 9,000 jobs. He added: "It is fairly widely recognized that the metropolitan councils are a tier of local government which is not essential: they are in certain areas an unnecessary tier and can prove to be an extremely expensive tier."

Mr King said that if a council's advance spending plans were considered too high, ministers would decide the rate level in an "umbrella" parliamentary order. When Parliament has approved it, that will be the valid rate and any other rate would not be valid and the local authority would not be able to collect it."

Under the Tory plans, councils would be told the maximum rate level acceptable. They would also have to consult local commerce before setting fixing a rate. He hoped that the Government would only then need to act against a limited number of authorities.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow Secretary of State for the Environment, claimed that Mr King "might as well run up the hammer and sickle over the Department of Environment because he has turned it into the Kremlin of local government. He is turning himself completely into a dictator and destroying genuine local democracry".

Lord Evans of Claughton, the Liberal local government spokesman, said: "The rating proposals in the Conservative manifesto on which Tom King elaborated this morning are merely a smokescreen to draw attention away from the Conservative failure to fulfil Mrs Thatcher's 1974 pledge to reform the rating system."

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Greater London Council leader, said yesterday: "The idea that the GLC should be abolished at a stroke is ill-thought-out, undemocratic and will cost the people of London dear.

"Even worse is the proposal that the Government will tell each local council exactly how much they can spend. It makes an absolute farce of local democracy. Mrs Thatcher clearly wants to run all of Britain from Whitehall.



Mr King: move could save £100m

Opponents' divisions exploited by Steel

By Michael Knipe

Mr David Steel's election campaign style changed gear yesterday. Displaying a new combative approach during campaign stops in Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire, the Liberal leader sharply exploited the emerging divisions in the Labour and Conservative parties and later in Bristol emphasized the Alliance's unified policies on defence and unemployment.

The Labour Party's manifesto had been torn apart on defence, he said, and grave doubts were being felt by half the Conservative Cabinet over the direction the Conservative Party was taking and the "new more abrasive style of Toryism".

Contrary to predictions, he said, it was the Alliance programme where both parties were sticking together and sustaining a sound programme of principle.

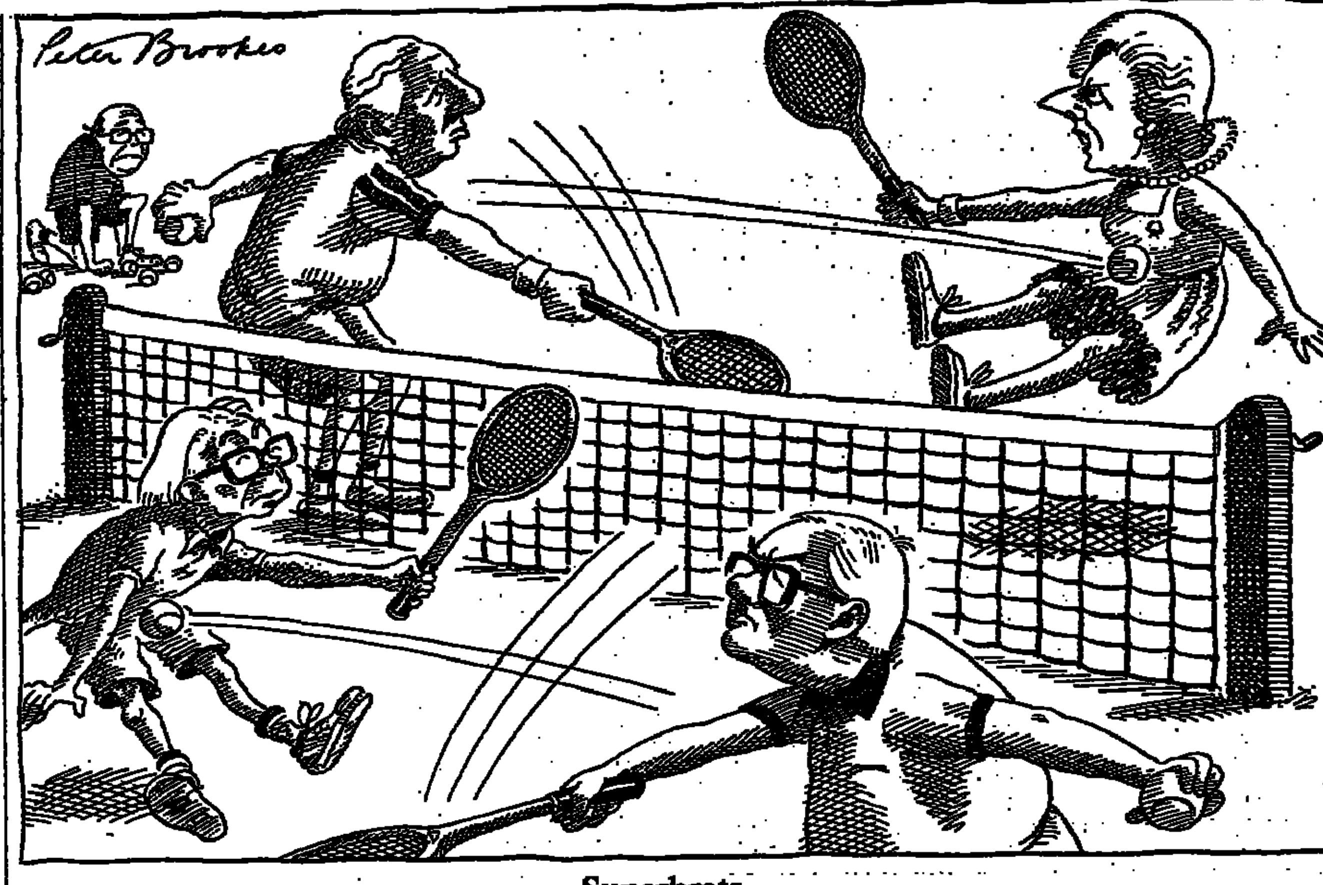
Speaking as the Steel "battle bus" travelled to Bristol, the Liberal leader said: "There is a mood coming through from the meetings which is noticably more optimistic. From the constituencies we are hearing that the other parties are doing worse than I expected. Our campaign is much more solid".

As people realized that the Labour Party was incapable of closing the gaps, he expected to see the Alliance moving up in the opinion polls. But he was not satisfied with the extent the Alliance message was getting across. A lot more had to be done.

Earlier in Bath and Salisbury Mr Steel had concentrated on attacking the divisions within the two main parties.

Labour sympathisers should be woried by "the weakness of people like Denis Healey, Roy Hattersley and Peter Shore, who allowed other people to write the manifesto on which the had to campaign and to which they did not subscribe". Mr Foot was no longer in charge of the party.

Attacking the Conservatives, Mr Steel said Mr James Prior and Mr Francis Pym were among those concerned by the new abrasive style of Toryism which was miles away from the Conservatism of Harold Macmillan , Rab Butler, Iain Macloed and Edward Boyle. Mr Prior had given a warning that the Conservative party could not go on governing with a rising tide of unemployment. Speaking of the spirit of unity in the Alliance, Mr Steel said that the intergration of the two elements was going very well at headquaters and in the country.



Superbrats

Heath urges policy switch at summit

By Our Political Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, showed last night that he is completely at odds with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, over the policy Britain should advocate at the Williamsburg economic summit this weekend.

Speaking at Biddulph, Staffordshire, Mr Heath said that Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey were in a position to give a lead on international measures which would help towards world economic recovery.

"It is the Conservatives and not Labour who are in a position to lead renewed economic growth in the West," said Mr Heath. The Conservatice Government has never made a secret of the fact that lower inflation would create the opportunity for higher growth. "That opportunity must be seized at Williamsburg."

But Sir Geoffrey Howe, at a Treasury briefing on Wednesday said that there is unlikely to be any big switch of policy at the summit. He made it clear that Britain will press for tough financial policies to be maintained in the fight against inflation. This would require budget deficits and monetary expansion to be kept on a tight rein, he said, thus providing a base for sustainable growth.

The Chancellor said that no substantial or early reduction in unemployment in the leading industrial countries could be foreseen at present. The persistent problem of unemployment was unlikely to lead to any change of direction and reducing unemployment would be a "long haul".

"I believe that for a variety of reasons it is going to be a long time before the world returns to the sort of growth which was regarded as automatic in the 1950s," said the Chancellor.

"Therefore, it is very important for us to be doing other things, to address ourselves to the problem of unemployment during the years ahead."

It was of great importance that the world leaders should address themselves to strategies for dealing with unemployment, such as hob-splitting, work schemes for the comunity and different attitudes towards leisure. But aby strategy must be based on financial discipline and control over Government borrowing.

● The institute of Directors yesterday launched its own manifesto calling for policies to control inflation, break up state monopolies, reduce taxes, reform unions, extend council house sales and reform the EEC from within.

Labour seeks £1bn for insurance fund

By Our Political Staff

Labour's manifesto pledge to remove the present ceiling on earnings-related national insurance contributions means that higher paid workers and their employers will pay an extra £1,000m into the insurance fund.

That was disclosed yesterday at the party's London press conference by Mr Jeffrey Rooker, a party spokesman on social security. Since Labour regards national insurance contributions as a form of taxation, the move would seem to contradict the manifesto statement that increased public spending will not be financed through heavier taxation on the individual.

Mr Rooker said: "Anyone earning £230 a week or more does not pay a proper and fair share in national insurance contributions, because of the operation of what is known as the pre-earnings limit. That will be removed, and it will bring in, from employers and employees, close on £1bn a year to the national insurance fund".

He explained that as an addendum to the estimate given by Mr Brynmor John, the leading front-bench spokesman on social security, that Labour's proposals for increasing pensions and social security benefits will cost between £2.5bn and £3bn in the first year.

When asked what the increase in national insurance contributions would be, Mr John said that Mrs Thatcher estimated that £5,500m a year was now going on unemployment benefits, and a rise in the number of employed people under Labour would certainly yield benefits which could be set against the cost of increased pensions.

Though it was "not possible to be totally precise we believe we could do it without very significant increases in the basic national insurance contribution, while going for the higher paid who are getting a disproportionately good deal

Mr John did not include in his estimates anything to cover the pledge made by Michael Foot to a pensioners' conference on March 1 that Labour wanted "to achieve total state retirement pensions of not less than one third of gross average earnings for a single person, and one half of gross average earnings for a married couple."

He repeated the manifesto commitments on the pensions increase to be made in November if Labour is returned, and gave an assurance about doubling the Christmas bonus.

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

The more the Conservatives seem to be cruising comfortably to victory, the more necessary it becomes to scrutinize their prospectus with some care. If Mrs Margaret Thatcher sweeps to triumph on June 9, it will then be assumed that the country has endorsed whatever she may have in mind. So we had better find out as much as we can of her intentions while there is still time.

On one issue of critical importance the party has been less than frank. The need to reduce public expenditure has been one of the favourite themes of Mrs Thatcher and her Treasury ministers over the past four years. Yet the Conservative manifesto has curiously little to say on the subject: "We shall maintain firm control of public spending and borrowing". The word "mainain" is interesting in this context. It implies satisfaction with the degree of control already achieved.

So did Mrs Thatcher when she was questioned at the morning news conference earlier this week. "All of our public expenditure proposals for the coming three years have already been published", she declared, "...... and the whole of this manifesto is contained in those public expenditure forecasts". But would there be no restrictions on public expenditure beyond that? "Well, you revise your public expenditure each year because new demands come up."

Absolutely true. But it is hard to believe that this statement was the whole truth. It implied that further restrictions upon public spending would be considered only in response to unforeseen developments. Yet it was only last September that a Treasury memorandum warned the Cabinet of the danger that the basic rate of income tax might have to be raised to 45p in due course if present spending policies remained unaltered.

New curbs on authorities

It was to accompany this memorandum that the Think Tank produced its highly controversial ideas on how public spending, especially on health and social security, might be cut. After an acrimonious discussion, the Cabinet formally decided not to consider the Think Tank paper. But what of the Treasury projections?

They were based on alternative calculations – one assuming a growth rate of 0.5 per cent, and the other 2.5 per cent. Perhaps the prospects for growth have now improved sufficiently for the more gloomy assessments no longer to be relevant. Some ministers, like Mr Peter Walker, made it clear in public last autumn that they were not prepared to accept them anyway. The manifesto provides for new restrictions on the spending of local authorities, and the further privatization of industry should save public money as well.

Perhaps the anxieties of Treasury ministers over future levels of public expenditure have now been set at rest. One doubts that. It is difficult to believe that their assessments of longer-term prospects have changed quite so radically and so swiftly. But in any case, this is something that the country has a right to be told in the course of an election campaign.

To say this is not to argue for any particular level of public spending for the rest of the 1980s. But it is reasonable that the electorate should be informed before casting their votes on June 9 of the decisions that the Government already knows will probably face it in the course of the next Parliament. Genuinely unforeseen developments are one thing. But a second Thatcher administration would not be able to command public support if it failed to take the country into its confidence in the course of this campaign about harsh choices which it knew it would probably soon have to make for succeeding years on the basis of projections that were already available.

Much has rightly been made of the extraordinary failure to make clear what would be the defence policy of a Labour government. But the Conservatives have in the past accorded such a central place in their economic policy to the curbing of public expenditure that they have an obligation to share their thinking with the electorate on this issue. It is an obligation that they have not yet met.

Touring Tebbit meets a dog called Dosser

From Paul Routledge, Birmingham

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, went "flesh-pressing" in suburban Birmingham yesterday and the first hand he shook belonged to a jobless motor industry worker.

In the shopping centre of Yardley, a "barometer" marginal constituency, he met Mr Clive Tomlinson, aged 27, an unemployed car delivery driver exercising his dog, Dosser, named after his jobless condition.

Mr Tomlinson, out of work for two years, complained about Japanese car imports and said he would vote Labour. But out of earshot of the minister he paid him a grudging tribute. "He is a tough man all right. We need people like him in the Labour Party. He has got an answer for everything."

Mr Tebbit had better luck with an Asian woman, Mrs Satya Sharma, a civil servant who was positively gushing with enthusiasm for the local Tory candidate, but his next encounter with a car worker unemployed for three years was less happy.

Mr John Burke, aged 35, made redundant at BL's Rover plant, referred to the Employment Secretary's advice to "get on your bike" and clock for work.

"Where can I go on my bike?" he asked angrily. "Everybody came here, from Scotland, Wales and even the West Indies because the West Midlands was the industrial heart of Britain and you Tories have decimated it."

Yardley has changed hands six timers since the Second World War, and the party that wins the constituency has always formed the government. In the June 9 poll, Mr David Bevan is defending a Tory majority of 1,163.

Before his walkabout Mr Tebbit told a press conference at the airport that the opinion polls showed that more trade unionists will vote Conservative than ever before.

"It looks as though a larger percentage of trade unionists are going to vote Conservative at this election than vote Labour. It is extraordinary that the trade union movement is pouring money into one party which only a minority of their members support."

The Employment Secretary brushed aside allegations that he was unpopular. "Who said I am unpopular?" he asked. A survey by TV-am showed that 44 per cent of the electorate thought he was doing a good job as Employment Secretary.

Foot rebuked party chief over attack on Healey

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot has reprimanded Mr Sam McCluskie, the chairman of the Labour Party and a loyal unilateralist, for threatening party unity on Labour's non-nuclear defence policy.

The incident took place after Mr McCluskie had spoken at the party's Midlands regional conference in Dudley, at the end of March. He defended the party's strategy of complete unilateral nuclear disarmament before criticizing Mr Denis Healey and Mr Roy Hattersley, by name, for putting their own interpretations on that policy.

A complaint was immediately lodged wth the leader's office, and Mr Foot called Mr McCluskie in to rebuke him for his Healey-Hattersley remarks.

Party sources said last night that this meeting had been seen as a warning signal that the policy was in doubt, and there has been a great deal of behind-the scenes unhappiness that Mr Foot has refused to make any categorical statement that Polaris would indeed be phased out over the lifetime of a Parliament.

But one senior source – totally loyal to Mr Foot and the manifiesto line – said last night: "He is trying to keep from breaking apart, because if Denis comes out and says similar things to Jim Callaghan, we are in trouble, aren't we?

Mr Mcluskie himself said in a radio phone-in on London Broadcasting that the party had quite clearly endorsed the unilateralist nuclear line. "The unfortunate thing is that having come to a democratc decision, some members appear to be saying things which are different from the manifesto."

Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr David Penhaligon at the SDP-Liberal Alliance press conference in London.

Fishing for votes lands a free meal

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

"It's bloody disgusting", said a diner in the most famous fish and chip shop in the world yesterday.

"The food?" I inquired, innocently.

"No, you lot", she said indicating the horde of television crews, photographers and reporters battling for the privilege of seeing the Prime Minister eat her lunch.

Thatcher Tours had arrived at Mr Harry Ramsden's restaurant at Guiseley, near Leeds Yorkshire, "T' biggest chip 'oil i' Yorkshire".

Although news of Mrs Thatcher's visit had leaked in the local papers, only a modest crowd turned up to watch this gastronomic event. "There were more for Russell Harty", someone said.

Mrs Thatcher had her small plaice and chips, bread and butter and a cup of tea (£2.45) while her husband chose haddock and chips, bread and butter and tea (£2.25). They left without paying and as the entourage swept out, one of the regulars was overheard saying, "Thank God for that".

Minister avoids ex-NF Tory

A second Cabinet minister yesterday avoided Mr Tom Finnegan, a Tory candidate and former National Front organizer, on a visit to the North-east.

Conservative officials rewrote the schedule of Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, who, like Sir Keith Joseph, who avoided Mr Finnegan on Wednesday, is also Jewish.

Mr Lawson had been due to join a walkabout with Mr Finnegan in Stockton South. But when he arrived Mr Finnegan was not there, and Mr Lawson said pointedly that he had come to support the Stockton North Tory candidate.

SDP waits for Mrs Williams

Mrs Shirley Williams disappointed York SDP supporters waiting for her to arrive on the 12.06pm train from Kings Cross yesterday – she had been put on the wrong train and arrived 45 minutes later.

Later, a platform Mrs Williams was due to speak from cracked and she had to change cars after the planned vehicle was found to need a push-start.

Campaign speeches

Today's main speeches are:

CONSERVATIVE

Sutton Coldfield: Norman Fowler, Blackwood Rd, Streetly, 7.30 pm. Thornton Heath: Geoffrey Howe, Winterbourne Boys, 7.30 pm; Dulwich: Dulwich Hamlet, 8.15 pm. Kenilworth: Patrick Jenkin, Abbey Hall, 8.30 pm; Coventry: Earlsdon Jnr S, 7.30 pm.

Gravesend: Norman Tebbit, Southfields 7.15 pm; Rochester: Corn Exchange, Noringate, 8.30 pm. Glasgow: Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Queen's Park Sec, 7.30 pm. Colne: James Prior, Park Co Primary S, 7.30 pm. Burwell: Francis Pym, Gardiner Memorial Hall, 7 pm; Peopleton: Peopleton Village Hall, 7.30 pm; Worcester: St Steven's Church Hall, 8.30 pm. Wrexham: John Biffen, Memorial Hall, 7.30 pm. Northampton: David Howell, Moulton Sec, Moulton, 8 pm. Bradford: Edward Heath, Wellington Middle, Eccleshill, 7 pm; Elland: Brooksbank S, 8.15 pm. Helmsdale: George Younger, Helmsdale Sen Sec S, 7.30 pm. Huddersfield: Sir Keith Joseph, Venn St Arts Centre, 4 pm; Ilkley: Ashlands First S, 7 pm.

LABOUR

Bolton: Michael Foot, Bolton Tech, Manchester Rd, 7.30 pm. Ilford: Denis Healey, Valentines H S, Cranbrook Rd, 7.30 pm; Abbs Cross, 8 pm. Newton: Stan Orme, Town Hall, Neston, 7.30 pm; Ellesmere Port: Whitby Comp, 8 pm. Lincoln: Peter Shore, Lincoln Tech, 7.30 pm. Bristol: Tony Benn, Perry Ct Jnr and Mid S, Hengrove, 7.30 pm; Knowle: Maxse Rd S, 8.15 pm. Bridgend: John Silkin, Cornelly Leisure Centre, 7 pm; Cardiff: Marlborough S, 8.30 pm.

SDP/LIBERAL

St Andrews: David Steel, Madras C, Kilrymont Building, 7.30 pm. Glasgow: Roy Jenkins, Garnethill Primary S, 7 pm; Clevedon Sec S, 8 pm. Crosby: Shirley Williams, High Town Hotel, 7.15pm; Melling Co Primary S, 8.30pm. Lewisham: David Owen, Lewisham Concert Hall, 7 pm; Islington: Islington Central Library, 8 pm. York: William Rodgers, Tempest Anderson Hall, Museum Gdns, 8.30 pm. Isle of Wight: Stephen Ross, Seaview Mason Hall, 7 pm.

BBC

Election Call, Alan Beith, 9.05 am, BBC1 and R4. Newsnight, unemployment, Leon Brittan, Robin Cook, William Rodgers, 10.25 pm, BBC2 and R4. Any Questions, Edward DuCann, Helen Liddell, Jo Grimond and Colin Bell, 8.30 pm, R4. The World At One, James Callaghan, 1 pm, R4.

TVam

Good Morning Britain, Norman Fowler, Alan Beith, Gwyneth Dunwoody, 7.30 am.

BROADCASTING

Healey's Polaris hope

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said on disarmament: "Unilateral and multilateral action must go hand in hand because neither can succeed without the other. As far as the existing Polaris force is concerned, we want to put it into the arms negotiations and hope to phase it out when we are power next time, in the context of an agreement in which the Russians also reduce their weapons.

"We do not think there is very much chance of President Reagan and Mr Andropov reaching agreement if they are alone in the chamber. We think we must be there too and if we are to be there we have to put something into the pot and we want to put our existing nuclear force into the pot.

"I do not think you can have a defence in the long run unless you have an agreement with your enemy to limit arms. I also believe that, as long as a potential enemy has an enormous stockpile of nuclear weapons, it is necessary for his opponents to have a similar stockpile. But I believe that we must depend on Nato for our security." *(BBC, Election Call).*

Mr John Silkin, Labour's chief spokesman on defence and disarmament, said: "During the lifetime of the next Parliament, unless there is a proper negotiation, a Labour government will keep Polaris; after that it will not. So we will have a non-nuclear defence policy at the end of the lifetime of the next Labour government."

"The best possible defence for this country is not a nuclear defence, the best possible is to have a proper conventional defence policy." (TV-am, *Good Morning Britain*)

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said: "It is very easy nowadays to talk in terms of the microchip and the computer and the new technologies and the computer-controlled machinery and so on, and forget that really, what life is all about, and particularly what politics is about, is people. Unless we carry people with us, we cannot make the changes and bring about the transition from the old industries to the new (BBC Radio 4, *The World At One*).

Mr William Rodgers, for the SDP-liberal Alliance, on nationalized industries: "It is silly when they become efficient to sell them off. At that point, surely they should earn a return for all the money which taxpayers have put into them. More nationalization will not mean more jobs, that is absolutely plain. We do not want more nationalization. What we do want to do is make the existing nationalized industries more efficient without selling them off when they are in a position to help the taxpayer." (BBC Radio 4, *Today*).

Jenkins sees swing to SDP

By Barrie Clement

Mr Roy Jenkins went back yesterday to Warrington and said that he detected the same groundswell of support nationally as he noticed in the town when he almost wrested the seat from Labour in 1981.

In a speech later at Walkden, Mr Jenkins concentrated on the damage he said the two main parties would do to the welfare services. Under the Tories "we would be left with a rump of our old helth service giving a basic, minimal care for those unable to pay. We would be left with an education system where only money could guarantee real prospects of advancement."But Labour's manifesto, which contained more than twenty specific commitments to increase spending in health and social services, was only superficially attractive. "These promises are the stuff of which the old politics are made," Mr Jenkins said.

Nominations

Other changes to the list of nominations for the general election published in *The Times* on Wednesday are:

Islington South and Finsbury: The Socialist Party of Great Britain candidate is C Slapper.

Leeds North East: The abbreviation A Corr against Mr E L Tibbet stands for Anti-Corruption.

Sussex Mid: Additional candidate, Mr J Bray (Independent).

Callaghan's speech angers Labour

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

An unrepentant Mr James Callaghan yesterday shrugged off the furious political row that has developed over his speech criticizing the Labour Party's defence policy and insisted that the views he expressed were "more in line with the feelings of the ordinary people."

As he greeted housewives at a shopping centre in his constituency of Cardiff South and Penarth, Mr Callaghan said "I have found more concern about defence than any other issue in this election. People have been coming up and shaking me by the hand after my speech."

During the speech on Wednesday night, Mr Callaghan attacked his party's defence policy which states that Labour would, within the lifetime of a parliament, carry through a non-nuclear defence policy.

Mr Callaghan told his audience that unless a satisfactory agreement was reached, Britain and the West should not dismantle their nuclear weapons for nothing in return. He added "We should not give them up unilaterally."

As local Labour Party politicians in south Wales mounted a furious counter-attack against the former Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan said: "There is great concern about defence policies and I wanted to make myself clear. I have not changed my position in any way since the time that I was Labour leader."

Mr Callaghan revealed earlier that he had not spoken to Mr Foot before making the speech.

Last night Mr Neil Kinnock tried to patch up the damage when he told a meeting in south Wales: "The Labour party has a non-nuclear defence policy and the Labour Government will implement the policy. It means a more secure Britain because it does not involve the weakening of conventional armament."

Mr Ray Powell, another Labour MP in the last Parliament who is standing in Ogmore, said that as a result of Mr Callahgan's speech he would refuse to share a platform with him at a public meeting in Bridgend, as planned.

Mr Ray Davies the Labour Party candidate in the marginal Cardiff Central constituency, said: "He used the speech to damage the Labour Party's chances in the election. It is a stab in the back for Michael Foot and the Labour Party."

● Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, kept up pressure on the inconsistencies in the Labour Party's defence policy yesterday likening them to Heinz 57 varieties (Our Defence Correspondent writes from Yeovil).

Mr Heseltine said: "There are so many varieties of Labour defence policy that evem Mr Heinz would have been impressed by the varieties in Labour's half-baked policies.

The Williamsburg summit

France to avoid clash with US

From Diana Geddes, Paris

France will not seek a confrontation with the United States at the Williamsburg summit, despite deep differences on monetary matters, but will go in a spirit of pragmatism and prudence, without illusions as to what the meeting is likely to achieve, M Michel Vauzelle, the Elysée Palace spokesman, indicated at a press briefing.

He vehemently denied rumours suggesting that France might withdraw its support for the deployment of American missiles in Europe if it failed to obtain satisfaction from the Americans on stabilizing foreign exchange rates.

France had never attempted to establish "the beginnings of any form of blackmail between our concerns in relation to defence and security and our concerns regarding econimic development".

However, that did not prevent France from repeating that "it seems paradoxical to ask a country to be a fir ally on the military front and not to take into consideration the economic problems which that country might be undergoing", he added.

France is expecting disarmament and the balance of forces to constitute, with economic issues, the two big topics for discussion at the summit, which starts tomorrow. President Mitterrand is due to have bilateral talks with President Reagan just before the opening dinner.

M Mitterrand's call for a new Bretton Woods monetary conference will be certain to feature prominently in their talks. Despite initial disparaging remarks by the Americans, France feels the latest comments by Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, have been "very encouraging".

France is aware that there is no question of such a conference taking place immediately and that, in the words of one government source, the preparatory work "may take a very long time".

The reference to Bretton Woods did not mean France wanted a return to the old system of fixed parities, the source said. That would probably be impossible anyway. The President had referred to Bretton Woods because it had some meaning for the public.

As part of pre-summit consultations with party leaders, M Mitterrand had talks yesterday with the former president, M Valéry d'Estaing, who has recently made public his support for a Bretton Woods-type conference. It was the first time the two men had met since the exchange of power two years ago.

M Giscard d'Estaing had refused three earlier invitations to the Elysee Palace, explaining that was not in attending "social events". But he had always expressed a readiness to talk with President Mitterrand on "matters that were useful for France".

The agreement to hold such a meeting is considered to have been of mutual benefit for both men: it boosted M Giscard d'Estaing's image as a statesman above party politics and it enabled M Mitterrand to improve his image as a president of all French people, rather than just of the Socialists.

● BRUSSELS: The "fragile" recovery in the industrialized world must be strengthened by three key factors, Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, said yesterday before leaving for Williamsburg, Ian Murray writes.

The factors were: a reduction in American interest rates; creation of monetary stability; and a method of easing the debt of the Third World. These were the points, he said, he would be emphasizing at the summit.

He was parrticularly concerned that high interest rates were especially crippling to Third World countries with heavy debts to service.

Low-key US line, page 21

$454m released for Pershings

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Within hours of his MX missile victory, President Reagan has scored another significant win in the field of defence with the approval by the House of Representatives of $454m (£287m) for the purchase of 91 Pershing 2 missiles.

Congress had been blocking the funds since last year because of problems during the testing of the missile. However in recent weeks Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, had lobbied hard in favour of this new intermediate-range missile, pointing out that recent tests had been completely successful.

The Administration was concerned that a continued refusal by Congress to approve the funds would have delayed plans to begin deploying the Pershing 2s in West Germany at the end of this year.

Altogether 108 Pershing 2s are scheduled to be based in West Germany as part of Nato's plans to deploy 572 new medium-range missiles in Western Europe in response to the build-up of triple-warhead SS20 missiles by the Soviet Union. The Pershings are particularly feared by the Soviet Union as they have the ability to reach their targets in only eight minutes.

Meanwhile President Reagan, wailing his decisive MX victory in Congress, has again called on the Soviet Union to negotiate nuclear arms reductiions with the United States.

Speaking after the Senate had voted by 59-39 to release $625m for research and testing of the 10-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile, the President declared that the MX would not disrupt US-Soviet arms negotiations but would instead "carry us forward on the road to genuine arms reduction."

Canberra fury over atoll test

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

Australia's relations with France reached a new low yesterday after the explosion of a French nuclear device on Mururoa atoll.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, yesterday called in M Herve Ladsous, the Fernch Charge d'Affaires in Canberra, and delivered a strong protest note.

Later Mr Hayden threatened to weld the pacific nations into a militant pact against France as part of a strong diplomatic reaction to the French nuclear test.

"We can make life uncomfortable for the French. If they'r determined to test these things then let them test the damned things in the Atlantic, Mediterranean or mainland France. Let them keep out of our backyard", he said.

The Foreign Minister remarked that the explosion of the device had put Franco-Australian relstions "under very serious strain indeed".

He went on to claim that he was misled by the French Government over the future of the tests during his recent talks in Paris.

In other developments, Mr Hayden said that the issue of French tests would be raised at the next meeting of the South Pacific Forum in Canberra in August.

He also said that Australia would take up the issue of declaring the South-West Pacific a nuclear-free zone where the testing, storage or disposal of nuclear devices or waste would be banned while allowing the transit of nuclear-powered vessels carrying nuclear armaments.

Mr Hayden said that at his meeting with M Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, he had been assured that the French tests at Mururoa would be confined to the nuclear trigger divices used to detonate the primary explosion of a nuclear weapon. The French test of 70 kilo ton was not a trigger device, he said.



A summer stroll in Stockholm

The Queen, accompanied by Queen Silvia of Sweden, on a walkabout in the rain in the narrow streets of Stockholm's medieval Old Town yesterday.

The Queen spent the early part of the day visiting two museums in the Stockholm Royal Palace,

On a visit to the Manilla School for the Deaf, Queen Silvia gave a demonstration of her newly-learnt knowledge of sign language.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited an exhibition intended to help to sell British technology in Sweden, while on board the royal yacht Britannia, anchored near the palace, delegations of Swedish and British businessmen discussed joint industrial projects in the Third World.

The royal couple attended a sumptious champagne luncheon given by the Stockholm municipality in the town hall and were rowed to its steps in the royal barge.

Then came one of the highlights of the four-day visit which ends tomorrow: a visit to the seventeenth century warship Vasa, raised from Stockholm harbour more than 20 years ago.

Polish girls back in the beautiful body business

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The girls came in waves, as determined as Napoleonic infantry, tall and short, spotty and freckled, brazen and demure, all fighting for a chance to become the first Warsaw Pact candidate in 25 years to the Miss World contest in London. Nostrils flared, fingernails flashed and mascaraed eyes sparkled with the special competitive venom of such occasions.

Outside Warsaw's Buffo Theatre, life came to a standstill. Office workers perched dangerously on window-sills, cars containing women were immediately surrounded by Western and Polish cameramen and hundreds gathered near the stage door. "How are we going to overcome the crisis if nobody does any work," muttered on of the theatre's cleaning women, in the spirit of *Trybuna Ludu*, the Party newspaper.

Inside the theatre, the girls were hard at work. In groups of five, and wearing miniskirts, they appeared on the stage and introduced themselves to the jury, headed by Warsaw's entertainment chief, Mr Wowo Bielicki. There were almost a hundred girls taking part, most of whom were weeded out before the end of the day during a second bathing-costume round.

Th winner becomes Miss Warsaw Region and has to take on competitors from another 10 regions in Poland to decide on whom should be sent to London as "Miss Polonia" in the autumn.

"What happens if you become Miss World?" I asked one young hopeful.

"There are no more dreams for the Poles," she replied, scuttling into the theatre. Most of the girls said they were doing it for "a bit of fun", but seemed serious and anxious as if about to sit an examination, with insufficient revision.

Those who failed the first heat looked genuinely depressed: one, rejected because she was a professional strip-tease dancer, left in tears.

The competition is being organized by the state entertainment agency, Estrada, which comes under the control of the Ministry of Culture, run by a hardliner, Mr Kazimierz Zygulski.

The last Miss Polonia, according to the organizers, was in 1958. The Polish leadership subsequently decided that the contest demeaned socialism and the flowering of socialist maidenhood. According to a photographer who remembers those times, one of the beauty queens also defected to the West and this too may have weighed in the decision.

But it is the cynics in the official press who have the last word. A writer in the *Polityka* weekly handed out the appropriate bromides: "No, no, ladies and gentlemen. We won't make it with Miss Polonia – it would be much wiser to choose a Miss Crisis. The winner of the contest does not have to be beautiful at all – on the contrary, the uglier the better: let her breast resemble Poland's inflationary overhang, let her eyes squint in the direction of the creditors-... let her legs be as bandy as the diagrams of our never-fulfilled economic plans.

"Instead of a commonplace festival with Miss Polonia (what would she win anyway – a bottle of shampoo? A bar of chocolate? A free subway ticket?), let us choose Miss Crisis and we may be sure that the event would not be passed over in silence."

Shultz plea for freer world trade

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday made a strong plea for new measures of international trade liberalization, with special attention to the problems of the developing nations.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Mr Shultz said preparations should begin now for a new effort of trade liberalization in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt). There should be special, urgent emphasis on reducing barriers to North-South trade through mutual exchange of concessions.

"The reality of North and South is now that all of us are in one boat. We are all looking for a rising tide and calmer seas to speed us on our course", he observed.

The main theme of his speech was: "The United States and the developing world: Our joint stake in the world economy". Coming out strongly against trade protectionism, he said: "The recovery which is at hand in major industrial countries can lead the way to global recovery through a revival of world trade".

Arafat 'plot against Gaddafi'

Beirut (Reuter) – Libya yesterday accused Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, of direct involvement in "a dirty assassination conspiracy" planned by US intellegence to get rid of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

A statement by the official Libyan news agency derided Mr Arafat's performance during last year's Israeli invasion on Lebanon and his "irresponsible decision" to evacuate Beirut.

The statement, monitored in Beirut, was another blow in the war of words between Mr Arafat and Libya since the emergence of a rebellion among five senior officers in Mr Arafat's Fatah guerrilla organization.

PLO loses out, page 12

Strauss derides Kohl's charge of bickering

From Michael Binyon, Cologne

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, yesterday tried to play down the public reproach made to him by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and insisted too much was being made of imaginary differences between his Christian Social Union (CSU) and the Christian Democrats (CDU).

Addressing a packed hall where the CDU was holding its annual congress, Herr Strauss provoked loud laughter and applause with his sharp-witted retort to Dr Kohl's reminder on Wednesday that the seat of government was in Bonn. "Hearty greetings", he began, using the southern German phrase *Grüss Gott*, "from the secret capital of Germany".

He went on vigorously to rebut allegations of disrupting the coalition and of seeking to build up his power and presence by engaging in phony quarrels. He reminded the CDU that Chancellor Kohl himself had proposed regular meetings between the coalition party leaders, and said a distinction had to be made between genuine differences and imaginary quarrels, the world of "secret power struggles and hidden threats".

The controversial Bavarian leader is widely seen as the real target of Dr Kohl's attack on bickering and squabbling in the coalition. Commentators have made much of the unexpected decision by the CDU executive to change its ground rules so that it could, if it wished, put up candidates in Bavaria, where the CSU at present has a monopoly on the right.

The party said this was only a formality in preparation for the elections to the European Parliament. But the timing and manner of the change is seen as a clear challenge to Herr Strauss. The initiative for the change came from Dr Kohl.

Herr Strauss' forthright speech was a high point in an otherwise dull conference. He praised the federal system in Germany which, he said, gave considerable independence to the provincial governments. He also expressed agreement with most government policy.

He did not comment on the brief but important remarks Dr Kohl made yesterday about German rejection of higher EEC spending. These are of considerable importance to the EEC and espeically to Britain,

Walesa appeals for calm to protect papal visit

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, who is due to be interrogated by the Polish authorities again today, has appealed for calm and restraint among Solidarity supporters so as not to jeopardize the Pope's visit to Poland next month.

The former Solidarity union leader gave his appeal to the Polish news agency PAP but as it was not published it was then distributed among Western reporters in Warsaw.

Mr Walesa said that there were still forces in Poland which wanted to prevent the papal visit. He urged workers, intellectuals, farmers, Solidarity activits to be patient and "preserve common sense, reason, calm and restraint at the momemt, but at the same time to preserve your resolution and determination". This appeal, he said, was intended to rob "those ill-willed people", of any excuse to cancel the visit.

Mr Walesa's message, drafted last week, comes at a time of considerable bitterness in Warsaw about the death of a young student shortly after leaving police custody. The death – family friends and Solidarity sympathizers claim that he died as the result of being beaten up in a police station– has mobilized many people who otherwise were losing interest in opposition to martial law.

Hopes fade for Nile victims

The twisted metal skeleton of the Ramadan 10, the ferry which was burnt out on Lake Nasser on the Upper Nile on Wednesday, and one of the barges it was towing.

Hopes of finding the 183 people still missing 36 hours after the fire were fading rapidly as the death toll rose to 119, Robert Holloway writes. Officials directing rescue operations from Aswan reported by telephone to Cairo that 72 bodies had been recovered from the lake in the morning, adding to the 47 found on Wednesday. Most of the dead had been badly burned.

So far 325 survivors have been rescued and military spotter aircraft and helicopters were scouring the shores of the lake in search of others who might have been swept away by currents.

Anyone who made it to the shore could not survive for long. The area is arid and uninhabited where daytime shade temperatures at this time of year exceed 100°F.

Namibia pact on brink

From Zeriana Pysariwsky, New York

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the UN, told the Security Council that an accord to bring Namibia to independence was within reach but that all could be lost if the violent turn of events that marked the weekend in southern Africa persisted.

The United States deplored acts of violence from whatever quarter, whether perpetrated in the name of change or in opposition to it, she said. She called the actions in Pretoria and Maputo a bloody reminder of "the real potential that today exists throughout southern Africa for the further escalation of that violence".

Her remarks in the Security Council debate on Namibia came at a time when the United States is attempting to step up its dipomatic role in southern Africa by encouraging a rapprochement between South Africa and Mozambique and add new life to the interminable negotiations on Namibia which have floundered over Cuban withdrawal from Angola.



Firing squad volunteer

Berlin (Reuter) – Heinz Barth, a former SS officer, on trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity, yesterday admitted volunteering for a firing squad which killed four civilians in Czechoslovakia in 1942.

Herr Barth, who is 62, said he volunteered because he feared his career as a police reservist would be jeopardized.

He is charged with involvement in 92 killings in Czechoslovakia and in the massacre of 642 villagers at Oradour-sur-Glane in France in 1944.

The four killings at Klatovy in Bohemia were the first to come up during testimony by an expert witness from the Czechoslovak government commission on war criminals. Bohemia and Moravia were made into a German protectorate after the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Officers 'told to help destroy jets'

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The prosecution in the trial of six Zimbabwe Air Force officers yesterday introduced as evidence signed statements in which they admitted assisting in the Thornhill Air Force base sabotage operation.

The officers' statements said they had become involved after threats that their families would be harmed if they refused.

At the start of the trial on Monday counsel for the defence served notice that the statements would be strongly challenged on the ground that they had been extracted after threats.

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Neville Weir have all denied helping South African saboteurs to penetrate security at Thornhill and destroy or damage 13 aircraft.

The statements presented to Mr Justice Dumbutshena describe approaches allegedly made to the first three accused by Air Vice-Marshal Len Pink, Air Vice-Marshal Slatter's predecessor as chief of staff.

Before leaving Zimbabwe for South Africa after his retirement Air Vice-Marshal Pink was said to have told the three officers that a plan to destroy the Zimbabwe Air Force had been set in motion in South Africa and that unless they cooperated their lives and those of their families would be in peril.

In his statement Air Vice-Marshal Slatter said that he had been given a list of officers' names who would assist in running down security at Thornhill. After a meeting last June with a "Mr Swanepoel" who had indentified himself by a pre-arranged codeword, "boss", he learnt that Thornhill would be hit after the arrival of four new Hawk fighter-trainer aircraft from Britain.

The chief of staff's statement said that he had mixed feelings after the operation "because I knew the loss of the aircraft was a loss to the country but at least the lives of the various families should be safe".

In his statement Air Lieutenant Weir said he had been involved with Air Lieutenant Lloyd in getting three men he believed were former Rhodesians into the base.

Iran rejects Iraqi peace offer

Tehran, (AFP, Reuter) – Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's Foreign Minister, yesterday spurned an Iraqi proposal to sign a "special peace agreement" under UN auspices, calling the plan a direct admission by Baghdad that it had struck civilian targets.

Iran reported that Iraqi aircraft raided Baneh, a town in the north-west on Wednesday, killing eight people and injuring 73, and had also launched a new strike against Iranian oil installations in the Gulf.

● OSLO: Mr Nic Fougner, Norway's Ambassador in Tehran, was fired at by unknown men just after leaving a road block last Friday night, the Foreign Ministry said here. Reuter reports.

19 join Kim on hunger strike

Seoul (Reuter) – Nineteen opposition politicians joined former opposition leader Kim Young-Sam in a hunger strike to press for the return of democracy in South Korea.

Police took Mr Kim, aged 55, to a Seoul hospital by force on Wednesday seven days after he started a hunger strike. His aides said he was refusing food or medical treatment. Mr Kim, banned from national politics since May 1980, was placed under house arrest in June.

Spies jailed

Munich (AP) – Sentencing a West German Army sergeant and his wife to prison for selling decoding lists to Soviet agents in East Germany, the judge said they had enabled communist monitors to eavesdrop on military communications throughout southern West Germany. Horst Maemecke, aged 41, was jailed for six and a half years and his wife Renate, aged 45, for two years.

Three expelled

Moscow (Reuter) – Iran's ambassador to Moscow confirmed that the Soviet Union had expelled three Iranian diplomats, apparently in retaliation for Iran's expulsion of 18 Soviet Embassy workers earlier this month for their links with the banned Tudeh (communist) party.

Greeks angry

Athens (Reuter) – Greece protested to the US over violations of its airspace by five American aircraft on Wednesday during a Nato exercise, saying this would not help to solve their problems. Talks on the future of US military bases resumed here last Monday.

Long wait

Chur (AP) – Forty seven Swiss climbers stranded in huts throughout the mountains of the Graubünden canton since last weekend's Whitsuntide weather onslaught must wait until this weekend before helicopter rescue attempts start because of continued snow and rain.

Coffee scandal

Rome – All members of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the highest disciplinary body in the Italian legal world, have been summoned to answer charges of misuse of public funds. The charges concern modest sums spent on about two cups of coffee a day for the 30 councillors.

Farm deadlock

Brussels – Two days of talks by EEC agriculture ministers aimed at trying to find a way of reorganizing the strucutres for Mediterranean-type agricultural produce came to almost nothing here. The ministers have been struggling with the problem for 18 months.

Magazine held

Nairobi (AP) – Copies of the US magazine *Newsweek*, held by the authorities at the airport since Wednesday, were released after 24 hours. It carries an article on Kenyan politics describing a "farcical witch hunt" by President Daniel Moi.

Hashish haul

Antwerp (AP) – Police and Customs men seized 14,300lb of hashish hidden in two containers in the port of Antwerp, and arrested three people. It was the largest drug seizure in Belgium with a street value of £13m.

American deputy military chief assassinated by gunmen in El Salvador

San Salvador (NYT, AP) – The deputy commander of the US military group in El Salvador has been shot and killed here.

Commander Albert Schaufelberger, of the US Navy, was shot four times in the head as he stood outside the University of Central America on Wednesday, according to Colonel John Cash, the Defence Attaché. "All I know is that his body is in the hospital and that he was shot in the head", Colonel Cash said.

Mr Donald Hamilton, Public Affairs Officer of the US Embassy, said Commander Schaufelberger was shot when he went to the university to pick up a friend. He drove up and blew his horn and another car drove up alongside and fired four shots.

In addition to his duties as deputy commander, Commander Schaufelberger was the head of the naval section of the military group and head of security.

Mr Hamilton said Commander Schaufelberger was 32 or 33 years old, from San Diego and a graduate of the US Naval Academy at Annapolis. At the time of the shooting he was not protected by a bodyguard and was dressed in civilian clothes. He had received no death threats and it was not clear who was in the car that drove up beside his car.

Commander Schaufelberger, who had been in El Salvador since August, was assigned to advise the Salvadorean naval commander and spent his time either in La Unión or at the embassy.

President Alvaro Magana has promised a full investigation, Mr Hamilton said.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Mr William Clark, the National Security Adviser, had informed President Reagan of Commander Schaufelberger's death. "We deeply regret this matter, and it is under investigation", the White House Press Office said.

Elsewhere in El Salvador, a large rebel force dynamited a key bridge on the Pan-American highway, killed 44 soldiers guarding it and blacked out the eastern part of the country by blowing up power lines, a military commander said.

Colonel Dionisio Hernandez said on Wednesday that 2,000 left-wing guerrillas overran the post guarding the Quebrada Seca bridge 47 miles east of the capital, cutting off 40 per cent of the country. The highway is the main route through El Salvador. They dynamited power pylons nearby after they seized the bridge, blacking out the area to the east. The sabotage left 1.6 million people without electricity.

● MANAGUA: The Nicaraguan Government said two West German journalists and a doctor were missing after rebels attacked and sank the boat they were travelling in along a river on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, AP reports.

The Foreign Ministry identified the journalists as Walter Shultz and Valentin Shwarz and the doctor as Mariana Siss.

A Ministry communiqué said rebels attacked the boat on Wednesday morning with mortars, grenades and rifle fire as it travelled the San Juan river at a point 135 miles south of Managua.

● TEGUCIGALPA: About 5,000 government troops have launched a general offensive in Nicaragua's northern Nueva Segovia province to try to oust rebel forces from entrenched positions, insurgent leaders said in the Honduran capital yesterday, Reuter reports.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) said in a communiqué issued here that the offensive began last Saturday in seven different areas in Nueva Segovia and heavy fighting was still going on.

Peace camp women plan second visit to Moscow

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The three Greenham Common women who have been in Russia for a week say they intend to return in September with a much larger group despite the rumpus caused by their insistence on helping unofficial Soviet peace activists.

Ms Ann Pettitt and Mrs Karman Cutler, both from Dyfed in Wales, were the organizers of the women's march from Cardiff which set up the *Greenham Common* peace camp in 1981. They are accompanied by Miss Jean McCollister, an American student from Someerville College, Oxford.

An unprecedented row broke out during the group's final meeting with the official Soviet peace committee when the Greenham Common delegation brought with them Mrs Olga Medvedkov, wife of Mr Yuri Medvedkov, one of the leaders of the banned group for the establishment of trust between the Soviet Union and the US. Mr Oleg Khakhardin, vice-chairman of the committee, reacted angrily, describing the women's action as provocation and an unfriendly act.

As Mrs Medvedkov tried to speak there was consternation among Soviet officials. "Is this how you behave in your own country?" Mr Khakhardin demanded. The Grenham Common group said that it was and insisted that Mrs Medvedkov had a right to be heard "as a woman and a peace campaigner".

Mrs Medvedkov spoke briefly, and then left voluntarily.

Later in Red Square the group approached Russian women and asked them to sign a home-made poster with the slogan "women for Life on Earth" and "Natasha's toast". A plea for peaceful contacts between peoples written by a Russian friend. A policeman tried to stop them but retreated when it became clear they were foreigners.

Ms Pettitt said the group had been encouraged by the response of ordinary Russians in Leningrad and Moscow. "All of them said they wanted to build up trust between East and West through contacts – which ironically is what the unofficial activists also want.

The group said there had been a dialogue with the official peace committee, and with the official women's peace groups in Leningrad and Moscow. After the furore over Mrs Medvedkov in Moscow, Soviet officials had amicably discussed the prospects for a full scale Greenham Common visit in September.

The Greenham Common group, who clearly found the young and informal unofficial activists more congenial than officials, said they had nonetheless made a useful beginning on a vital dialogue. It was regrettable that some independent peace activists now faced possible arrest or job dismissal.

At one encounter with independent activists in one of Moscow's less salubrious working class districts, the Greenham group passed round photographs of the peace camp, and explained that the Greenham Common movement had arisen spontaneously.

"We are just ordinary women, no one told us what to do", Mrs Cutler said. The Russian activists nodded wistfully at the thought that somewhere peace marches were not stage-managed.

The women's group said their activities, including an unofficial peace picnic on International Women's Day for Disarmament last Tuesday, had been carefully monitored by the KGB.

The three compaigners arrive back in Britain today



Sign of the times: A Russian woman adds her name to a peace poster presented by Greenham Common protesters in front of the Kremlin.

Spain's new abortion law to be challenged

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

The Spanish Parliament have approved a Bill put forward by the Socialist Government which makes abortion no longer a crime in certain circumstances. But the Opposition announced after the vote on Wednesday night that it would appeal to the Constitutional Court immediately the measure becomes law in about two months.

More than 150 women have challenged the courts in the Basque region to put them on trial after publicly admitting they had had abortions. The Bilbao public prosecutor yesterday recommended that their challenge be taken up.

The women all belong to Basque feminist groups and some of their husbands have demanded that they should be charged too for helping to procure the clandestine operations.

The Bill, which now goes to committee for detailed approval before passing to the Senate, where the Socialists also have a majority, allows abortion in three cases: When the mother's life or health is considered by doctors to be in grave danger; when the pregnancy is the result of rape, provided the operation is performed in the first 12 weeks; and when two doctors judge it is probable the child would be born with grave physical or mental defects, provided abortion takes place within 22 weeks.

The Bill was opposed by 184 votes to 109. No woman MP spoke during the debate.

Answering feminist groups' criticism that the Bill will only free women from the threat of jail sentences in 10 per cent of abortions, and ignores economic measures on women to have abortions, the Socialists' spokesman told Parliament that the duty of the Government was to legislate for the whole country, not vanguard groups.

● ANKARA: Turkey, whose population is approaching 50 million, legalized abortion yesterday in an unusual step for an Islamic country, Rasit Gurdilek writes.

The law, ratified by the ruling National Security Council, allows abortions until the tenth week of pregnancy. After the tenth week abortion remains illegal unless essential for medical reasons, with jail terms of up to 20 years for offenders. Sterilization of both men and women is also to be permitted as a means of birth control.

The Turkish Government hopes that the measure, aided by cheap operations at state hospitals, will help to reduce the rate of population increase, currently running at 2.5 per cent. It also wants to reduce radically the number of deaths caused by illegal abortions performed by untrained abortionists under shocking conditions, which reach several thousand every year.

Soviet dissidents 'near the end'

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Dissidents said yesterday that the departure of Mr Georgiy Vladimov, the writer, for West Germany signalled the beginning of the end for the dissident movement in Russia.

Mr Vladimov, aged 53, was the last important dissident author not to have been expelled, imprisoned, exiled or silenced through KGB pressure. In January this year he wrote to Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, saying that he could no longer tolerate harassment by the KGB and asking to be allowed to emigrate. Mr Vladimov's case was taken up by Western leaders, and earlier this month he was granted an exit visa.

Mr Vladmov was seen off at Moscow airport by friends and well-wishers, including Mr Roy Medvedev, the dissident Marxist historian. Mr Vladimov is to teach Russian literature at Cologne university, and has also been invited to visit Britain, France, Canada and the United States.

He was accompanied by his wife Natasha and his mother-in-law. Mr Vladimov's mother, who lives in Leningrad, is aged 81 and too ill to travel

Mr Vladimov hopes to return to the Soviet Union, but has said that it is not unusual for dissidents to be stripped of their Soviet nationality once they are abroad.

Mr Vladimov fell foul of the KGB in 1977 when he became the head of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International. He is best known in the West as the author of *Faithful Ruslan*, a novella which tells the allegorical story of a labour camp dog unable to adapt to Khrushchev's partial dismantling of the *Gulag* system.

Mr Vladimov paid a farewell visit to Mrs Yelena Bonner, wife of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, who was exiled to Gorky in 1980.

Cuba asked to take back refugees

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

The Reagan Administration has formally asked Cuba to take back hundreds of the 125,000 Cubans who flooded into the United States during the boatlift from Port Mariel in 1980.

Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, made the request to Señor Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, head of Cuba's interests section here on Tuesday, the State Department announced.

It said a few thousand of the Mariel refugees were detained by the authorities because of serious criminal conduct in Cuba and many had remained in detention in the United States. Others had been convicted of crimes in the US and were serving prison sentences. Some were ineligible to remain for "other substantive reasons.

Centre-right takes power in Iceland

Revkjavik (Reuter) – A centre-right coalition Government is taking over in Iceland after late-night bargaining on Wednesday ended a month-long political stalemate.

Just before agreement on the two-party coalition was announced, word leaked out of a likely 18 per cent devaluation

The new Prime Minister will be Mr Steingrimur Hermannsson, who is 54. His centrist Progressive Party will link up with the right-wing Independence Party. The country has been under caretaker rule since the election on April 23.

When the two-party agreement was reached during the night, President Vigdis Finnbogadottir called Mr Hermannsson to her residence at midnight and charged him with forming a government.

The new Government's first job will be to undertake what political sources called "very harsh economic measures" to fight inflation which threaten to reach a yearly rate of between 120 and 150 per cent.

Earlier on Wednesday, the Social Democrats declined to join the coalition after they had seen the programme, which thay said was so harsh that it will turn common families in Iceland bankrupt".

The two coalition parties hold a secure majority of 37 of the 60 seats in the Althing Parliament.

But, as neither the Social Democrats nor the Communists support it, political sources feared that the trade unions might put up a stiff opposition to the planned economic measures.



Steingrimur Hermannsson: Midnight summons

Civil Guard mutiny in Peru ends

Lima (Reuter) – Peruvian paramilitary guards ended a 30-hour rebellion over pay yesterday and accepted a government wage offer, a spokesman for the mutineers said.

The government had decreed a three-day state of emergency on Wednesday after 1,000 heavily armed Civil Guards seized their barracks, a few blocks from the palace of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Army tank patrols were out in Lima and the neighbouring port of Callao during the night and civil liberties were suspended under the state of emergency.

Russians strike at US Embassy



The building site of the new US Embassy in Moscow (right) where more than 300 Soviet workers have downed tools and walked out. An embassy spokesman said yesterday that the workers, helping to build a new eight-storey complex behind the present cramped embassy building, had left the site on Monday in a "dispute over terms of contract", Reuter and AP report.

According to US supervisors at the site, the workers protested that X-ray equipment used to examine girders for structural faults was a health hazard.

Work began on the complex in 1979 and it was due to be finished by the end of this year. After a series of hold-ups, blamed by supervisors on difficulties with Soviet staff, it is now scheduled for completion in 1985.

The spokesman said that he could not elaborate because the US State Department did not want to prejudice any potential court case.

One American official said that in the US construction workers were also hesitant to be around when structures were being checked with X-rays.

Mongolia ousts Chinese

Peking (Reuter) – Thousands of Chinese are being expelled from Mongolia after being given an ultimatum to move into remote areas of the Gobi Desert or leave the country, Western travellers said yesterday.

The travellers, who arrived in Peking recently after taking the Trans-Siberian express train from Moscow through Mongolia, said more than 100 Chinese boarded the train in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator. They quoted the Chinese as saying 8,000 people were affected by the ultimatum delivered in March and they would all have left by August.

Relations between China and Mongolia have been tense since the Sino-Soviet split more than 20 years ago. Mongolia s closely allied with the Soviet Union which has thousands of troops and advisers there.

Some diplomats suggested that Mongolia, for centuries a buffer state between Russia and China, might feel threatened by the slight thaw in Sino-Soviet relations

González to decide on warplanes

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid

Spain's long-drawn-out decision on choosing a new, advanced combat aircraft built by the United States or by its European rivals has now been left personally to Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister.

He will pronounce on the so-called "contract of the century" before next Tuesday, a government spokesman indicated on Wednesday night

McDonnell Douglas, the American manufacturers of the F18A, fighter bomber, the favourite of the Spanish Air Force has set a final decision date of May 31.

The Cabinet decided to persist with its bargaining tactics until the last moment to play McDonnell Douglas off against Panavia, the British-Italian and West German consortium which makes the rival Tornado.

Señor Narcis Serra, the Defence Minister, has been instructed to seek to wring further concessions out of the Americans despite their resistance. Señor Miguel Boyer, the Economic Minister, now on a visit to the United States, may also join in.

The Spanish Air Force is reported to be dismayed by the Government's second delay in deciding in a fortnight. It is now worried that the order of 84 aircraft evisaged may be scaled down.

General strike in Italy as poll campaign opens

From Peter Nichols, Rome

With the Italian election campaign barely a day old, the politicians must take second place to the general strike involving more than 14 million workers.

The protest against the failure to reach agreement on new collective contracts for engineering workers and others is the biggest for years and without precedent on such a scale during a general election. All industry is due to close for four hours and other sections of the economy for two, including trains and aircraft. Schools will open an hour late and cinemas will cancel the first performance.

Union leaders will address workers' meetings throughout the country. In Rome the rally will take place close to the headquarters of the Confederation of Industry, an indication that labour relations are bad at a time when the confederation itself has been unusually vigor-

Polling days are June 26 and 27. About 7,000 candidates have entered the lists for the Chamber of Deputies, 2,000 for the Senate and about another 100,000 in two regional elections and local government contests. The principal interest is whether the Socialist Party, which forced the dissolution of Parliament, will strengthen its position.

The leaders of the two biggest parties – the Christian Democrats and the Communists – both look to the Socialists as potential allies. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leadr, has said however that the alternative he sees is between an alliance with the Christian Democrats and opposition.

He rejects the idea of a possible alliance between Communists and Socialists. In fact, a lot divides the two leftwing parties, including the stationing of cruise missiles at Comiso in Sicily

Medina burial for Idris

From Our Correspondent, Cairo

The body of the former King Idris of Libya, who died in Cairo in exile on Wednesday at the age of 93, was flown to Saudi Arabia yesterday for burial in the holy city of Medina.

King Idris, a leading opponent of Italian colonialism, ruled Libya from December, 1951, until he was deposed in September, 1969, by a group of army officers led by Colonel Gaddafi. He sought assylum in Egypt and five years later, after relations soured between Colonal Gaddafi and President Sadat, was granted Egyptian nationality.

A spokesman for the Libyan National Liberation Front here said that the former King's death would have no "negative impact" upon the front's activities.

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THE ARTS

Cinema

Witty exposé of a bourgeois intelligentsia

The Ploughman's Lunch (15)
Gate Notting Hill

That Championship Season (15)
Classic Haymarket

Sting II (PG)
Plaza

Starflight One (U)
Classic Haymarket

Napoleon
Barbican



Realization of failure: Jonathan Pryce in conference in *The Ploughman's Lunch*

Not many distinguished stage or television directors have made the transition to film easily and naturally, but Richard Eyre is one of the exceptions. **The Ploughman's Lunch**, a collaboration with the writer Ian McEwan, is a notable first feature, and fresh proof that there really is a revival of cinema in this country. Add to this that the film has a star performer, Margaret Thatcher, in a well-studied character role as Prime Minister and party leader.

The film is about the moral reality of Britain here and now; and this is a subject which very few films, outside the work of Lindsay Anderson, have risked. If the picture that emerges is not a particularly flattering one, we have only ourselves to blame. There is no question of the truth of Eyre's small circle of media and academic characters. We know them. Probably we are them.

The hero, James Penfield (Jonathan Pryce), works at the very heart of Britain – in the newsroom at Broadcasting House. He is a model of social mobility, a scholarship boy who made it from a humble working-class semi in the suburbs to a place on the perimeter of the inner circles of politics, publishing and broadcasting. Class still tells however. Poor James will never acquire the ease or entrée of his better connected friends Jeremy (Tim Curry) and Susan (Charlie Dore). However well he conceals his poor old Mum and Dad (both parents are dead, he says airily if asked), he still cannot acquire Background.

Even though the world is different and his ambitions are more complex, he is the Joe Lampton of 25 years on; and it is significant that as a political historian he is fascinated by the social and moral traumas which produced the Joe Lamptons and Jimmy Porters.

He is working on a book about the Suez crisis, and has a certain sympathy for the Eden side of things. The statutory political balance of broadcasting fosters political ambiguity and expedience in broadcasting people.

James's historical researches and his sexual pursuit of Susan opportunely coincide: Susan's mother is a somewhat disillusioned veteran of the Suez generation now living in rural chic in Norfolk, with a cynical but successful director of television commercials. James beats a hasty retreat however from involvement in the couple's extra-marital accommodations. For that matter he retreats from any first-hand human involvement. Intrigued though he is by the idea of radical commitments in the time of Suez, he experiences only awful embarrassment from an encounter with a Peace Women's organization.

His book wins the approval of his modish publisher. Even so, James will continue to embody the principle that, if there is anything less likable than a successful opportunist, it is an unsuccessful one. The full significance of his failure both as human being and careerist hits him as he is attending the 1982 Conservative Party Conference in Brighton. Jeremy, his best friend, has achieved a walk-over with Susan; and Margaret Thatcher is making her Falklands victory pronouncements: "We have told the people the truth". Her declaration of faith in the youth of Britain provides an ironic epilogue to the portrait of James.

It is a cruel and witty exposé of the manners, morals and neuroses of a bourgeois intelligentsia terrified of human commitment. On the side it offers some quite profound reflections on the lessons and the burdens of history. The dialogue is dense and demands fairly hard attention. But attention is repaid, and the film is saved from falling into schematicism by the comic vitality of the world that Eyre creates through his actors. Jonathan Pryce and Tim Curry offer contrasts in go-getting: Curry is the smarter one because he does not let it show. Charlie Dore makes Susan odious from her first entrance, knocking the tray out of a waiter's hands without so much as a glance to see the damage. Her attraction for James would be less comprehensible if it were not for the consistency with which he discards anyone with a hint of human sentiment – the Peace Women, Susan's mother (Rosemary Harris) and his own father (a role marvellously established by Nat Jackley, a veteran of 60 years' experience in variety).

The most mischievous coup of this wry portrait of Britain after the Belgrano, though, is to have infiltrated the Conservataive Party Conference and recruited an unknowing Thatcher as actress and dialogue writer. Here the decors were the gift of Central Office; for the rest the contribution of Luciana Arrighi's production design contributes notably to Eyre's images of contemporary England: the drab rooms where power sits in the BBC; the contrasted homes of James's friends and James's parents, shrines in their different ways to ineradicable class distinction; the recreated rustic past in which the refugees from the Suez era are cocooned. All that these places share is the incontinent flow of undifferentiated and unheeded information that gushes from the radio and television.

For several minutes **That Championship Season** raises expectations of a satire on small-town Middle America, with brisk scenes of an election campaign and some funny business with Bruce Dern, as mayoral candidate, and a mortally sick elephant with which he unwisely tries to win popularity and votes. Then however the director-writer, Jason Miller, embarks on a reverential and static presentation of his own stage play, which leaves one wondering why it was such a success on Broadway and won a Pulitzer Prize. The story of the reunion of members of a long-ago high-school basketball team, and the bonhomie that soon deteriorates into recrimination and guilt, offers nothing new; and what it does offer is, despite the cast (Robert Mitchum, Stacy Keach, Martin Sheen), unappetisingly sour.

There is no essential reason why a sequel should not be better than the original, but it never seems to happen. Certainly, although it has the same writer and goes through the same motions, **Sting II** retains none of the old charm or fun. It is not only that Mac Davis and an apoplectic Jackie Gleason have none of the attraction of the original con-artists, Redford and Newman: Jeremy Paul Kagan, ordinarily a resourceful director, plods painfully through the mires of plot.

One of the idiosyncracies of Hollywood is interminably to imitate any once-successful formula long after is has passed out of style. It seems inconceivable that anyone would redo the old aircraft disaster movie after *Airplane* and its sequel has already clubbed it to death with parody; yet here it is again in **Starflight One**, directed by Jerry Jameson and with a perfectly respectable cast, including Lee Majors, Ray Milland and Robert Webber. It is at least as silly as *Airplane II* but only intermittently and unintentionally as funny.

Tomorrow and on Monday there are performances of **Napoleon**, with full orchestra, at the Barbican, which are essential viewing for all *aficionados* of the film. Since the last screenings Kevin Brownlow has rediscovered enough material to add 23 minutes to the running time, and to replace some sections of inferior image quality. The new scenes – the most important concern the fortunes of Napoleon's family in Corsica after his own return to France – bring the running time to five and a quarter hours, and have involved supplementary episodes in Carl Davis's score.

Remarkably this version is more than an hour and a half longer than that screened at the 1927 première at the Paris Opéra (to suit the impatience of a fashionable audience, Abel Gance was obliged to cut his final version from six hours and 20 minutes to three hours and 40 minutes). Gance, incidentally, spent less than three years making *Napoleon*. Kevin Brownlow has spent almost 30 in restoring it.

At tomorrow's show there will be personal appearances by some of the film's stars – Annabella, who as a teenage debutante played Violine, Harry-Krimer, Gance's Rouget de Lisle, and Robert Vidalin, his Camille Desmoulins. Harry-Krimer, at 86, still drives his own MG, and has just played, appropriately enough, in Wajda's new film of *Danton*. Some seats are still available for both performances.

David Robinson

Television

Hard to forget

The decision to screen *Walter*, on its first night last November may have been one way in which Channel 4 signalled its determination to be different, but it may well have contributed to the apprehension that greeted its debut in some quarters. The harrowing story of the mentally handicapped Walter was strong meat though notable, among other things, for Ian McKellen's brilliant performance. Last night Channel 4 returned with David Cook's sequel, **Walter and June**. Walter is now 40, with 19 years in the mental hospital (where he is one of the brighter and more helpful patients) behind him and little else before.

He meets June, an attractive but mentally unstable young woman (Sarah Miles), whose problems have been aggravated by having a child by a married man. June, desperate to escape, befriends Walter and persuades him to help her do so. They flee first to what appeared to be a church, where she seduces him, and then to a London squat where they live together.

There June meets an economics student, obviously down on his economics, and an affair begins. She leaves the bewildered Walter and returns, apparently stricken by conscience and his dependence, only to fall through the floor and die of her injuries. Walter returns from the doss-house, where he has taken refuge, to find her. The student, under the mistaken impression that it is for him, reads Walter the message she has scrawled on the pipes.

Ian McKellen's performance was again brilliant and was complemented by that of Sarah Miles. It was only the credibility of the story that nagged. June was drawn as an educated woman, highly articulate with an acid turn of wit that might evoke envy in affluent parts of Islington. Though Walter is an affectionate, kindly soul – "like taking a small animal to the vet to be put down", says June as she leaves him – their love affair seemed far-fetched.

For all that, the performances, Stephen Frears's direction and Chris Menges's photography pulled it through. Walter is a character who will linger in the mind. Those viewers who have had the stamina to run the course will have had not only their sympathy for the mentally handicapped stirred, but their understanding, which comes much harder. That is some achievement for Mr Cook and Channel 4.

Dennis Hackett

Concert

Anonymous notes

Philharmonia/Rattle
Festival Hall

It must have been with a sense of some moment that Beethoven watched the century turn and inscribed "Concerto 1800 Da L.v. Beethoven" on the autograph of his C minor Piano Concerto. It was precisely the lack of any such sense of occasion that diminished Misha Dichter's peremptory, strangely anonymous account of the work on Wednesday.

It was as if we were still being asked to glance over the sketches for the work rather than being invited to admire the total achievement. The details were there, often quite adroitly revealed as if by a hard, white light, and the Philharmonia under Simon Rattle were sensitive to the scale, usually rather small, of each new discovery.

The first movement got by, just about, with this approach, though the post-cadential crescendi were nervously piled up, lacking very much sense of organic growth. It was this inability to weld the parts into a resonant whole that short-changed the second movement despite its purely pianistic dexterity. And the slick finale seemed merely to flick the notes from score to keyboard and off into the air with strange, fitful emphases in the orchestral accompaniment, as if trying to compensate for the blandness of the solo part.

It was the more disappointing after an excitingly-paced Strauss *Don Juan*, which showed the orchestra in cracking form, as if anticipating the paces they would be put through in the real Concerto for Orchestra after the interval. For Bartók, a due sense of occasion was restored in one of the most compelling performances of this work to be heard on the South Bank for quite some time.

In its urgent detail and vibrant inner life Simon Rattle's reading and the Philharmonia's virtuoso execution drew us deep into the heart of the orchestra itself, so that the listener felt and moved with each resonating string, each struck or stroked body of wood or metal.

The first movement had a stabbing, rasping insistence of both rhythm and timbre, nicely counterbalanced by the cultivated tendrils of woodwind and, later, by the sly "Game of pairs". The laconic spirit underlying its dapper surface was sought out in the implications of each turn and twist of phrasing.

Just as in the "Elegia" the vital necessity for every minute detail of orchestration was sharply pointed so, within the long lines of the "Intermezzo interrotto", each little bar change imperceptibly but tellingly tugged at the pulse, creating a macabre and thrilling fusion of humour, wit and chill.

Hilary Finch

Salutary shocks

The Comedy Without a Title
Lyric, Hammersmith

Adapted from plays and sketches by Ruzante of Padua (c.1502-1542), this is a curious evening which makes heavy demands on an audience's patience but also explains reviving interest (in France and Italy) in this, Galileo's favourite playwright. His scenes from peasant life have a country wine's unpredictable flavour, sometimes dangerously fizzy – not travelling well or settling easily in a stranger's stomach, but genuine and a salutary shock to jaded palates.

With starvation threatening, death is never far away in these comedies. Survival or any pleasure (particularly getting or hanging on to a wife), depends on ruthlessness, looking after number one and doing your friends down if necessary.

After dull opening scenes unremitting in their lavatory humour, the first play turns without warning into a tragicomic tale of the shy suitor whose friend pleads his case with the girl only to secure a turn in the bed. Discovering this, suitor kills friend; whereupon friend's widow appears for a pathetic lament over the man who was just about to deceive her, then remarries with the first man who asks her.

These unnerving shifts of mood are rewarding and Mike Alfreds's production for Shared Experience encompasses them well. But the broad humour, played straight out front, is disconcerting without being funny and the bare stage's cavernous blackness does not help. The translation is very uneasy, rightly preserving the original's linguistic flights ("O mother of pearl and silver and gold") but often stilted in lighter exchanges. It partly explains the acting style's uncertain admixture of conscious Italian-ness, theatrical gestures and cries of "eh" in suitable variety.

Characterizations are rich, however. James Smith bravely tries to hold the house as the soliloquizing Ruzante, returning scabby and footscore from the wars to find his woman gone. John Price switches in an instant from a thug to a tragic deserted husband in the next play. And, in the last and finest sketch, the starving Philip Voss chooses suicide, only to attempt it by eating himself feet first. The arrival of an angelic ghost, promising eventual Paradise, provides a happy ending sadder than any tragedy.

Anthony Masters

Theatre

Delicate character

Time and the Conways
Chichester

The last of the J. B. Priestley time plays to achieve a major revival. *Time and the Conways*, strikes me as by far the best, and a complete aesthetic justification of Priestley's espousal of the "serial time" theory of J. W. Dunne.

The theory itself, which converts time from a fluid element into something as solid and three-dimensional as a piece of sculpture, seems to rest on a confusion of philosophic categories. But, as an adjunct to plot construction, Priestley proves it to be a wonderful tool.

Without that element *Time and the Conways* would have been a sour chronicle of national decline, beginning in 1919 with a rapturous reunion for an upper-middle-class family, all full of hope for personal happiness and the chance of building a better world: and then moving on 20 years to show how all their dreams went up in smoke.

Thanks to the time theory, only the characters succumb to bitterness, while the play itself observes them from another dimension, bestowing irony and compassion but never slamming them shut inside the prison they have made for themselves.

By sandwiching what would normally by the 1938 climax in between two acts set in 1919, Priestley also achieves an effortless succession of dramatic surprises. You can see from the outset that young Robin, swaggering back to a hero's welcome in his RAF uniform, is going to wind up as a drunken failure, leading his doting mother into bankruptcy.

But the other destinies are less predictable. The beautiful Hazel snubs a weedy little business man who invades the birthday party. Twenty years later she is married to him and totally in his power. The mother casually mentions how well Carol's grave is being looked after; and you suddenly recall the girl who was playing charades a few moments before.

Peter Dews's production takes full advantage of Priestley's device of building each of the three acts round a well-defined social occasion: first the charades party, followed by a meeting with the family solicitor and, finally, a set of courtship routines.

In each case the formal events get detailed attention, and to begin with there is so much inventive business with false noses, funny hats and mother upstaging the game with her Spanish number that some of the basic plot points go speeding by unheeded.

Enough is established, however, to secure a grim contrast between those laughing children and their self-satisfied parents and the disappointed and bickering crew who gather to hear the bad news from the stuffy local solicitor whom we last saw as a boisterous juvenile.

The individual performances leave you with a new respect for the delicacy of Priestley's sense of character. There are some cardboard figures, like the brainlessly arrogant Robin, whom Simon Williams is powerless to present as anything more than one of Priestley's class enemies. But Angela Down awakens full understanding for the ardent postwar socialist who shrivels into a perpetually disapproving schoolteacher: Julia Foster, in the Cassandra-like role of Kay, traces a similar route from literary ambition to hack journalism; and Lucy Fleming, a Botticelli face mismatched to a gauche and nervous body, is inspired casting for Robin's abandoned wife.

Googie Withers sets the seal on this fine revival by showing a marvellously graded decline from charming maternal vanity to a world of comforting illusions and brutal rejection of the children who have let her down.

Irving Wardle

Douglas Jeffery



A family full of hope: Andrew Hawkins (left), Eunice Roberts, Googie Withers, Julia Foster, Simon Williams, Angela Down

Opera

Salammbô
San Carlo, Naples

In recent years few operagoers would have thought of putting the San Carlo in Naples near the top of the list of houses at which to hear performances. To admire the building in a sight-seeing tour, yes: the San Carlo is one of Europe's most beautiful theatres, a witness to the Bourbons' concern with opera.

At the beginning of this year a new team took over the management of the San Carlo. The first thing they did was to scrape off the stucco coat-of-arms of the Savoy dynasty over the proscenium arch, unearthing the arms of the Neapolitan Bourbons. In a few months the new team, the *sovrintendente* Francesco Canessa, a former music critic from a leading Neapolitan daily, and the artistic director Roberto de Simone, a Neapolitan theatre director of great talent, have given back style and dignity to the San Carlo.

The new regime started with an excellent *Flaminio* by Pergolesi, followed by *La sonnambula* built around the fine talent of Cecilia Gasdia, who has since become a star. It went on with a daring *Don Giovanni* and then a scoop, the first staging of Mussorgsky's unfinished opera *Salammbô*, based on Flaubert's novel. Mussorgsky started composing *Salammbô* to his own libretto when he was 24, but he never finished it. He did though exchange letters with Flaubert.

Mussorgsky left six unconnected scenes of *Salammbô*, very little of which was orchestrated, plus some pieces for chorus. But was there enough to stage a spectacle? Naples's *Salammbô* has been the labour of love of the conductor and musicologist Zoltan Pesko, who recorded the opera in 1980 and conducted its first staged performances at the San Carlo. "Back in 1976", says Pesko, "I heard that musicologists in Moscow knew that there existed an extensive score of the opera but only two pieces out of 85 were orchestrated." A friend from Leningrad sent him a microfilm of the score (Pesko himself left Hungary in 1963 and has been living in the West ever since).

On the basis of Mussorgsky's manuscript and his other works Pesko orchestrated the whole score. "I had to take decisions of an aesthetic nature, using the existing material and trying to go in the same direction." Pesko's was a brave operation which might add a new opera to the repertoire: musically *Sclammbô* shows Mussorgsky's genius to the full, but theatrically it is a limbless statue. Pesko was convinced it could be staged; few others were. Pesko shopped around several European opera houses, but only the San Carlo responded. They decided to call Yuri Lubimov, director of the Na Taganka Theatre in Moscow and responsible for La Scala's *Boris*, to put together the unconnected scenes.

The music, which is mainly choral and – in spite of Flaubert and Carthage – deeply Russian, tells the story of the Carthaginian Salammbô, priestess to Tamit. The leader of the rebellious Lybian mercenaries, Mathô, is feverishly in love with her. Children are sacrificed, Mathô is taken captive, tortured and killed: at the sight of his body, even Salammbô succumbs. The whole opera was about to succumb as well when the chosen Russian mezzo and bass were not granted exit visas two weeks before *Salammbô's* first night. However the Romanian Boris Bakov and the American Annabelle Bernard quickly came to the rescue, learning their parts – in Russian – in less than a week, with Bakov doing notably well.

In order to link the scenes Lubimov placed both Flaubert and Mussorgsky on stage. The notes of a piano and some quotations from Mussorgsky's and Flaubert's correspondence open the opera. Flaubert is seen walking around the flat panels which fill the stage and which have the colour of the desert. They move with the action, suggesting the wind, tents and the desert. The opera could easily have become a oratorio, because there is little action from the solo singers but a lot of participation by the chorus (the Philharmonic from Prague, the local San Carlo and the Pueri Cantores who, under the direction of a friar, sang particularly well). At the end of the opera, the vision of Mussorgsky, close to a broken piano, symbolizing the unfinished work, is naive; but it might disappear when *Salammbô* next appears at the San Carlo, which could well be later this year.

Gaia Servadio

Dance

Maria Maria
Bloomsbury Theatre

Grupo Corpo is a company of a dozen very able and attractive dancers from Belo Horizonte, Brazil, who have toured previously in Europe but are in Britain for the first time. Their double bill at the Bloomsbury Theatre this week and next deserves larger audiences than it enjoyed on Wednesday.

The main work, *Maria Maria*, is based on a book of the same title by Fernando Brandt, telling the story of two women born into slavery in the same small town. One died at 24, the other lived to be 84. Both were called Maria and the joint image the author creates from them, Maria Maria, stands for the courage and wisdom handed down from one generation to the next. So much the programme tells us; without it, the origin of the piece would be hidden but its point would still be crystal clear.

The credit for that belongs equally to Milton Nascimento's score and Oscar Araiz's choreography. Both are lively and expressive, drawing on a variety of sources in everyday life and folk tradition. Scrubbing floors or washing clothes turn into dances; Catholic saints and African gods merge in a jolly ceremony.

All the women in the group by turns represent an aspect of Maria Maria: episodes ranging from a warmly confiding love duet to a sacrifice in the jungle provide scope which is eagerly and ably seized, with strong and delicate support from the men in the cast. That the characters are all black is indicated simply by a pale grey-blue mask painted on the dancers' faces from lip to mid-forehead – an imaginative touch indicative of the feeling and thoughtfulness of the whole production.

Although the work takes in grim and oppressive elements, the final effect is cheerful, thanks to the capacity to survive, overcome and enjoy life shown as the heart of its heroine's temperament.

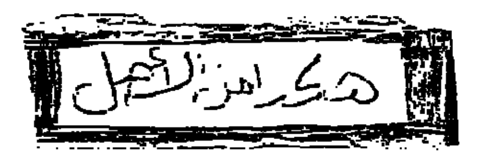
A curtain-raiser by one of the company's founder-members, Rodrigo Pederneiras, called *Interanea*, starts as if it might offer a modern-day urban parallel to the main work but tails off into less rewarding abstraction. However, it offers (or will do when the volume is adjusted) a chance to enjoy Marlos Nobre's Trio, Op 4, for piano, violin and cello, and to see a different aspect of the dancers' considerable skills.

John Percival

● *Alice in Wonderland*, the first major new production by Northern Ballet Theatre since September 1981, receives its première at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, on May 31. The choreography of this two-act ballet is by Rosemary Helliwell; the music, by Joseph Horovitz, is a reworking for NBT of a score used by Festival Ballet in 1953.

● Richard Strauss's *Arabella* will be given for the first time at Glyndebourne in the 1984 festival, in a production sponsored by John Player & Sons. The new production will be recorded by BBC television.

● The freelance producer/director James Cellan Jones has been elected chairman of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts.



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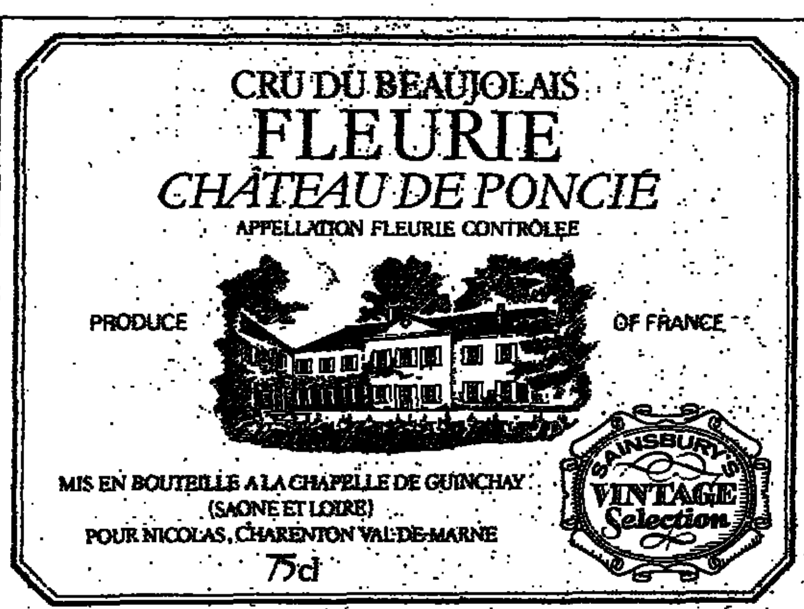
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A shopping list.

1. Château Grand Puy Ducasse 1979 Pauillac.
A classic Claret from one of the most important communes in the Médoc. Full bodied with good fruit and tannin this wine will develop over the next three or four years into a fine wine of distinction. £7.45.

2. Château Jean-Fauré 1979 Grand Cru St. Émilion.
Like all St. Émilions this wine will drink younger than the great growth clarets and is already soft and fruity. The 1979 is delightfully drinkable and offers, along with elegant medium weight, a bouquet with a hint of violets. £5.45.



3. Château de Poncié 1981 Fleurie.
The true charm and distinction of one of the most delicate of the Beaujolais. Granite soil and the Gamay grape have combined in one of the more southerly Beaujolais villages to produce a wine which is soft, fruity and delicately perfumed. Superb with cold meats or cheese – but many would say with anything. £4.35.

4. Château Tourteau Chollet 1980 Graves.
Graves, a huge area of wine production to the south of Bordeaux is famed for its rich, slightly spicy red wines. Small proprietors abound in the area, producing wines which are firm when young and pay for keeping. Here is a pleasant fruity example of medium weight which will go happily with most meats or cheese. £3.60.

5. Château du Bousquet 1981 Côtes de Bourg.
Less well known than the Médocs which lie opposite, the wines of the Côtes de Bourg offer excellent value for money. The best of the slopes, near the river, include the vines from which this splendid example is formed. Although it will keep, it can be enjoyed now without hesitation. £3.20.

6. Gevrey Chambertin 1978.
Amongst the richest and most enduring of all the great Burgundies, this full-bodied and powerful wine, from the celebrated village on the slopes of the Côte de Nuits, will be enjoyed with the richer meats – a pheasant would be ideal. £8.95.

7. St. Amour 1980.
Produced on the granite soil of the most northerly of the nine nominated 'cru' villages which produce the best of the Beaujolais. St. Amour is fruity and fresh. £3.75.

8. Domaine de Palestor 1979 – Châteauneuf du Pape.
Châteauneuf du Pape is recognised the world over as the finest of the southern Rhônes. Dark, strong and long-lived. This is a fine example from the rocky vineyard of one of the leading growers and two or three years more bottle age will improve it. £5.25. (Coming shortly.)

9. Gigondas 1981.
Like its more famous neighbour Châteauneuf du Pape, Gigondas is a deep, hearty, robust red wine, taking its character from the Grenache grapes which predominate in the blend. It will hold its own with game, roasts, casseroles and all cheese dishes. £4.35.

10. Château la Borie – Rhône 1982.
This is the product of a vineyard which was totally replanted 20 years ago. (It has grown in reputation as a result.) The presence of Syrah and Granache in the blend gives the slight peppery sensation on the palate which is so characteristic of a Rhône wine. £2.99.



11. Château Barreyres 1979 Haut-Médoc.
The Médoc, on the west bank of the river, is the most important red wine district of Bordeaux. Here, from just north of the Margaux, is an excellent fruity claret of medium weight, which has been made with great care and would even improve with a few years bottle age. £3.55.

12. Domaine du Colombier 1982 Chinon.
Though less well-known there are some fine fresh light reds from the gravel soils of the Loire. This one has a distinct fruitiness and pleasant acidity. It is best drunk young and will happily accept a degree of chilling. £3.75.

13. Château de Gourgazaud 1980 – Minervois.
From the hilly country of the Languedoc-Roussillon but with more of the Cabernet Sauvignon grape than is usual. This makes for a distinctive medium-bodied wine of charm – robust enough for most meats and cheeses. £4.99. (Magnum.)

14. Clos de La Mouchère 1980 – Puligny Montrachet.
Another great classic dry French white wine. Produced to the north of Meursault and lacking some of its softness it is, perhaps, the ultimate accompaniment to oysters but enhances any fish or white meat. £8.45.

15. Domaine De La Bizolière 1982 Savennières.
The white Anjou wines to the western end of the Loire Valley are characteristically dry and full bodied – some say with the crispness of new apples. Here is a fine example, best drunk young and served chilled, it is slightly flowery with good acidity. £3.60.



16. Meursault Moillard 1980.
Meursault's Pinot Chardonnay grapes provide some of the world's great white wines. Rich, smooth and dry, but mellow. This is a fine example, soft and full, which will mature and improve for two or three years. £6.95.

17. Sancerre Les Perriers 1982.
This was a good year in the Loire, where the Sauvignon grapes grown on limestone produce elegant, dry white wines. This fresh and fruity wine from Verdigny Commune is best drunk young and slightly chilled. £4.65.

18. Moulin Touchais 1964 – Anjou.
The valley of the Loire shelters the Chenin Blanc vines from which are made some exceptional white wines. In the limestone 'caves' at Doué la Fontaine lies a huge selection of some of France's best kept wine secrets. Moulin Touchais is one. The perfect dessert wine with plenty of fruit and a balanced sweetness best revealed when chilled. £5.75.

19. Château Tertre du Moulin 1982 Entre-deux-Mers.
Between the 'two seas' of the Dordogne and the Garonne lies a vast area of wine production. The whites of this area are allowed the 'appellation'. Here is a crisp, fruity dry white wine from a grower with an established reputation for consistent quality. £2.75.

20. Clos St. Georges 1981 Graves Supérieures.
Long before Graves was known for the red wines with which it is now most associated, it had a high reputation for sweet white wines. Clos St. Georges is found on the borders of Barsac. It has depth, style and length, which come through impressively on the palate. £2.99.

21. Château de Beaulieu 1980 Côteaux Du Layon.
Beaulieu is one of only six communes in this sheltered area to the south of the Loire to be granted the 'appellation'. This is an exceptional medium sweet white wine with lots of fruit and an acidity of considerable length which give it great style and depth. At its best lightly chilled with fresh fruit. £2.80.

22. Muscat de Beaumes – De-Venise.
This is a naturally sweet white wine from the southern end of the Rhône Valley. The sun has ample time to develop the sugar and add a delicate perfume and flavour. A dessert wine of great distinction. £4.25.

23. Uerziger Würzgarten Auslese 1975 Moselle.
The Riesling wines of Würzgarten are sheltered by mountains and this fragrant and spicy sweet wine is produced from selected (auslese) grapes. Serve chilled with desserts or as a special aperitif. £5.99.



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24. Domaine De La Bretonnerie 1982, Muscadet De Sèvre et Maine Sur Lie.
This Muscadet is named after two of the Loire's great tributaries. It has the added fruit and body which results from the grapes remaining longer on the vines ('sur lie'). Ideal with fish – especially shellfish. A light, dry and refreshing white wine. £2.99.

25. Kiedricher Heiligenstock Kabinett 1982 Rheingau.
From the pride of Germany's wineland come some splendid and white wines. This one is no exception. Elegant and well-balanced it is a distinguished accompaniment to most white meat and fish. £4.20.

26. Deidesheimer Herrgottsacker Kabinett 1981 Rheinpfalz.
Wines from the Palatinate are rich, well flavoured, and lively and Deidesheimer is regarded as one of the best villages. This is a light medium dry white wine and versatile enough for fish, poultry or a chilled aperitif. £4.10.

27. Apetloner Gewürztraminer Beerenauslese 1981.
Specially selected and overripe grapes from the Gewürztraminer vines at Apetlon in the Burgenland of Austria, produce a wine of concentrated sweetness and depth to compare with the best of the Sauternes. Lightly chilled it makes a superb accompaniment to fruit or dessert. £4.95. (Coming shortly.)

28. Amarone Pasqua 1978.
This is a Recioto della Valpolicella – not to be confused with the more popular wine of the latter name. Only the grapes from the 'ears' of the vine which have begun to dry in the sun are used. The result is a dry red wine of high quality and full flavour. £3.95. (Coming shortly.)

29. Quinta da Bacalhôa 1981.
Portuguese red wines have been a rather well-kept secret for too long. This one produced from Cabernet Sauvignon grapes, matured in chestnut casks, is similar to a dry red Bordeaux. Like all Portuguese reds, it will improve with keeping. £3.65.

Good wine costs less at Sainsbury's.

Malcolm McLaren was dismissed as a distasteful maverick when he managed the Sex Pistols, but there is more to him than an outrageous gift for publicity

Proud pirate of punk

By Michael Watts

Pete Addis


Malcolm McLaren: style broker with "ghetto blaster"

One of the more mischievous sights on *Top of the Pops* this year has been a pale, puckish figure with a Groucho Marx walk and a megaphone, instructing athletic New York guttersnipes in the art of square dancing. This was a video film of Malcolm McLaren performing his chart hit "Buffalo Gals", a culture clash of disco and hillbilly music that has made him, at 36, a pop star at his first attempt. For until now McLaren has been known as the co-owner of an avant-garde fashion business, and as the "Svengali" (a frequent newspaper description) behind rock figures Adam and the Ants, Bow Wow Wow, Boy George of Culture Club, and, most imperishably, the Sex Pistols. Selling fashion through music, and vice-versa, he has become this country's most important broker of young style.

Very few pop group managers are as familiar as their charges. None has been like McLaren, except possibly Andrew Loog Oldham, who in the 1960s shaped the Rolling Stones' profitably anti-social behaviour. A decade later McLaren also pursued notoriety through the Sex Pistols and punk rock's appeal to malcontent, often unemployed youth, but he has been much more than an audacious publicist: he can claim artistic responsibility for performers he has launched. Now he has tested the hypothesis on himself, compelling the press and record industry, which has often thought him a distasteful maverick to reconsider.

In the past the possibility of a *succes de scandale* has motivated him more than money. He is a sensation-seeker who briefly recruited Great Train Robber Ronnie Biggs to the Sex Pistols. In the week of the Silver Jubilee the Pistols' song "God Save the Queen" almost reached the top of the charts, causing even more comic outrage across the nation than John Osborne's *Declaration* in the 1950s against "royalty religion, the national swill".

Yet of his own debut LP, released this month, only the title – *Duck Rock*, taken from the Marx Brothers' *Duck Soup* – salutes anarchy. Initially budgeted at £30,000, finally costing more than £100,000, it is an idiosyncratic account of McLaren's musical researches in South Africa, the Appalachian mountains of east Tennessee, and New York's black and Latin communities.

The LP illustrates the main characteristics of McLaren's career in the music and rag trades: an eye for a good idea, his own or someone else's, and brilliant cheek in exploiting it. He enjoyed travelling illegally in Soweto, accommodating black musicians in his Johannesburg hotel and infuriating South Africa's white record executives by paying above-average fees to the blacks. But he has been equally cavalier, and quite unrepentant, in copyrighting black rhythms.

"Did Chuck Berry get copyright from the Beatles?" he demands. (Yes, actually.) "For me, England is the land of piracy", he declares, warming to a favourite theme. "Our reputation is as presenters of other people's cultures. There's nothing original in pop music. Maggie Thatcher talks about selling ideas. You can't sell ideas! Ideas are stolen."

British pop culture does not currently excite him. "Britain is a banana republic in the English Channel, but without the bananas," he chuckles. "Our affinity is now with Third World countries, the dispossessed, and that's why ethnic culture has become such a new sport with young people in England." This is a reference to the present fashion for African music and also to the products, naturally, of his own World's End clothing company.

World's End, his creation with the 42-year-old designer Vivienne Westwood, incorporates the original shop of that name in Chelsea, another called Nostalgia of Mud in the West End, and a third store opening in Paris this autumn. Westwood, the mother of McLaren's 15-year-old son, is small and intense, sharing his determination to *épater les bourgeois* but lacking his saving sense of the ridiculous.

In 1971 they borrowed £100 from her mother and rented space in a denim boutique, Paradise Garage, at the unfashionable end of King's Road. They have been in the same premises, under a variety of names, ever since.

Let It Rock, the first of their own shops, specialized in Teddy Boy drape-suits, while the subsequent Too Fast To Live, Too Young To Die drew rockers in chains and their girls in leather mini-skirts. That was followed by the rubberwear of Sex which, in 1976, led to the bondage clothes of Seditionaries, whose barricaded shop-front, evoking Belfast, complemented the shackled punk look of straps, safety pins and spiky hair.

Punk originated in kinky sex wear, but was worn as a badge of bad taste by the new, recession-hit Blank Generation, to express rejection of 1960s' peaceful values. The straps were McLaren's invention ("overt sexuality, a real affront"), as was much of punk's agitprop ("No Future", "Cash out of Chaos"), which sprang, ironically, from his student background in the 1960s.

As an art student, active in the "hooligan politics" of London and Paris, he had been particularly influenced by the now obscure Situationists: anarchists and surrealists who asserted that to poke fun at the world is to provoke its collapse. He now encouraged the Sex Pistols to turn style back into revolt: to incite their young audience to trample on conventions and make their own, not the record industry's kind of music. The drama of confrontation ended two years later, in 1979, when Rotten sued McLaren, and Sid Vicious overdosed from heroin while facing the charge of murdering his girlfriend.

McLaren was rescued when Adam Ant, a young punk rocker, paid him several hundred pounds to revive his own flagging fortunes. Living in Paris and compiling soundtracks for soft-porn films, McLaren had discovered folk music and his improbable advice to Adam and his Ants, to imitate the exciting drum rhythms of the African Burundi tribe, worked spectacularly.

In 1980 Adam reemerged a sexy teen idol, parroting his mentor's glib theory that, in order to banish hard times, unemployed punks should dress up like proud warriors. Westwood responded by designing swashbuckling clothes, largely inspired by *Les Incroyables*, the French Revolutionary dandies, and suddenly fashion journalists were approving. Soon McLaren had reapplied the idea of piracy to modern technology.

He seized upon the well-publicized argument that home-taping and pirated recordings severely depress record sales. So Bow Wow Wow's first single "C30 C60 C90 Go", containing his lyrics, precisely advocated home-taping and was originally issued only on cassette. He promoted it in line with the growing high-street popularity of Sony Walkmans and portable stereo cassette players ("ghetto blasters"), identifying the group with "roller-skating, cassette-swinging, microchip kids"; the Blank Tape Generation. Like the Sex Pistols before them, however, Bow Wow Wow became resentful of his manipulation and his attempts to introduce the androgynous singer Boy George, "a femme version of Adam Ant". Before leaving them to start his own record last year, he had seemed to be all that his detractors proclaimed.

Now, revitalised, he promises that *Duck Rock* will transform discotheques, "those temples of despair and loneliness", by urging a return to touch-dancing. But its first effect has been on Vivienne Westwood, whose latest collection, Witches, combines urban American elements (graffiti designs) with ethnic motifs (Hopi Indian prints).

The recent recording of "God Save the Queen" by Michael Fagan, the Buckingham Palace intruder, confirms that punk's attitude survives. McLaren recalls swapping stories with the Zulus in Soweto. "I told them the history of the Sex Pistols. They were in fits of laughter."

Dirty deal in Dalis

Spain's art world is in a state of shock after the uncovering of frauds involving hundreds of pictures alleged to be by the country's greatest living painter, the aging Salvador Dali

By Richard Wigg

As the longest queues the Madrid Museum of Contemporary Art has ever seen form for *400 Works by Salvador Dali 1914-1983*, an official homage to the surrealist painter, a Barcelona investigating magistrate has just freed five Spaniards on £200,000 bail after charging them with belonging to a ring which manufactured and sold fake Dalis in large quantities.

Among them was Señor Manuel Pujol Baladas, a hitherto unknown 35-year-old painter accused of faking Dalis for profit; another was the woman proprietor of an art gallery. The remainder were accused of marketing the paintings, knowing them to be fakes.

Señor Pujol had previously confessed to the magistrate that he had been responsible for a substantial part of Dali's "official" output since 1975, including about 30 oil paintings and 100 drawings, watercolours and gouaches.

The Pujol affair has shocked the Spanish art world, uncovering a black market of fly-by-night galleries, fast-talking contact men and commercial "brains", a world created during the country's hot-house years of economic prosperity. Recently reformed tax laws and the part of the present depression in forcing nouveau riche collectors to sell helps explain why the latest art scandal has broken at this awkward time, coinciding with the retrospective exhibition, Madrid's answer to big shows at the Centre Pompidou and London in 1980.

Joan-Josep Tharrats, at 64 one of Spain's best-known abstract painters, told me: "Dali is now very appetizing to all kinds of collectors. He is the highest-paid living artist with a worldwide reputation. So his works are becoming better investments".

Señor Tharrats is a friend of Dali, who was 79 last month. Señor Tharrats continued: "These fakes of Dali are so bad that only fools who have never seen a good picture in their lives would think they could really be by him".

A prominent Barcelona commercial lawyer recounted how one of his client's debtors, an industrialist, had recently offered through his lawyers two Dali paintings as security until his business improved and he could meet his obligations. The creditors were told: "Take the genuine Dali and the fake, which is very good, so there can be no doubt".

For almost a century Catalonia has shown a great love of the arts, especially painting; the young Pablo Picasso found his first patrons there. All kinds of vendors emerged; some respectable, others that met the large demand by offering "bargains", satisfying those attracted primarily by profit.

The Barcelona investigating magistrate, 42-year-old Señor Manuel Saez Parga, told me that during more than three months of investigations, 300 fakes had been identified and either seized by the police or left with their owners. Two-thirds, he estimated, were "Dali" oils or drawings. In a Civil Guard barracks in Barcelona I was shown 17 of the confiscated paintings – they included drawings purporting to be by Dali, Picasso, Miro, Juan Gris, Matisse and Renoir. They would not have fooled anyone reasonably familiar with the artists' work.



Inquiries began after a Catalan businessman indicated a willingness to sell some modern works he had accepted from a factory owner in financial difficulties. The scandal began to emerge when one potential buyer took along Señor Marcal Barrachina, an expert on Catalan art and a restorer to the Montserrat Monastery collections. Señor Barrachina went around the pictures, saying: "False ... false ... false ..." Later the businessman denounced the fakes to the police and Señor Saez stepped in.

The magistrate ordered Señor Pujol's arrest last month, together with those of Señora Begona Guerrero, the co-owner of a gallery, and Señor Jose Bella de Molina, accusing them of marketing 47 paintings knowing them to be fakes, principally by Catalan painters such as Dali, Miro, Ramon Casas and Isidre Nonell, but also by Picasso and Renoir.

Señor Barrachina told me how, in his belief, many fakes had come on the market in the last five years. Shady dealers, he said, are able to spin convincing yarns. "They say a painting has been withdrawn before being auctioned and that they are able to offer it to you 'privately'," he said. "Or they agree, with feigned reluctance, to part with one from their 'collection'."

Señor Pujol claimed to the investigating magistrate, and subsequently to the news magazine *Cambio 16*, that he had been paid around 15,000 pesetas (about £75) for each painting by Señor Bella de Molina, alleging that the latter had resold them, without his knowledge, for far larger sums, as genuine Dalis.

Under Spanish law, a magistrate must prove that the faker's intention is to achieve financial gain. In Spain's art market, *caveat emptor* is the best-respected law, yet the myth of the *ganga* (bargain) never dies.

With such a mentality goes selling "privately" in the art black market to avoid Spain's 22 per cent luxury tax on top of the auctioneer's fee. An owner thus gets only 68 per cent of the sale result in Spain, instead of 90 per cent in bigger art centres, such as London.

This opens the door to unscrupulous vendors peddling fakes. No one can, or wants to, ask the right questions. The black market has become busier, some dealers say, since the arrival of post-Franco democracy, with the full luxury tax being levied instead of partially overlooked, as it often was by Franco's tax inspectors.

An underworld of faking certificates also exists, and in one case, the works were accompanied by a forged certificate of authenticity from the Centre Pompidou in Paris.

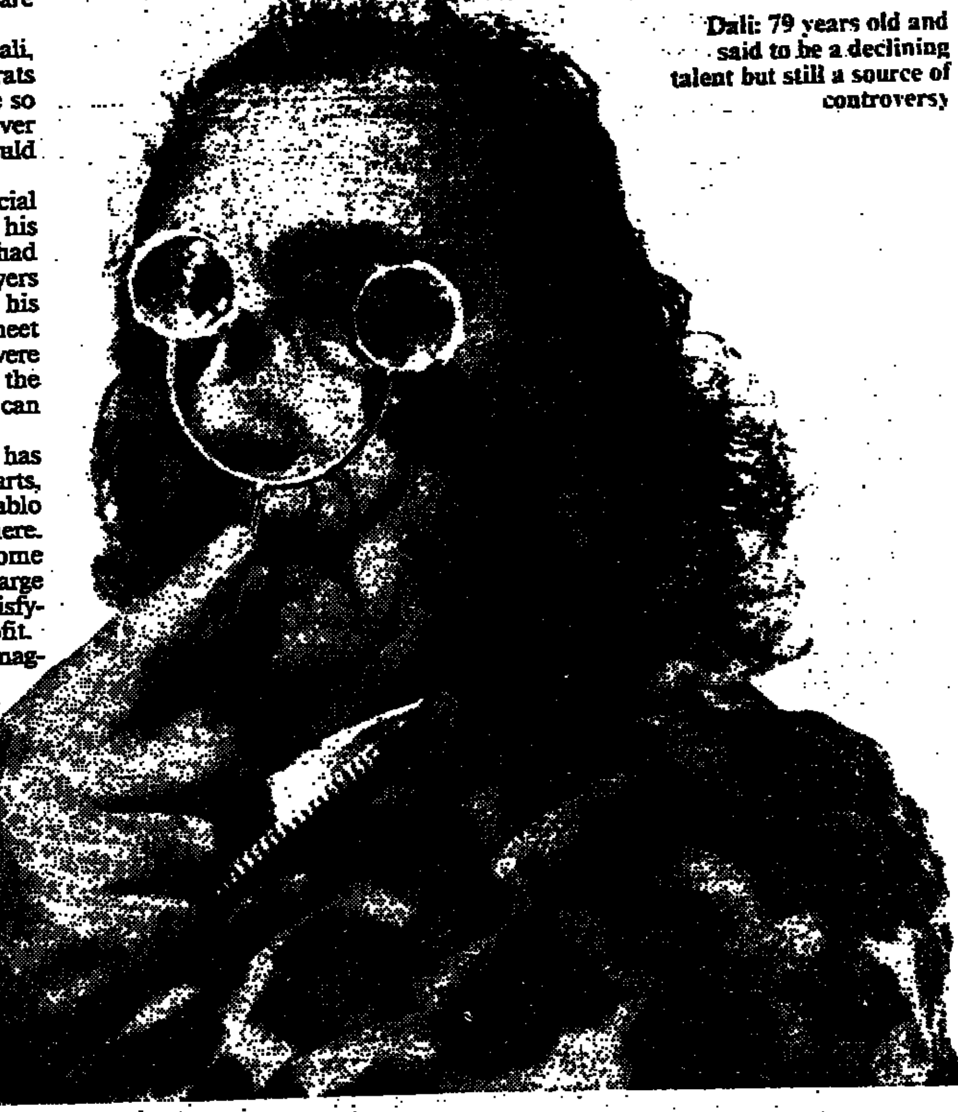
Señor Antonio Pitxot, a 49-year-old painter friend of Dali, now attends almost daily the surrealist master, who has otherwise lived in seclusion at his property, Pubol Castle, since his wife Gala died last June. He told me the whole business was "shameful". Dali himself, he recalled, had telephoned the editor of a Gerona newspaper last August to swear that the painting *Metaphysic Cosmos* was a fake. It was being shown last summer in Perpignan, across the Pyrenees in France by Captain Peter Moore, an Irishman who had been Dali's secretary until 1978. Moore had been the founder of a tourist attraction in Cadaques, the "1,001 Dalis" museum.

A leading Madrid art auctioneer says the Pujol affair is having "an unfortunate impact" on the market for Dali works: "People are worried about what the real situation is, and are therefore leaving him alone," he says. The painter's long creative decline meant that Dali was now treated "almost like an extinct master", with works from the 1970s onwards commanding less than a tenth of the prices of those from the 1930s and '40s.

Señora Ana Veristain, the organizer of the Madrid exhibition, told me: "All the Dalis on show are genuine, with abundant provenance." Unfortunately, however, the important period of the 1930s is not well represented, thanks to a lack of cooperation by museums in Britain and the United States (the Dutch, on the other hand, have sent three surrealist works of great importance).

How remarkable it would have been if Spaniards, who now have Picasso's *Guernica* home at last to help heal the terrible Civil War wounds, could just for a few weeks also have been able to see Dali's *Autumn Cannibalism, 1936*, which resides in the Tate Gallery. The point is underlined by a preliminary sketch for *Premonition of Civil War, 1936*, lent by a private collector – presumably because the Philadelphia Museum, which owns this deeply moving painting, would not oblige.

One way and another, and with or without his consent or connivance, Dali is maintaining in his long decline his reputation as a source of controversy. Meanwhile, a 61-year-old art expert has failed to answer a summons connected with the Pujol case, and is now missing. "I wish," the magistrate Saez told me, "there existed in Spain the same respect for the courts as in your country."


Dali: 79 years old and said to be a declining talent but still a source of controversy

Dial M for Mozart

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

There was a time when we thought that the Did-Salieri-kill-Mozart? industry was limited entirely to Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus* and to Bernard Levin's comments thereon. But things have started to spread since then. Puskin has written a long poem on the subject; Rimsky-Korsakov has written a whole opera about the case; and earlier this month the Brighton Festival staged an entire inquest to try to decide how Mozart met his end.

Before things get entirely out of hand, I think I had better print a complete check-list of current entertainments based on this absorbing murder mystery.

•

Salieri's Tenth *(The Shulman, National Theatre)*: Peter Ustinov's ingenious tour de force in which Mozart returns to modern Europe to see if history blames Salieri for his death. He bumps into Salieri, reincarnated as an Arts Council official, and decides to kill him. But will he get a grant for the attempt?

Can't Play? Won't Play! *(Riverside Warehouse)*: A reenactment of the mystery by Italian superstar Dario Fo, who plays all the parts. It's not always easy to tell from the mime and simultaneous translation what exactly is going on, but Fo seems to be pinning the whole thing on the young Beethoven. It is preceded by a short, rather "in" musical joke called "Anarchist Death of an Accidental".

Widow *(Channel 4)*: A new thriller series from Euston Films, makers of *Minder* and *Widows*, in which Mrs Mozart takes an oath to track down and kill Salieri, whether he killed her husband or not. The use of plastic bombs and Ford Cortinas is a little anachronistic but the suspense is undeniable.

Educating Wolfgang *(General Release)*: Pleasant comedy with social overtones, in which young Mozart, an illiterate genious, takes lessons from the older Salieri, a literate clod. They both decide simultaneously to kill each other.

The Weird and Wonderful Weltanschauung of Wolfgang M *(Wardle, Shaftesbury Avenue)*: A rollicking extravaganza by J. P. Donleavy in which Mozart and Salieri gang together to bump off Clementi. Unfortunately, they run out of money before they can get to London for the purpose, but there are plenty of laughs and the language is wonderful.

Wolfgang and Gertie (*Upstairs, the Tinker's Arms*): Sheridan Morley admits in this entertaining pot-pourri of Coward and Mozart songs that Gertrude Lawrence and Mozart never actually met, but nevertheless the touching quality of this might-have-been relationship is fully brought out in a song-and-minuet evening. Mozart's presence adds new meaning to "Don't Let's be Beastly to the Germans".

Another Concerto (*Frayn, Strand*): Julian Mitchell's absorbing drama set in a German public school in the late eighteenth century. Idealistic young Wolfgang wants only to write his music, but Professor Salieri persuades him to take up billiards and go drinking with the lads. The final act takes place 20 years later, on Old Boys' Day, when Mozart comes back to present the prizes. Will Professor Salieri's plot to gain revenge with an unearthed microphone succeed.

Death in Vienna (*BBC2, Thursday*): Long and extremely beautiful film, in which Mozart wanders endlessly round old Vienna. We also see Salieri wandering interminably round Vienna. The suspense, such as it is, lies in whether the two will meet, whether they will recognize each other if they do, and what they will do about it. In point of fact they do meet, but they take each other for Schubert and Hummel, and pass on. Highly recommended, though not for the strong-hearted.

Mad Mozart (*General Release*): Another weird road movie set in post-cultural Australia. Did Mozart really strangle Salieri with an exhaust pipe? The makers seem to think so.

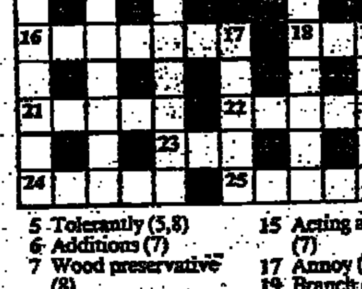
Bugsy Mozart *(West End cinemas)*: An all-child cast reenacts the Mozart-Salieri fight in a Chicago pool hall. The portrayal of Mozart as a child prodigy is somewhat spoilt by the fact that he *was* a child prodigy.

Mozart and Salieri Are Dead (*Aldwych, Bush House*): A typical Tom Stoppard play, in that Mozart and Salieri never appear. Instead, the action centres on Köchel, the man who numbered all Mozart's work, and believes he finds a clue to Mozart's death in an unnumbered divertimento. Quite why David Irving turns up in the last act, promising £1,000 to anyone who can prove that Hitler ordered Mozart's death, is not entirely clear.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 69)

ACROSS
1 Tyre burst (7)
5 French white (5)
8 Ulster military (1,1,1)
9 Incorrect distribution (7)
10 Familiar song (5)
11 Knock out (4)
12 Overprecise people (5)
14 Unimportant (13)
16 18 Miniature record system (7,4)
21 Gate fastening (5)
22 At moderate tempo (7)
23 Print measures (3)
24 Happen again (5)
25 Blessed fields (7)

DOWN
1 Explosive device (4)
2 Beginning (5)
3 Sea scientist (13)
4 Dutch flower (5)
5 Tolerantly (5,8)
6 Additions (7)
7 Wood preservative (8)
13 Round (8)
15 Acting as warning (7)
17 Annoy (5)
19 Branch of Islam (5)
20 College head (4)



SOLUTION TO No 68
ACROSS: 1 Switch 5 Kitsch 8 Emu 9 Vernal 10 Deejay 11 GMWU 12 Casualty 13 Purest 15 Wizard 17 Garrison 20 Orbs 22 Impose 23 Brooch 24 Via 25 Adhere 26 Geyser
DOWN: 2 Whelm 3 Tonsure 4 Hellcat 5 Kudos 6 Theca 7 Chanter 14 Unarmed 15 Windbag 16 Zoology 18 Rhone 19 Sieve 21 Boche
(Solution to No 69 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the new Collins Concise English



FRIDAY PAGE

The childless 10 per cent

Anne Karpf examines attitudes towards the isolation of infertility


Wendy Hoyle

Infertility is a remarkably extensive though little-publicized problem, with one in 10 couples sterile, making a total of about two million in Britain alone. The disappointment is not something to mention loudly in a society in which newly wed women are still asked when they will "start a family", and male fertility is often confused with sexual potency. Most infertile people feel isolated.

It was to challenge this that Naomi Pfeffer and Anne Woollett wrote *The Experience of Infertility* (published next Thursday by Virago, price £3.50). Pfeffer, a health worker, and Woollett, a child psychologist had been through infertility investigations themselves, and were struck by two observations.

Most literature about infertility was written by doctors and their rational accounts about infertility investigations were abstracted from the powerful and painful feelings experienced by infertile people. When they turned to the women's movement, they found that the rallying cry "a woman's right to choose" was interpreted almost exclusively as a woman's right to choose *not* to have children (by abortion and contraception) rather than a concern for those who wanted to have children but could not.

Pfeffer and Woollett interviewed many women who were or had been infertile. They concluded that for most of them, infertility was a major crisis. "It shakes your ideas about yourself, about your femininity, and it involves a shift in your ideas about how your life will proceed." And if infertile women undergo medical tests and treatment and still fail to conceive, they cannot return to the self they were before they started to try to pretend nothing has happened. They must try to come to terms with their infertility, which can take a long time.

Pfeffer and Woollett have based their book on women's experiences, although they examine male infertility. They argue that infertility is mostly seen as a female problem, because women are assumed to want children more. Though they question this assumption, they believe that because this is how society regards women, infertility is a greater crisis for women. Also it is usually women who first undergo the fertility investigations even when the problem is eventually discovered to lie with their partner.

The book starts with a chapter on one woman's discovery that she is infertile, in the form of a diary: "30 October 1978. People reassure me. Sometimes it takes a long time...I'm consoled, never mind, you'll make it. I'm trying to grapple with the idea that perhaps I won't make it. That idea creeps into my mind and I want to discuss it. But it's not something that people are willing to discuss. A friend gets pregnant. It didn't take her long. She gets bigger...The world seems to be full of pregnant women, in the streets, holding babies, pushing prams..."

Pfeffer and Woollett describe some of the other feelings which infertile women experience: anger with, as well as sympathy for, their partner, if he is the infertile party, and anxiety that he may leave them if they are the one with the problem; grief – but the grief of the infertile woman, unlike other losses and disappointments, has no focus, no clear loss to mourn. Relationships, with partners, family, and friends, are affected. And there are vivid descriptions of the monthly wait for their period. One woman admitted: "Each time I had a period I grieved again. I'd just begun to cope and then my hopes would be raised once again only to be dashed once more."

Robert Winston, Reader in Fertility Studies at London University, who runs one of Europe's largest infertility clinics, at Hammersmith Hospital, welcomes the new book. He said: "I think that a lot of doctors who treat infertility are men and don't perhaps fully appreciate how devastating it is to get a period at the end of a treatment." He suggests that Pfeffer and Woollett's ideas are not new, and it is useful to have a book of consumers voicing them.

Dr Maurice Katz, who runs the infertility clinic at University College Hospital, agrees that though most accounts of infertility recognize the emotional aspects, few delve into it. Dr Stephen Franks, of St Mary's Hospital, an endocrinologist with a special interest in infertility, is also sympathetic to Pfeffer and Woollett's view. "Instead of people being seen as a couple, they are seen one at a time", he said. "The results of investigations aren't discussed in detail, and patients are often pushed from pillar to post."

Pfeffer and Woollett claim that though infertility books pay lip service to the idea of the medical team which includes the patient as an active member, in practice the infertile woman is expected to follow instructions and not question decisions. Robert Winston thinks the criticism is valid and may apply to some hospitals, although his clinic makes a point of encouraging women to ask questions.

Dr Franks thinks the general problem is one of doctor-patient relationships. "Doctors still tend to be rather doctrinaire and patients don't like to question doctors: especially when it's something as emotive as infertility, they forget, and remember only when they're halfway home. And doctors don't always give patients the opportunity to ask questions".

Pfeffer and Woollett also suggest that little is known about many areas of infertility, and that doctors often retreat into scientific jargon or "magical" explanations (such as the first appointment acting as a spontaneous "cure") in the face of their own lack of knowledge. Robert Winston thinks this is true – "Doctors are not very good at saying: 'I can't help you' ". And Dr Franks believes that "it's still possible to cover up one's own area of ignorance and fob people off with platitudes".

Another complaint of women attending infertility clinics is that, curiously, sex tends to be ignored by the doctor. Winston finds that people inevitably get sexual problems as a result of having to perform to order, and Dr Franks says "it's important that the doctor gives some signal that it's going to mess up their sex life for a while – the doctor must show he understands that"

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Coping with examinitis



For many young people May and June spell misery – exams. Everybody suffers from "exam nerves" but the vast majority of A level candidates and finals' students cope with the anxiety. But a minority find themselves so worked up about the impending "torture" that they stop sleeping and go to their GP for help.

One Home Counties GP said he rarely gives any drugs to patients suffering pre-exam nerves. One bad night's sleep tends not to affect performance, he argues. He does not like cutting off people's anxiety by giving them a pill because all too often that may cut off the patient's ability to perform, as well. Sometimes people who go to an exam feeling nervous do better than their wildest expections.

This doctor rarely prescribes a sleeping pill the night before an exam just in case the patient suffers a hangover the following morning and is unable to concentrate.

If the candidate is desperate and has not been sleeping for some nights he might prescribe a short-acting hypnotic for a few nights. But these patients must be so tired that drug-sleep is better than no sleep.

If a person is very shaky and suffering from hyperanxiety the doctor might prescribe, in small doses, a beta-blocker – a drug which slows the wild pacing of the heart – but, again, the people who really require this sort of help are few.

Opren and the courts



The Opren Action Committee's decision to sue the American manufacturers of the drug in the US courts aims to take advantage of a legal system which, unlike our own, already recognizes that drug companies should be liable for any damage their drug causes, which allows easy access to essential information and which is not prohibitive to plaintiffs of moderate means on the grounds of cost.

Opren – marketed in this country by Dista, a subsidiary of the US pharmaceutical giant Eli Lilly – was banned last August by the Committee on Safety of Medicines. So far more than 70 people are reported to have died while taking Opren for arthritis. The Action Committee say they have passed to their American lawyers more than 500 people who claim to have suffered side effects.

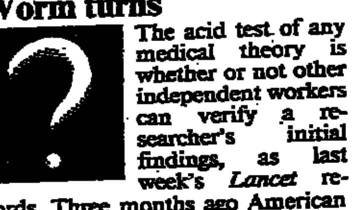
The initial step for the action committee's lawyers will be to show that the US courts should accept jurisdiction and not simply refer the case back to Britain.

So far other British groups making claims this way have had mixed success. Last summer Ohio Southern District Chief Judge Carl Rubin refused to hear claims by 12 British women that their babies had been born deformed because they had taken Debenox to combat sickness during pregnancy. He accepted a submission by the defending company, Richardson Merrell, that the case would be better heard in the UK. These claims are now lodged with the Federal Court of Appeal.

Other US courts however have taken on disputes of this sort. In 1981 a judge in Richmond, Virginia ruled that 25 British women could sue the drug company A. H. Robins in that court.

The women claimed to have been damaged by Dalkon Shield IUDs. This contraceptive had been marketed by A. H. Robins but the company took the product off the market in 1975 when it was discovered that it could cause severe pelvic infection. Since the ruling 23 of the claims have been settled out of court.

Worm turns



The acid test of any medical theory is whether or not other independent workers can verify a researcher's initial findings, as last week's *Lancet* records. Three months ago American researcher Dr Judith Lueck of the Loyola Stritch School of Medicine in Chicago stunned pathologists and obstetricians on both sides of the Atlantic when she claimed to have found a microscopic worm which was responsible for toxaemia and high blood pressure in pregnancy.

Shocked into looking for the organism themselves Dr Gillian Gau and colleagues at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital in London tried some of Dr Lueck's investigations.

They found that whenever they repeated Dr Lueck's method of isolating and preparing specimens of the worm from placentas they too saw it under the microscope. However, when they omitted one stage – treating the sample with acid – results were always negative. Also a close look at the "worms" revealed that they did not have a worm-like structure at all.

The "organisms" are clearly artefacts of the technique and could not be responsible for any illness, they conclude.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Olivia Timbs is editor of Medeconomics *and Lorraine Fraser is science editor of* General Practitioner.

Ill fares the biggest welfare state

COMMENT

Stockholm

Sweden boasts one of the most extensive welfare states in the world – a safety net for Swedish families who cannot provide. But what does this mean in practice? It means that, among other things, between five and 10 times as many children are taken from families by the Swedish state than in any comparable country.

In 1979, for example, 96,254 children were born in Sweden. The child care authorities made decisions affecting 30,278 children under 18. Of these, 3,379 were sent to foster homes, and at one time or another that year about 22,000 children were in the custody of the state. Since these figures are fairly stable from year to year, it seems that every third child born in Sweden can expect to become of interest to social workers during their childhood.

What this can mean is shown by the misfortunes of the Olsson family, some of whom live in a suburb of Gothenburg. They have three children: the eldest son, now 11, is slightly handicapped following a difficult birth. When he started school, the Olssons asked their local social services centre if it could help him with some organized play after school. Instead, the parents were sent to an "at-home therapist" – a childless, Baptist woman in her sixties, who behaved, in the Olssons' words, "like a state-employed, live-in mother-in-law". When they refused to allow the woman into their home, it was officially interpreted as "an inability to accept offered help".

Local social workers decided that the Olssons were a danger to their children. In September 1980, the eldest children were seen playing on a bicycle outside a shopping precinct. A social worker arrived, armed with an authorization, and took the children into care. Later, that day, he went to the Olssons' house, accompanied by police, and also took the youngest son, aged 18 months, into care

While the children were being held for investigation into their circumstances in a local children's home, the youngest poisoned himself by eating toadstools while he played unsupervised in the grounds. His stomach had to be washed out. The daughter, aged six, was found by her visiting grandfather stuffed into a chest by her fellow inmates, who had piled bedding on to the lid to prevent her escaping. No one has ever accused the Olsson parents of comparable negligence.

The legal procedure then was that a "social board" composed of local politicians decided whether the children should be taken permanently into care. An appeal against the decision could be made through the administrative courts. Two details have changed since then: the social board may now make decisions only in emergencies, and foster homes are now known as family care homes. When the social board considered its case, the Olssons discovered that the authorities considered both of them mentally handicapped and had done so for years on the opinion of a doctor – now dead – who had not even examined them. A senior child psychiatrist testified that she had examined the children after they had been taken into care and that they were very disturbed and unhappy. So the three children were sent to different "family care" homes.



From left to right Helena, Stefan and Thomas Olsson

Neither parent is mentally abnormal. Both have been tested by an independent psychiatrist, who found their IQs entirely normal. Armed with the results of this test, the Olssons returned to the social board, and asked for their children back. They were turned down. One would have thought that no more embarrassing mistake was possible than the decision to take the three Olsson children into care.

But when the parents asked for the return of their children, the court accepted the following argument from the social workers' lawyer: "Our judgment of the parents has not been altered because they have been able to prove that they are of normal intelligence. The risk to the children's continued developent remains. The parents are unable to stimulate their children to the necessary extent. The basis of our decision was the parents' inability to satisfy the children's need for care, stimulation and attention, not that they were mentally handicapped."

This speech accords entirely with the letter and the spirit of the law. The emphasis on unspecified, and unspecifiable, risks to the children's future develpment refers to the legal criteria which allow a child to be taken into care; and it is explicitly stated that no visible damage, either physical or psychological, need be proved by social workers.

There are two views on the utility of Swedish child psychology. The first is well expressed by a psychologist and Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, who has practised extensively in Sweden. He claims that the language and concepts used are so sloppy, that any child in the country can be shown to be in need of care. He talked about one case in which he had been involved where "an entirely normal, well developed, talented and healthy family had been turned into sick, maladjusted, and almost dangerous people, both for themselves and for others".

The other view is most clearly shown by Sven Danielson, a minor judge in Stockholm, who has developed a theory about "soft data cases." By this he means cases where nothing concrete can be proved against the parents: they are not criminals, drunks, or drug abusers and outwardly can appear quite normal. To formulate reasons to justify taking their children into care is a job he has described as "like finding your way through swamps in a fog". But he is certain it is worthwhile.

Judge Sven Danielson

We talked of a case in which a Finnish boy aged 10, had been taken from his school in Sweden by three policemen and three social workers. The child had subsequently managed to escape from a hospital in Stockholm and reached Helsinki. I asked Danielson if the child's behaviour did not suggest that he, too, had felt powerless and despairing. Oh no, he said, it just proved how deeply he had been disturbed by his mother.

To deal with this disturbance, the child's name has been changed; he has been told that his mother has left the country; and she has not been allowed to see him, or to know where he is for the last two years. His foster parents wrote to a court, saying that they found "the mother's reactionary struggle egoistic and frightening. We interpret it, however, as fear and ignorance when confronted with society's way of helping."

"Swedish doctors, teachers, nurses, midwives, and any public employees who deal with children have a duty to report immediately to the local social board even ambiguous and unconfirmed information if this suggests that a child can be in need of help or support," an Ombudsman says. It is the social workers who decide what weight the information should be given, and what should be done about it. But it is the social board that recommends action on the basis of the social workers' investigations.

Since January 1982, the social board must apply to a court before acting, except in emergencies (as defined by the board itself). The court must must decide whether the social board's proposal accords with the law, as it almost always does.

The latest fashion is to take babies from their mothers at the maternity hospital. One such mother went to a psychiatrist, who refused to test her to see if she was normal, because as he put it, "this might raise in her hopes which might be disappointed." He advised her instead "to exercise her responsibility as a mother in a positive way by accepting what has happened and supporting the foster parents". He noted that, "purely verbally, she rejected this idea."

One can wonder what would have happened if she had broken a chair over his head as well. She did, in fact, get her baby back, 2½ years later. Some stories, at least, end happily.

Andrew Brown

NEXT WEEK

Suzy Menkes on dressing down the art of dressing up

FIRST PERSON

By Veronica Edwards

How is an emanicipated middle-aged woman to come to terms with the tyranny of marriage in an age when her younger sisters enjoy more freedom and independence than she would have dreamed possible in her youth? The answer could lie in a semi-detached relationship, which has clear advantages for both partners.

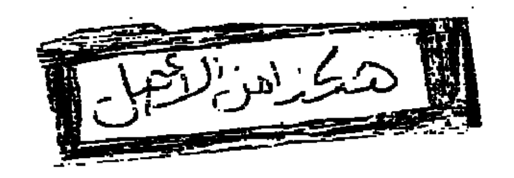
A middle-aged marriage is one in which the husband will probably have been nurtured – and thoroughly indoctrinated – in a convention which dictates that a woman's place is in the home, and the man's role is that of bread-winner. He carries his generation's subconscious knowledge that marriage is invented by men for their own well-being and comfort, and for the subjugation of women, and this will govern his behaviour and the way the home is organized.

There are many ways in which couples can work out a semi-detached relationship to suit themselves, and no doubt many already do so. In our case it means that I spend about two thirds of the week in the matrimonial home and the rest in my own tiny flat an hour's drive away. My lifestyle is quite different in each environment and, indeed, I live under a different name at each address.

It is marvellous to be free to follow my own inclinations: to eat when and what I like, not to spend ages cooking if I don't feel like it, to start the day when I want to, to listen to what I like on the radio and enjoy silence when I feel like it. So far I have not had much chance to develop my own interests as most of my limited time in the flat is spent redecorating (wonderfully free from a critical audience which always knows how to the job more effectively but never actually *does* so!) But I can organize my timetable and live in an environment which I enjoy rather than one which I find irksome and unattractive.

I used to prepare a fridge full of food to keep my husband going in my absence, but he is now beginning to enjoy doing a bit in the kitchen, although it must be admitted that he is not as happy about the arrangement as I am.

Eventually, in the nature of things, one or the other of us will be left alone, and when that happens we will each have been used to coping for ourselves in a small way, and so will be better able to manage solitude. In the meantime it is nice to be welcomed home so warmly each time I return, by a husband who has missed me and who appreciates me the more when I am with him.

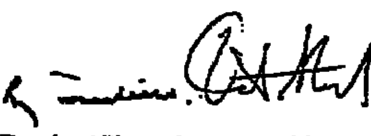




THE TIMES DIARY

Political tastes

The demise of Robert McKenzie and the swingometer has left the field open for new gauges of political opinion and Chris Coughlin of the Mr Crusty bakeries, Neport, Gwent, reckons his Muffinometer is as accurate as any. He reports 47.1 per centof sales for Tory blue muffins, 22.6 for Alliance yellow, 20.6 for Labour red and 5.5 per cent for bright green Plaid Cymru. The remainder of his customers opt for a white muffin with spots in all four colours, baked specially for Don't Knows.



For the Alliance leaders, waiting for something to turn up (particularly an opinion poll), I have some cheer this morning: they are both nice chaps according to Gloria Hargreaves, whose *Dictionary of Graphology* will be published on June 6. Jenkins is by nature shy, inoffensive, cautious, consistent and conscientious. But his understated script also suggests that he compromises too easily. Steel's writing is the more aggressive and ambitious. He has "a nice protective streak towards those close to him" but finds it difficult to delegate "basically because he feels he does things better himself".

Paper chase

The tentative claim by my local Tory candidate, Peter Croft, that he might have set a record by having two letters published in *The Times* within six weeks, has brought the inevitable spate of denials. The most convincing comes (some would say, of course) from Nicolas Walter, an inveterate correspondent who has achieved two letters in a month 11 times, and once (on September 15 and 16, 1975) had letters published on consecutive days. Walter is now challenging the record in the *Guinness Book* which recognizes Hockley Clarke of Surbiton as the only person known to have had more than 40 letters published. Walter is now up to 41, but thinks A. P. Herbert, David Holbrook, or David Green might still be in front.

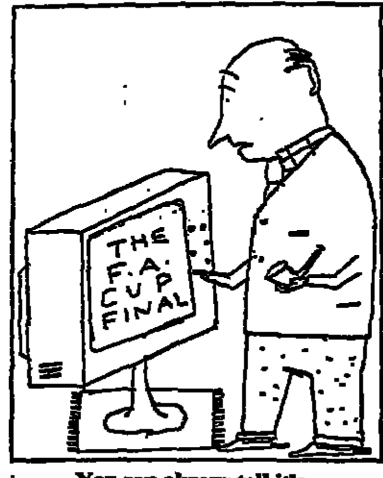
Rubbed out

The case in which Catherine Curran sued London art dealers for selling a photographic copy as a drawing reminded Nicky Bird, now publications officer at the V & A, of the little old lady he left as proud possessor of an authenticated Samuel P. He was on the front counter at Christie's, when the lady brought in what she claimed to be a Samuel Palmer drawing. Bird asked a colleague how to tell it was not a printed reproduction. "Easy, use a rubber". So Bird did, and rubbed out half the signature.

Sound of silence

The BBC's studios at Pebble Mill are taking television economies to new extremes, by staging a silent musical. The work is 100-minute presentation of Mallory's *Morte d'Arthur* in which none of the cast of 16 utters a word. All the talking is done by a single narrator, John Barton of the RSC, and the music is being composed by Stephen Oliver.

BARRY FANTONI



You can always tell it's the summer by the repeats

V. I. Present

Gyles Brandreth had been puzzling what to give his wife, Michele Brown, as an original tenth wedding anniversary present. Now the problem is solved. She is getting a Mexican passport ($150 US) or possibly status as a Costa Rican diplomat ($250 US). Both offers come from something called the European VIP Service Establishment in Liechtenstein, which will also pander to vanity by registering you as a member of the U.S. Congressional Advisory Board for $100. ("You do not have to join the United States Congressional meetings if you shouldn't want to. Since the title is officially given by the Reagan Administration, you do not have to explain in detail.") The only trouble with all this harmless nonsense is the cheapest of the VIP Establishment's offers. It is for $50 to tell you how to register a company in Great Britain.



David Penhaligon, the Liberal from Truro, told yesterday about a local farmer who complained of the unfairness of the Government's youth employment scheme. "Arry, who farms down the road, 'e got a free boy. Bill, across the valley, 'e got a free boy. 'Ow can I compete with they when they got free boys and not me? They tell me down the Labour they've run out of free boys. They ain't got nothing else left, so I'm getting a free maid." PHS



The Times Portrait: The Foreign Secretary

Why Pym's No. 1 on the hit list

The scene, outside 10 Downing Street. *The Prime Minister is with* the BBC *Jim'll Fix It* television crew. A technician complains of the poor light. "Yes, I know," said Mrs Thatcher. "It's the Foreign Office, you know. They cut out all the sunshine." The Downing Street staff sniggered. It was a further dig at the Foreign Office, in disgrace since the Falklands War, and a further assault upon its head, Francis Pym.

Last week's extraordinary public tiff between Thatcher and her Foreign Secretary confirms that, whoever wins the election on June 9, Pym will not be retained in his post. The antipathy between Thatcher and Pym runs deep. She promoted him in the shock and the uncertainty after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands when Lord Carrington resigned.

Until General Galtieri struck, Pym had looked the most likely rival, steeped in the patrician Conservative tradition, who considered Thatcher and her economic policies a dangerous aberration. He had progressed to that formidable position as the heir-apparent of the Tory old guard by cautious but effective opposition to Thatcherism.

As Defence Secretary, he had resisted the Treasury cuts. As one damp colleague *put it*: "He convinced her that she could not simultaneously be the Iron Maiden and the Iron Chancellor". It was an illusory conversion. She replaced him by an obedient John Nott and switched him to Leader of the House, *in charge of publicizing the* Government's economic efforts.

He made a series of studiedly lukewarm speeches. Her intention of removing him from a postion where he could frustrate her will, while embarrassing him by having to bolster an economic policy he thought suicidal, backfired. He used it *as a platform for carefully coded* opposition. His most encouraging line was that it was far too early to talk of economic recovery.

But was the dissent effective? Identification with the "wets" diluted his reputation as a unifying man of the centre, while leaving him no nearer the levers of economic power.



Come the Falklands and Carrington gone, the Prime Minister needed to rally the troops. By inviting Pym to the Foreign Office she *kept him* loyal and ensured the unity of the party. But it was to her distaste. Within days, Cecil Parkinson, fellow-member of the War Cabinet, was walking the Commons corridors, telling everyone who would listen that Pym was no good. He even told Labour MPs. Pym was being undermined from the top.

There were differences over Falklands war policy. Pym was going all-out for a settlement – and, at one tme, shortly before the sinking of the General Belgrano, had come quite close – but the message *from the Government backbenches* was that a settlement was out of the question.

At the end of the War, the Thatcher-Pym attrition continued. First – the biggest insult to Pym and the Foreign Office – the PM appointed her own foreign policy adviser, Sir Anthony Parsons. Only Parsons's accomplished diplomatic skills, deployed from a room overlooking the Foreign Office, have prevented a major bust-up between the FO and Downing Street. Throughout this time, when Pym was regularly ticked off in front of officials and visiting statesmen, he remained silently loyal, both in public and private. "Francis doesn't argue back," said one observer, "he just goes pink."

He was further undermined when Mrs Thatcher's close aides, whom he dubbed "poisonous acolytes", began *suggesting* that he *might* be made Speaker in a new Parliament. It was an insulting suggestion, implying the end of his active party political career, and he went out of his way *to squash the rumour*. Recently the suggestion has been reintroduced and he has once again let it be known that he will not be pushed aside.

The Prime Minister's recent reprimands of *Pym over the* desirability of a landslide and the chance of a Falklands initiative have served notice on him that his place at the Foreign Office will be required after the election. The favourites for the post are Parkinson and Sir Geoffrey Howe, who feels he deserves a reward for four difficult years as Chancellor. International experience would also give him a *decisive edge as Thatcher's* heir-apparent.

It is a mark of the Prime Minister's confidence about the outcome of the election that she has felt able to make the divisions in her party clear in the *middle* of an election campaign. But it also *reflects* that, with Labour so far below in the polls, she feels that she is waging an election on two fronts: against the Opposition and against traditional Conservatism within her own Government.

The fact that William Whitelaw has decided to stand for reelection against the advice *of his close family* is understood as a sign that he, the *loyalest of the loyal* but a "wet" none the less, wants to be part of the equation *for a new Cabinet*. Part of his price for agreeing to go to the *Lords may be that Pym should* take his place at the Home Office. Norman Tebbitt, Thatcher's favoured candidate for the post, is considered by the old guard to be totally unsuitable.

Pym's skills as a conciliator would be in demand at the Home Office in a freshly-mandated Thatcher administration. Much of his party thirsts for greater "toughness" in courts and prisons. Few professionals who run the law and order services believe it would work.

Whitelaw also wants to be on call should there be a hung Parliament – when a moderate presence could encourage a coalition – or should there be a Tory defeat. Though Whitelaw would not expect to be a candidate for leader, he would be unlikely to support the Prime Minister in the contest in which she *has already declared that she would* stand.

Pym is in the odd position of being either favourite as the next leader of the Conservative Party or, if thrown overboard after a Thatcher victory, relegated to a life of comparative obscurity on the backbenches. Though at one time thought to be, *according to one* friend, "as natural a leader of the party as a Magimix produces an agg mousse", his silent passivity since the Falklands has dented that image. He retains contacts throughout the party, yet is a loner and has never conspired with other beleagnered ministers. he takes his own counsel *and has not cultivated a Pym clique*.

His future will depend on the size of the Tory majority. His coded reference to a landslide on *Question Time* was accompanied by the cautious rider that a majority of between 50 and 100 would be about right. It was an improvement on his performance in the 1979 general election when he was savaged by Labour opponents on *Panorama* early in the campaign. On leaving the studio on that occasion, he asked the chief Tory publicity adviser, Gordon Reece, whether he had just lost *the election*.

The Prime Minister has announced that she would *like* all shades of Conservative opinion to be contained in her *new Cabinet*, even if there were to be a landslide. But she has limited time for those she considers to be troublemakers – and Pym is on the hit list.

War and peace: the PLO is on a loser

Damascus

On a mild evening in the Bekaa Valley three weeks ago, four military trucks crossed into Lebanon from Syria and turned southwards towards the Israeli front line. Each carried 15 tons of arms, and the small convoy was guarded by plain-clothes Syian security men. The trucks eventually pulled into a field where they were met by a group of disgruntled PLO fighters, men who had already expressed their disenchantment with Yassir Arafat, the organization's chairman.

Within 24 hours, the Fatah guerrillas who received the weapons were publicly declaring a mutiny, insisting that Arafat was no longer their military leader, that he and Abu Jihad, the PLO's military commander, and the rest of the movement's leadership were preparing to sell out to Jordan and Israel, accept President Reagan's Middle East peace plan and order the PLO to lay their arms. For the PLO it was the most damaging division within the movement in 15 years

The mutual suspicion and intrigue that still surrounds these events goes back to the spring of last year when the PLO in Beirut believed that the Israeli army was about to invade Lebanon and desperately sought arms for its guerrillas in Beirut and in the south of the country. On May 15 last year, a ship arrived in the Syrian port of Lattakia carrying 2,500 tons of weapons for the PLO from eastern Europe. *All these arms* – including several shoulder-fired ground-to-air missiles – were sent to Beirut overland through Syria.

But once the Israelis plunged into Lebanon, the PLO found it needed yet more arms. By June 26, when the Israeli army began its systematic bombardment of west Beirut, another 1,500 tons of east European arms had arrived in Damascus by air, *but neither Arafat nor other* leaders of the PLO could persuade the Syrians to release them.

The Palestinians never did get those arms. Even today, *they remain* locked up in a military depot outside Damascus, although the Syrians deny that their army left the PLO to its fate. Did not the Syrian army fight on in Beirut as an ally of the PLO last summer? they ask. Did not the Syrians fight and die in the Lebanese mountains to defend the *Arab and Palestinian cause? Are not* the Syrians still in the Bekaa Valley to defend the Palestinians?

These arguments now cut little ice with Arafat and his *military* commanders. For almost as soon as the Palestinian guerrillas were evacuated from Beirut, the Syrians began to put pressure on the PLO leadership to adopt a more uncompromising stand against Israel.

Within three months of the Palestinian evacuation of Beirut, a small, three-storey office building in northern Damascus was taken over by Palestinian extremists, led by Abu Nidal, a man whom Arafat once condemned to death and who has since claimed responsibility for the murder of several of Arafat's own *lieutenants* and the attempted assassination of the Israeli ambassador *to London*

Arafat and Abu Jihad knew at *once that* Abu Nidal's *presence in* Damascus represented a threat to their independence. When they left Beirut, they had told their guerrilla fighters that they intended to build a new and independent PLO on the bedrock of publicly acknowledged heroism which they believed they had acquired in Lebnaon. But by *December*, Syria had begun to exercize its own pressure on the group.

Saiqa, the pro-Syrian guerrilla group, the breakaway *General* Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and then the Abu Nidal gunmen began to talk ever more publicly about Arafat's allegedly traitorous activity. When the PLO chairman appeared to be on the point of giving King Husain a mandate to negotiate for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank, pro-Syrian guerrilla *units threatened to* mutiny against his leadership; Arafat subsequently broke off his discussions with the Jordanians.

Arafat and his advisers believe that Abu Nidal is acting in concert with – or watched by, depending on your point of view – Mohamed El-Khouli's intelligence section of the Syrian air force, and that Damascus decides his every action.

President Assad of Syria may not want to get rid of Arafat – the two men are said to have a mutual respect that is above the policy struggles of Syria and the PLO – and indeed there is no obvious figure to *replace him*.

But Syria's own fear of political and military *isolation is prompting* Damascus to push Arafat ever further along the path of rejection.

Whatever the motive for the mutiny – if it can really be graced with that name – it is a test of the PLO's independence. A year ago, it *would* have been put down within 24 hours.

Two months ago, Arafat was in Jordan talking peace; earlier this month he was in Damascus, announcing that war was the only way of changing the balance of power in the Middle East. However the PLO resolves its differences, the political independence which it sought when it was evacuated from *Beirut last summer is lost now* as surely as are its fortresses in southern Lebanon.

Robert Fisk

Après moi, le wet weekend in Skegness

Christopher Ward

on the press and the election

"Fleet Street is not a proprietorial conspiracy against Labour," wrote Paul Johnson in last week's *Spectator*. "Policies are determined by editors and the general consensus of senior staff, themselves influenced by rank-and-file journalistic opinion (and readers)."

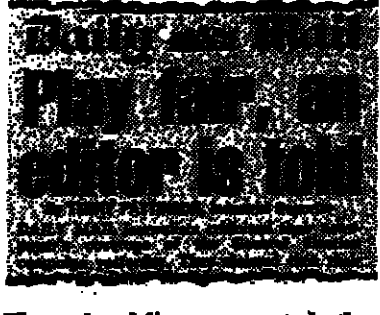
This democratic process of policy forming clearly came as news to rank-and-file journalists at the *Mail* where, for the duration of the election, Mr Johnson has been engaged as a political hired gun to pick off targets on the left. Encouraged, if not prompted by his assurances, they decided the time had come for their influence to be felt at a meeting attended by about 50 journalists last Monday they complained that the paper's coverage of the general election had been "too one-sided in favour of the Conservative Party" and passed a resolution calling on the editor "to give more space and a fair degree of prominence to unbiased factual reports made by other political parties".

I cannot recall anything like it happening in Fleet Street before. Newspapers are edited by editors, not shop-floor gatherings of disgruntled journalists, and the *Mail* editor, Sir David English was right to stamp firmly and swiftly on the mini-revolt in the ranks. If any of the *Mail* journalists were left in any doubt that they had stepped right out of line on this one, confirmation came next day in the form of a harangue from Tony Benn offering his congratulations and support.

The *Mail's* coverage of the election has, *of course*, been almost wholly one-sided, but then so has the *Daily Mirror's*. On Wednesday, the main election issue for the *Mail* and, indeed, for most papers, was the Foot-Healey split over defence. This was dismissed in four paragraphs on page four of the *Daily Mirror*, which splashed on "Thatcher's Black Day," a series of embarrassing revelations concerning the Tory Party in general and the Prime Minister in particular. Most of this didn't see the light of day in the *Mail*.

This, I suspect, is no more and no less than the readers of campaigning tabloid newspapers expect. They look to their newspapers to see their own views affirmed, their prejudices confirmed.

But what about the eight million voters who – according to MORI in *The Sunday Times* – still haven't made up their minds? Aren't they entitled to expect their newspaper to give them a balanced view of the important issues of this election? Don't newspapers have such a duty? If they do, then most have been neglecting it.



How the Mirror reported the Mail 'uprising'

Outside the "heavies" – *The Times, Daily Telegraph, Guardian* and *Financial Times* – there really has been no balanced reporting of this election, not even by the *Daily Star* with its election slogan, "The Paper That Gives It To You Straight". The *Star* finds itself in a particularly *difficult*, schizophrenic situation. It has a predominantly *working-class, Labour-voting* readership but its proprietor, Lord Matthews, is a committed Tory whose views are made well-known to his editors.

One feels some sympathy with the *Star's* editor, Lloyd Turner, a journalist of considerable integrity, who has to walk this tightrope daily.

If I were one of MORI's eight million don't-knows or undecideds, I *suppose* I *might* have telephoned the *Sun's* "Election Desk" to seek guidance or clarification of the many complex political issues facing the electorate. As a matter of fact, I did just that yesterday. Pretending to be a South London builder, I rang 01-353 7775 to ask the *Sun* to explain Labour's Polaris problem to me.

"Ah, yes, well ... that's a difficult one," said a very polite, well-spoken *Sun* man who answered my call in seconds. "I'm afraid it doesn't fall into our remit. We're here to help readers on matters of policy, not to get involved in doctrinal debate." When I pressed him further, he said: "This *is* a *personal* view, you understand, but Labour are obviously in a *dreadful mess over* defence and Healey's the one who seems to have got it right."

Well, they may not be able to help with every problem, but full marks to the *Sun* for providing a service that no other paper is giving its readers. Ironically, the *Sun* is the only paper this week that hasn't once led on a political story. Because it is Britain's biggest-selling paper, this has to be seen as a rejection of its reader's wishes.

One can't help feeling that if it weren't for the opinion polls, which have convinced most people in *Fleet* Street that the result of this election is a foregone conclusion, there would be more tension and excitement in the reporting of it. All the same I don't agree at all with the *Daily Mail's* description of this election last Tuesday as "about as exciting as a wet night out in Skegness", and *I* can't believe that Sir David English takes this view of it, either. I suspect the comment was a secret message to his rebellious journalists telling them just what kind of assignment they can expect when this election is over.

Good for the ego and easier than argument

JUNE X 83

John Pardoe

At election times it is especially tempting to accuse one's political opponents of false motives. It is easier than trying to convince by argument and much more satisfying to the ego. The temptation is much easier to resist if one is not actually trying to win a seat in the House of Commons. *I* have, therefore, come to the somewhat eccentric conclusion that *Sir Geoffrey Howe* and Mrs Thatcher state diametrically opposite *views about* the economy to my own because they actually believe them.

They really do believe that there is nothing they can do about unemployment. I believe that there is a great deal. *The Times* appears to side with them more than with me, and, *if* the opinion polls are to be believed, rather too many British voters do too.

So let us try to disentangle the argument. First, however, I must underline the shifting sands of the Government's case. In her constituency last Thursday, Mrs Thatcher made a speech about unemployment in which she tried to define what caused *it*. "As the *Western world* sank into recession," she said, "unemployment rose rapidly everywhere. In some countries, such as Western Germany, it has risen faster than in Britain... The world recession hit this country harder *because Britain was so notoriously* inefficient."

Now hold on just a minute? Isn't there something wrong here? Rising *unemployment is a symptom of* world recession. It rises faster in inefficient countries than in efficient ones. It rose faster in Germany than in Britain. Therefore Britain must be more efficient than Germany. But we have all had it dinned into our inefficient, *lazybones* heads that West Germany is much more *efficient than Britain. So where does* this lead us?

It is all very puzzling, and the time has come to try to unravel *these* mysteries. *Perhaps* the best place to start is the spring of *1929* and two *Times* editorials on the subject of the famous Liberal pamphlet We Can Conquer Unemployment.

"The facile architects of prosperity ... will require more than a tendentious pamphlet to convince the public.... *Unemployment* is too organic a disease to yield to a method of which the repercussions are quite uncertain. . . ." This 'vainglorious pamphlet' was written largely by Maynard Keynes. It was the start of *one of the greatest* intellectual debates of the twentieth century, *and it is still going strong*.

The whole argument, like the *whole economy*, can be encapsulated in one simple equation: $M \times V = P \times O$. *M stands for the money supply*, V for the velocity of circulation, P for *prices*, and O *for output*. . . .

We all know that if we change one *of the values on one side of an* equation, we have to change one or both on the *other* side in order to balance the two sides. So if we reduce M then we must either change P, or O, or both. But we do not have to change one rather than the other, and it is perfectly possible to reduce one while actually increasing the other. For instance, the following equations all balance: $10 \times 6 = 3 \times 20$; $8 \times 6 = 4 \times 12$; $6 \times 6 = 4 \times 9$.

In spite of this obvious truth, the classical and monetarist economists *make the most elementary* schoolboy howler. They assume that by changing one value on the left side of the equation, you will only change one value on the right. If you reduce the money *supply*, the equation will balance because prices will fall. It is clear, however, that *it* is possible to balance the equation by increasing prices and *reducing* output. Indeed, if it happened that a reduction in money supply actually caused output to fall then the equation could always be kept in balance even though prices were rising.

The monetarist answer to this possibility is that in the short term, a reduction in the money supply will *reduce output*, but that in the *long term* output will level off and only prices will fall. Keynes's answer to this was his famous remark: "In the long term, we are all dead".

So fascinating is this intellectual argument that there are probably some readers of *The Times* who will vote Conservative on June 9 solely to see this equation tested to destruction. It is certainly the only *respectable reason I have yet heard* for voting Conservative, but I shall resist it nevertheless.

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall North, 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.

Tomorrow: Jack Bruce-Gardyne

Philip Howard

A square-eyed way to look at life



Private collection

Square world: Detail from Picasso's "Three Figures under a Tree"

As a relief from the election, there is a case for going to look at *The Essential Cubism* at the Tate. It is a new way of looking at the world in the mind's eye; an improvement on the *blinkered* vision of the politicians. Though, now you come to mention it, Juan Gris's portrait of his mother, with gorgonizing eyes and chins like a battering-ram, is a dead ringer for ... but aposiopesis, Philip; let us keep politics out of this basement column at least.

A mote it is to trouble the mind's eye. *It is a traditional metaphor.* Shakespeare uses it again in the next scene: "In my mind's eye, Horatio." In Plato's *Republic* there is "the soul's eye", which I forbear to give in Greek in order not to provoke the new technology. The mind's eye blinks in Arostotle, Cicero, Lucretius, Chaucer's *The Man of Law's Tale*, and *Ephesians* i 18: "the eyes of your minds". The *Authorized* has "the eyes of your understanding". Shakespeare himself develops the idea in *Sonnets* 27 and 113: "Since I left you, mine eye is in my mind."

The metaphor has a particular *potency for those of* us who wear contact lenses, and accordingly sometimes walk about weeping, or looking as though we had exchanged our eyeballs for peeled litchis in syrup. Forgive us for cutting you in the street, friends, or for not catching your eye across a crowded room. We are not particularly absent-minded or introspective. It is just that we have a knobbly mote in our right eye, and we are in a panic about whether we can blink it away.

I got contact lenses in my eyes early, being a pioneer and fugleman *in the blinking business*. The Black Watch would not allow its subalterns to wear spectacles on parade, on the grounds that specs looked incongruous with the kilt. This was an inadequate reason, since incongruity in the kilt was the element in which National Service officers lived and moved and had their being.

As a consequence I kept on losing my *platoon on the parade ground*. Once they had marched ten paces past me I could no longer see which foot to give the command on. While I hesitated, they had marched another twenty paces, out of my ken

The lenses were quite primitive in those days. One was issued with a little red vacuum sucker like a miniature plumber's plunger for removing the things, and found it extraordinarily unnatural to apply the cone *to the dead centre* of one's eye. One's cornea was scarred like the moon's surface with craters of ineffectual and increasingly desperate stabs. When I first dared to go out to dinner wearing my new eyes, I found myself quite incapable of removing them after the port, and decided to sleep in them. At *breakfast the next morning I* depressed my hostess about the success of her party by sitting throughout with eyes tight shut, oozing pink tears.

Since then I have grown more accustomed to my lenses. We have been in some funny places together. I lost one down a lavatory in a Chinese *restaurant* in Berlin, kneeling to remove it in sudden agony, and alarming the proprietor by demanding that nobody should pull the chain until I came back with an eagle-eyed salvage party. I lost one while punting past Mapledurham on the Thames, and found it again, *miracolo*, under the floorboards just *before* we *drifted* sideways over the weir. In the former *Times* building at Printing House *Square I had* the whole newsroom staff helping me *to* look for a mislaid lens one Sunday morning, when the medical reporter found it by stepping on it with a sharp little crack.

To manage lenses successfully one should have *small*, neat fingers and a systematic approach to life. Those of us with neither have to blunder by as best we can. They have got this *new sort now, gas-permeable lenses*, slightly softer, less likely to scratch, but still *liable to shatter* when stepped on by the medical reporter. I have paid my quinquennial visit to the lens-man, and gone in for a pair. My irises are breathing air for the first time for more than 20 years. I can see things from miles away. This summer I shall definitely attempt the late cut again. Just trope me no metaphors about motes to trouble the mind's eye, that's all.

If at times my eyes are lenses
through which the brain explores
constellations of feeling
admit princes to the corridors
into the mind, do not envy me.



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IT TAKES TWO TO ARGUE

Even at the height of a general election campaign the thrust of Labour's political argument is directed upon itself. For three years the party has been in a state of unresolved tension on major policy issues while factions have struggled to impose their grip and their views. Mr Michael Foot as leader of widest acceptability across the party has conferred a kind of peace upon it, but his political talents have led not to the settlement of issues but to the containment of the quarrel surrounding them.

The long statement of party policy put together last year was agreed at the cost of the inclusion of inconsistencies, contradictions and obfuscations. The normal process of weeding out and making choices for a manifesto to put before the electorate was omitted, and the whole ragbag was simply upgraded to manifesto status. The liturgical function of the manifesto is thereby much reduced. There is an absence of carefully honed texts to which all can appeal and all must appear to be bound. Instead there is a choice of partial texts and implied width of interpretation. In the heat of the campaign the manifesto has become a subject of strife when it should be a means of preserving the appearance of unity of purpose.

The breakdown has come apropos the extent of the party's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament. The party's multilateral disarmers have chosen to exploit the licence of interpretation afforded by the manifesto to put their own stamp on party policy in the course of the campaign, emboldened doubtless by the knowledge that the party's unilateralist tendency has been losing it popular support. Mr Foot's attempt to establish a new definition of policy at full gallop was scuppered by his predecessor the same night. Mr Callaghan, with the full weight of his authority, pressed home the folly of scrapping Britain's independent nuclear deterrent without securing an adequate return from the Soviet Union, and he did so without reference to the manifesto.

From this sharp dispute on what is arguably the most important issue raised at the general election Labour's whole campaign could begin quickly to unravel. The party, with its present leadership and divisions, would be seen to be unelectable. Then, according to Dr Owen's wishful thinking, anti-Tory voters would flock to the standard of the Liberal-SDP Alliance to the sound of the breaking of the mould. Just as likely would be massive abstentions. Either way the Conservatives would be moving towards the landslide at the prospect of which Mrs Thatcher rejoices and Mr Pym politely shudders.

Herein perhaps lies Labour's last chance. Many who would like or contemplate with equanimity a second term for Mrs Thatcher's government may be distinctly uneasy at the prospect of Tory triumphalism, all opposition routed. So far Labour has been conspicuously unsuccessful at redirecting attention from its own unpreparedness for government to the implications of that result. Yet for the left, there should be plenty of ground for hostile exploration. Why is it that the Prime Minister, who less than six months ago was boasting of a government still bubbling with ideas, and who let it be known that if, as was unlikely, she went to the country early it would be to seek a fresh mandate for another slice of the radical reformation of Britain, now puts before the electors a manifesto which if it had a title at all should be called Steady as She Goes? Have all the bubbles burst? Or are the new brews kept carefully corked up and out of sight?

The Conservative manifesto is programmatic only in the section on trade union reform, which Mr Tebbit has further pointed up. Other touches of detail have since been vouchsafed, like the year and month for hauling down the flag at County Hall in London. There are large areas of policy however of which it is known that the Government has rightly called for radical reassessment, including education, the health service, benefits, local taxation. What is the fruit, if any, of these labours? Or does that depend upon the result of the election and the size of the parliamentary majority? Surely the Thatcher radicalism has not run out of steam.

If Labour is to make an edifying argument of the election in the two weeks that remain, it will have to rebound from the defensive. There is an initiative awaiting it if it can impale ministers on the dilemma of their own reticence. What would they do with their power in respect of these everyday matters? Apart from defence and unemployment there remain large areas of government activity which are part of the framework of common life. A general election campaign is supposed to enable the electorate to listen to a broad based argument encompassing all aspects of policy which they might expect of a government. The voters have not yet been provided with that service.

FLY ME, I'M PEOPLE

Faced with the brash tactics of People Express, the airline which offers to fly you to New York for scarcely more than the price of a second-class railway return from London to Inverness, the Government had little choice but to grin and capitulate. In the middle of an election where it represents the cause of free competition and the play of market forces, it could scarcely be seen to throw its weight on the side of the price-fixers and cartels. Not, at least, under so bright a limelight and with so many voters already having reserved their places.

There is a distinct flavour of the bounce about People Express's coup, and the Board of Trade is not fond of being bounced: the new development is anything but helpful to the project of building up British Airways from a precariously regained profitability to the point where it could be launched into the private sector. But the Government has endorsed the cause of free enterprise in the air, even if decidedly more wholeheartedly in Europe than over the Atlantic. Now of all times it could not afford to appear to be compromising its principles.

Since the empire of Sir Freddie Laker overreached itself and collapsed last year, Atlantic air fares have risen by about 30 per cent. The regular single fare for the route where People Express proposes to charge £99 is now £210. The immediate impact of this sharp undercutting is limited, because the permission only applies to five flights a week, a twentieth of the market. Only if other carriers seek to follow would there be the likelihood of an immediate full-scale price war. But the permission can be renegotiated in two years' time, and the pressure towards lower prices is likely to grow.

There is an element of opportunism in the new airline's approach. With world business only just begining to recover from a disastrous drop in traffic, unemployed jumbo jets can be hired for a song, giving a newcomer an advantage over airlines which bought their planes new. By undercutting regular operators on the most profitable routes, it makes it more difficult for them to provide services on less popular routes, partly subsidised by Atlantic earnings. Even in the United States, where President Carter instituted a fares free-for-all, some services to otherwise inaccessible places are still supported with public money.

But while some passengers lose from deregulation, the majority gain. In Europe, the network of bilateral agreements which govern air fares acts very much more to the advantage of operators than of customers, giving rise to prices which can work out at as much as four or five times as high per mile as comparable internal flights in the United States. In addition, People Express has brought down its prices by a refreshing flexibility in the use of manpower, and abandonment of the pleasant but strictly superfluous accretions like free meals and drinks in flight which regular operators compete to provide on a gradually increasing scale. No suspicion attaches to it of cutting costs by skimping on safety margins. Whatever the embarrassments for vested interests, this new initiative to restore true competitiveness to the airways deserves to prosper and spread.

THE SAKHAROV CASE

World opinion has often condemned the persecution of Andrei Sakharov, the distinguished scientist and Nobel laureate. But it is occasionally argued that under a more ruthless dictatorship than now exists in the Soviet Union he would be lucky to be alive. Does Sakharov receive more publicity than he deserves?

We are told how he lives in exile in Gorky, cut off from contacts with the outside world. He and his wife suffer daily harassment by KGB thugs. Because it is claimed that he is still in possession of state secrets, he has been refused permission to leave the USSR. Although he has suffered two heart attacks he is denied treatment under his own doctors in the Academy of Sciences clinic in Moscow.

Yet all this seems persecution of a relatively mild nature. Under Stalin their fate would have been much worse, and even today other opponents of the regime are treated less kindly. Only last week Leonid Borodin was sentenced to ten years in a labour camp plus five years' internal exile for "distributing writings discrediting the Soviet state and passing to the West by illegal channels his own slanderous works".

The USSR is a superpower determined to spread its political and social system throughout the world, and this, its leaders claim, is for the good of all mankind. Domestic and international laws are freely adapted to this end. Dr Sakharov's exile to Gorky is illegal, but the interests of the men in the Kremlin are above even the flexible Soviet law. They are bitterly offended by Sakharov's defection from the privileged elite, a position he had gained for his unique contribution to Soviet nuclear might.

When a man of Sakharov's intellectual and moral stature rejects the theory and practice of Soviet communism, abandoning the comfortable life of the upper crust for the discomforts and unknown dangers of opposition, the clouds of self-satisfaction and sycophancy surrounding the men in the Kremlin are dispelled, and for a moment they see themselves as others see them: the beneficiaries of Stalin's mass murders, with nothing to offer the world but chains.

This explains the bitterness with which Sakharov is denounced by the regime. President Reagan declared last Saturday "Andrei Sakharov Day" to mark the Russian's sixty-second birthday. *Pravda* attacked this as interference in Soviet internal affairs and called Sakharov a "servant of American imperialism", throwing in for good measure that in the United States "negroes and the representatives of other minorities demonstrating for their freedom are shot down in the streets".

The Soviet leaders cannot resort to full-scale Stalinist repression; under Stalin even party members were a high-risk category. Moreover, a modern economy requires some degree of freedom and initiative. The USSR needs trade with the West and cannot afford to outrage public opinion too flagrantly.

So Andrei Sakharov survives as a symbol of hope. A member of the ruling elite who demands an end to Soviet expansionism and works for democracy and human rights in the USSR may set an example for others to follow. He has already inspired hundreds of dissidents and others are coming forward to replace those imprisoned. Sakharov stands for peace with decency; it is what the West wants, and it is what the peoples of the USSR want too. He deserves every possible support.

'Tag' monitors

From Mr Ian J. Linn

Sir, I use radio tags for tracking wild animals, for which purpose they are excellent. Some time ago I was approached by an administrator from a local mental hospital, who was worried about the fact that patients allowed out alone for walks sometimes wandered off and got lost, with consequent hazards to their welfare. He wondered whether a radio tag might help him to find such lost patients.

I replied that it very well might, and offered the names of suppliers who would supply transmitters at about £30 each, pretunable multi-channel receivers at about £600 each, and aerial systems at prices which would depend on complexity.

When he heard what the cost would be, he abandoned the idea at once, convinced that sums of that order would not be available for these purposes. I was rather sad that the National Health Service could not find funds to try out this simple, humane idea.

Yours faithfully,
IAN LINN,
University of Exeter,
Department of Biological Sciences,
Hatherly Laboratories,
Prince of Wales Road,
Exeter,
Devon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nalgoism and the council image

From Sir John Grugeon

Sir, As a long-time advocate of an additional local tax, whether a poll tax or a local income tax, I found much to applaud in your editorial of May 24 (Rates of decline). Such a move offers the best hope of strengthening at the same time both local authorities' autonomy and their accountability.

However, I would also wish to put the record straight on a couple of matters. Nalgoism may be a disease that afflicts some authorities, but most councils are run by elected members who take a responsible and balanced view of the legitimate interests of all parties: the Government, the ratepayers, the local business community, the service users and their employees. The irresponsible actions of the minority should not be allowed to obscure this truth.

Extending the point further, concentration on the vices of the ruling groups in the GLC and the metropolitan counties has tended in the public mind to outweigh the virtues of the majority of councils, and the balance needs to be redressed. Government spokesmen have pointed out that if it were not for a handful of Labour-controlled authorities local government would be virtually in line with the Government target. The GLC alone has nearly doubled its expenditure in the last two years, whilst the non-metropolitan counties have generally continued to cut spending, as they have been doing for the last four or five years.

Let us ensure that the institution of local government is not tarred with the same brush as Mr Livingstone.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRUGEON,
Members' Suite,
County Hall,
Maidstone,
Kent.

From the Chairman of the City of London Ratepayers' Association

Sir, Professor Glass (May 24) misses the point. It is not because we see the GLC as permanently Labour dominated that we want it abolished. The next GLC election, post-Livingstone, if there is one, would give Conservatives a massive victory.

What has prompted such a massive demand in London from Conservatives and many others for abolition of the GLC is recognition that it is unnecessary, extremely expensive, and destructive of businesses and jobs.

Admittedly every four years or so under Labour it gets much worse, the latest administration being the last straw in turning people all over London into GLC haters.

The proposed abolition of the GLC is not, as Professor Glass says, the result of an edict from above. It is in response to an enormous ground-swell of public opinion. So many of us have badgered our Members of Parliament and senior government ministers that they had no alternative but to include GLC abolition in the manifesto. My forecast is that the inclusion of this item in the Conservative manifesto will result in many more votes being cast for Conservatives in Greater London than would otherise have been the case.

Yours faithfully,
C. DOUGLAS WOODWARD,
Chairman,
City of London Ratepayers' Association,
404 Gilbert House,
Barbican, EC2.
May 25.

Health hazard from gas

From the Director of the Association for the Conservation of Energy

Sir, It would be unfortunate were Baron Phillips's article (May 23), concerning the potential health hazards accruing from too large a concentration of the gas radon, to cause anyone to desist from installing sensible energy conservation measures in their homes until the National Radiological Protection Board complete their work in two years time.

Nobody responsible would seek to deny the importance of establishing as precisely as one can what potential damage over-exposure to natural radon can do. However the Protection Board have already published their view upon the relatively small comparative risk of death from lung cancer via radon. Indeed in a recent editorial in their magazine *Radiological Protection Bulletin*, they concluded:

Householders should not in general be deterred from reducing ventilation to save energy merely because of the increase in exposure to radon that will follow. Present indications are that the levels in ordinary dwellings throughout the country that are conservatively but comfortably ventilated will not entail an appreciable risk. The householder may also wish to conserve energy and increase comfort by insulating the fabric of the dwelling.

I am not aware of any direct evidence of increased deaths from lung cancer in the UK owing to excess natural radon indoors.

I am however aware that there are an estimated 700,000 pensioners at risk from hypothermia via under-heating. Who knows for instance how many extra people may quite literally die from the cold as a result of being deterred from installing energy saving measures due to unnecessary fears?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WARREN, Director,
Association for the Conservation of Energy,
9 Sherlock Mews, W1.
May 23.

Path to communism

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, Solzhenitsyn, whom I greatly admire, has not done himself justice in the interview he gave (May 23). Thus he states "Kravchenko wasn't listened to either". His best-seller *I Chose Freedom* was published in 1947. About the same time its message was confirmed by events in Europe, particularly the judicial murder of Petkov, the suicide or murder of Masaryk and the destruction of the opposition in Poland. This led to the Marshall Plan and to Nato. Kravchenko had had some influence.

Again, Solzhenitsyn says that socialism must lead to communism. He cannot believe that of socialists like Bevin or Mitterrand. The words are too vague. Baldwin said "We are all socialists now". Moreover the earliest Christian church was communist as are some religious orders. This prophesy is no more helpful than the prophesy of war. If he means a small war he is stating the obvious. If he means a great war he is being as alarmist as the more extreme advocates of unilateral disarmament.

Oddly enough it is the Albanian Communist Party and Government which have made the one charge against the Soviet Union which hurts Marxists. They have cried "Thermidor". They have said that the revolutionaries have gone and the generals, air marshals, admirals and bureaucrats (particularly in the KGB) have taken over. If they are right a fresh appreciation of the situation is needed.

Solzhenitsyn is on firmer ground when he echoes the question Dostoievsky asked of the revolutionaries

How long is it to wait ere ye shall have finished your edifice and ordered everything justly by the intellect alone without Christ?. . . they think to order all wisely but, having rejected Christ, they will end by drenching the world with blood.

This should be balanced against Churchill's phrase at Fulton that the Soviets want "the fruits of war without war itself". Therein lies both the danger and the hope.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4.

Planning gain

From Mr Lucas Mellinger

Sir, When Mr Purton, chairman of the Law Society's planning law and land development committee, wrote to you on May 10 (published, May 14) about the admissibility of "*planning gain*" *requirements* by planning authorities, he presumably was unaware of the judgment delivered the previous day by Mr Justice Forbes (Westminster Renslade Ltd v Secretary of State and Another) as reported by you on May 13. Some element of planning gain, his Lordship ruled, could justify the grant of permission, but failure to provide such gain could not be a ground for a refusal.

In his Lordship's judgment it appears that planning gains are statutory improvements to be effected by the local authority. But the common meaning of "planning gain" is by no means so confined. It identifies development benefiting – in the opinion of the planning authority – the public at large rather than the narrow interests of the developer. For instance, some housing within a site proposed for more profitable offices might be considered a planning gain.

It is a confusing paradox built into our planning system that, whilst conditional consents and refusals need to be justified by "reasons", the planning authority's decision, i.e. that of its lay-committee, is in fact – and at its best – largely a subjective value judgment which cannot be legitimized by pseudo-scientific rationalization.

In these wider terms it is, of course, to be hoped that all development will afford planning gain.

Yours faithfully,
LUCAS MELLINGER,
4 Kew Green,
Richmond,
Surrey.

Dr Jeremy Bray is Labour candidate for Motherwell, South, not for Erewash as stated on May 25.

Judicial change

From Mr Roy D. Roebuck

Sir, In his third Hamlyn lecture, reported on May 19, the Lord Chancellor mentioned the difficulties resulting from judges heading inquiries with a political flavour. These could be overcome by inviting judges from Commonwealth common law countries, subject to the Privy Council, to perform such duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROY ROEBUCK,
5 Pump Court,
Temple, EC4.
May 20.

Shooting to eat

From Mr Guy Rogers

Sir, As a dedicated conservationist and shooting man, I am amazed to see the fuss made in your columns about eating various non-carnivorous mammals and birds.

I personally shoot nothing which I do not eat, with the exception of rats, although I understand some Third World people eat these regularly. However, I can heartily recommend starling breasts, lightly fried in garlic butter, as an excellent appetizer.

Yours faithfully,
GUY ROGERS,
University Museum,
Parks Road,
Oxford.

Tories and the 'north-south' divide

From the Leader of Sheffield City Council

Sir, The result of the General Election on June 9 might well decide whether we continue to have a United Kingdom with a central government obtaining sufficient consent across the nation to maintain acceptable and stable authority in all parts of the country.

Whatever gains the Conservatives may make in increasing their vote in Scotland, it is universally accepted that the massive Labour dominance in that part of the United Kingdom will continue. The most deprived parts of Wales, hardest hit by the enormous drop in manufacturing output, industrial investment, and mass unemployment, will continue to return Labour candidates.

Vast areas of the north of England including the major inner city population zones, will see the Conservative vote decimated. At the same time the relatively affluent south and the vast areas of London outside the hard-hit inner boroughs, could join with part of the Midlands in giving Margaret Thatcher a mandate to strike hard at her opponents.

The "north-south split" has been raised before, but never have those living in the north of England experienced such indifference and hostility not only from the leaders of the Conservative Party but from large sections of the population of what is supposedly "one nation".

The intolerance towards local councils and their electorates who have taken a different political stance to that of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues, which is further reinforced in the Conservative manifesto, displays a vicious tendency towards opponents in the most hard hit parts of Great Britain, which can only serve to divide our country. It is therefore necessary to make it clear not only to Conservative politicians but also to large parts of the apparently unconcerned electorate who have felt none of the consequences of recession and unemployment, that the still proud people of our large industrial cities will not simply lie down and be trampled into the ground in the event of a Tory victory.

Large sections of the population will be alienated from and irrelevant to the plans of Mrs Thatcher. It will therefore be unavoidable for political leaders in those areas of the country hardest hit by Conservative policies, and out of sight and mind, of voters in the "commuter belt" to take the lead in putting forward demands for the maximum separation from a central government disconnected in every way from their lives. Those who have the privilege of leading large and powerful communities will have to take whatever steps are necessary to protect the lives and well being of their people.

Yours faithfully,
D. BLUNKETT,
Leader, Sheffield City Council,
Town Hall,
Sheffield.

Art treasure thefts

From the Director-General of the National Trust

Sir, I am grateful to Mr Mark Tennant for his questions (May 24). The National Trust is in the same position as the national museums in the matter of insurance. It would not, and could not replace a stolen or destroyed object collected in the past by a member of the family who used to own an historic house. It does not therefore insure its own posessions against loss but is fully covered for reparable damage.

It is not the National Trust's policy to offer rewards, and there has of course never been any question of ransom. However, in the aftermath of the recent burglary at Waddesdon Manor of very well-known objects, it has been agreed on the advice of the police, that a reward should be offered, subject to the usual conditions, for information leading to recovery of the stolen articles. This will be given through the Waddesdon Trust and will not come from the resources of the National Trust.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. BOLES, Director-General,
The National Trust,
42 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
May 25.

Saving parish records

From the Reverend D. Bruce Kington

Sir, Having just piloted through the four parochial church councils of my united benefice the necessary agreements to place their ancient records in the care of the county archives, it was with some interest that I read Mr Hugh Peskett's letter, "Caring homes for parish records" (May 19).

Along with many clergy, I am glad to be relieved of the twin burdens of the responsibility for old documents and of having to oversee parish records. Mr Peskett quite rightly indicates that search fees are of no personal benefit to the clergyman.

However, I believe your writer, perhaps as a result of his own commercial interest in these records, has overlooked the substance of the main objections to the 1978 measure. These, I believe, fall into two closely linked categories and have nothing to do with the individual parson, who is just a passing figure in parochial history.

The first category of objections arises from the fact that these are *parish records*, containing within their pages the whole spectrum of parish life through the ages – something that is very important to the ongoing life of the community, especially in a village.

Mr Peskett states in his letter, "we were seeking only careful custody and were against divorcing records too much from their local context". It has to be said that this is exactly what has happened. The records are now in a central office, certainly well cared for, certainly convenient for researchers, but well and truly severed from their roots in the parishes.

The second category of objections is more personal to the objectors, and perhaps more fundamental. Many of the names in our ancient registers are of families which have been in the villages for hundreds of years *and are still there*. In other words, the registers *in particular* contain personal records of their own family history.

When these were in the custody of the clergyman, there was at least some filter to discourage the curious and the perpetuator of heresy. Now, the records are freely available to all and sundry, whether it be to the genuine seeker after his family's history, or whether it be to those, such as the Mormons, who seek to "baptize" some long-gone person into a religion that might have been foreign and repugnant to him.

All in all, the requirements of the 1978 measure are good, since its aim is the preservation of records, but Mr Peskett would do well to remember that the real and important objections to it are parochial, not clerical.

Yours faithfully,
D. BRUCE KINGTON,
The Rectory,
Braishfield,
Romsey,
Hampshire.

From Mr Philip H. Blake

Sir, The letters of Mr Pattinson (May 16) and Mr Peskett (May 19) suggest that the present provisions for the care of church records retained in the parishes are satisfactory, but that is not entirely so.

One point at issue is that the ventilated wooden structure now required for housing the irreplaceable parish records is extremely vulnerable to fire and, in the event of one occurring, it and its contents would perish. Airtight steel safes are also no safeguard against fire. There are instances in which their contents have been reduced almost to ashes and, when made of parchment, shrunken and charred.

The county record offices, on the contrary, not only provide safe custody, but also the repair service mentioned by Mr Smith (May 20) and microfilm facilities whereby original records can be saved from excessive handling. Microfilms have the further advantage of reducing the waiting time in the production of documents. The Guildhall Library, London, where the microfilms are available in the search room, is a good example of modern methods.

It is to be hoped that ultimately all parish registers will be transcribed and indexed, but meanwhile modern storage methods and conservation techniques should be applied towards their preservation from decay, fire and accidental loss.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP H. BLAKE, Chairman,
Records Committee,
Kent Archaeological Society,
5 Walkin Road,
Folkestone,
Kent.

Unwanted books

From Mr Sidney Gabrel

Sir, Among the activities of this committee in its efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of our Jewish colleagues in the Soviet Union is the despatch of books and technical magazines. During the preceding six months we sent 156 books, trying to select the most innocuous in order not to offend the Russian authorities. Despite this, only five were actually delivered. Among those confiscated was a history of Ilford, Essex and a textbook conjugating Hebrew verbs.

The Russian authorities returned the June, 1982 edition of *The Brick Bulletin* published by The Brick Development Association on the grounds that it was in contravention of their internal regulations.

In recent times, the already scant contact with our persecuted Jewish colleagues in the Soviet Union has been virtually reduced to nil. The iron curtain which had been lifted for a short while is fast descending once again.

Yours faithfully,
S. GABREL, Chairman,
Architects and Engineers Committee for the release of Soviet Jewry,
48 Kensington Gardens,
Ilford,
Essex.

Honest money

From Professor D. R. Myddelton

Sir, Currency debasement damages society, and your leading article (May 21) was right to say that rising prices are not just an abstraction to be argued about by experts. Nevertheless, persistent inflation does cause complex problems for financial accounting in a sophisticated economy.

The technical issue is which of several possible solutions is preferable. Even more important, however, is who chooses which solution is best. It is deplorable that on this point the professional accounting bodies have abdicated their independence and continue to accept political instructions about how to account for inflation.

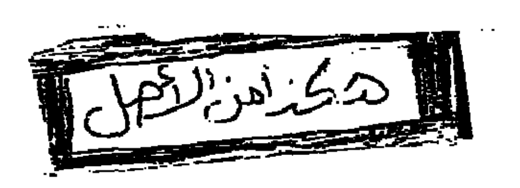
Yours faithfully,
D. R. MYDDELTON,
Cranfield School of Management,
Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

Return to quality

From Mr Philip Warner

Sir, Should Mr Matthews (May 23) return to enjoy the BBC or remain an expatriate to enjoy it at its best... on the World Service?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP WARNER,
POB 7272,
Lagos, Nigeria.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 26: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Women's Royal Naval Service Benevolent Trust, this afternoon attended the Annual General Meeting of the Trust at the Victory Services Club, Carisbrooke Hall, Seymour Street, W2.
Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
May 26: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the Tradescant Garden at St Mary-at-Lambeth.
Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 26: The Prince of Wales this morning opened the New Building at the London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, NW1.
Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Edinburgh.
Her Royal Highness, as President of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, this morning visited their Headquarters, Melville House.
The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was later entertained at a luncheon by the Chairman of the Lothian Health Board at Abden House, and in the afternoon Her Royal Highness visited the Princess Margaret Rose Orthopaedic Hospital.
Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 26: The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, visited Boys' Clubs in South and West Yorkshire today, to mark the Yorkshire Association's Golden Jubilee.
His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.
The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a Gala Concert given in aid of the Junior League of Friends, Royal Marsden Hospital at Royal Albert Hall, London.
Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 26: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this morning at a Festival Service at St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, EC3, held to celebrate the tercentenary of the restoration of the Church by Sir Christopher Wren, and afterwards attended a Reception at Grocers' Hall.
Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.
This evening, Her Royal Highness was present at a Gala Performance given by London Contemporary Dance Theatre, in aid of the special fund-raising appeal of Contemporary Dance Trust, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London.
Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend the première of *Superman III* at the ABC Cinema, Shaftesbury Avenue, in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund and the Variety Club of Great Britain, on July 18.

Prince Michael of Kent, President of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association, visited medical centres and garrisons in the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday and met forces families, SSAFA health visitors, social workers and voluntary committees. Lieutenant-General Sir Napier Crookenden, Chairman of SSAFA, was also present.

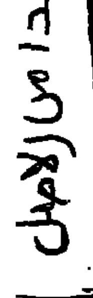
Forthcoming marriages

Mr K. Bartelski and Miss S. P. C. Major
The engagement is announced between Konrad, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Bartelski, of Hauserdorf, Zell-am-See, Austria, and Shauna Patricia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. W. Major, of Shilston Barton, Modbury, South Devon.

Mr D. C. Edwards and Miss L. J. A. Shields
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Jack Edwards, of Cottenham, Cambridge, and Lavender, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Shields, of Parwich Hall, Derbyshire.

Mr M. Fergusson and Miss J. L. Ridges
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Colonel and Mrs K. du B. Ferguson, of Studland Bay House, Studland, Dorset, and Juliette, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Ridges, of Filbank House, Corfe Castle, Dorset.

Mr R. L. Green and Miss G. M. Picken
The engagement is announced between Ramsay, son of Mr Anthony Green, Easter Belmont Road, Edinburgh, and of Mrs V. H. Oliphant, London, and Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs David Picken, Milton, Kirkcudbright.



Mr J. D. Holmes and Miss M. J. Oldridge
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of the late F. A. Holmes and Mrs M. L. Holmes, of Birmingham, and Lyn, only daughter of the late G. H. Oldridge and Mrs M. Oldridge, of Eastbourne, Sussex.



Mr J. Lyall Farquharson and Miss F. O. J. Lloyd
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Group Captain and Mrs William Lyall Farquharson, of Kantara, Thakeham Copse, Storrington, Sussex, and Jane, younger daughter of the late Major E. T. T. Lloyd and of Mrs Elizabeth Lloyd, of The Bunthams, East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Nicoll and Miss C. W. Sampson
The engagement is announced between William Nicoll, MBE, Royal Signals, son of the late Mr and Mrs William Nicoll, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Wynn Sampson, of Montreal, Canada.

Mr J. F. Rogan and Miss R. A. V. Kerr
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Rogan, of New London, Connecticut, and Vivienne, younger daughter of Wing Commander H. R. Kerr, OBE, and Mrs Kerr, of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

Mr N. A. Stalker and Miss D. L. Powell
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs N. B. Stalker, of Hongkong, and Diane, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. B. Powell, of Arcadia, California.

Mr R. Taylor and Miss J. C. Bales
The engagement is announced between Roger, youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. L. Taylor, of Sheffield, and Julie Christina, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Bales, of Sheffield.

Mr M. D. Toogood and Miss S. L. Barnaby
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Toogood, of St Martins, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Barnaby, of Domaine de la Roche, Le Bigard, Forest, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Mr P. W. A. van der Mey and Miss K. C. Fitzgerald
The engagement is announced between Peter William Anthony, elder son of Mrs Anneke van der Mey and the late Mr P. William van der Mey, of Purley, Surrey, and Katherine Carroll, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Fitzgerald, of River Edge, New Jersey, United States.

The marriage arranged between Mr Julian Seymour and Miss Amanda Fuller will not take place.

Marriages

Mr B. Gilliam and Lady Zara Jellicoe
The marriage took place on Monday, May 9, in Pebble Beach, California, between Mr Bruce Gilliam, son of Mr Alvin Bruce Gilliam, of Houston, Texas, and of Mrs Robert Wright, of Carmel, California, and Lady Zara Jellicoe, daughter of Earl Jellicoe and of Patricia Countess Jellicoe.
The honeymoon is being spent in England.

Mr J. L. Dunlap and Mrs N. S. Hayward
The marriage took place on May 26, 1983, in London between Mr James L. Dunlap and Mrs Nancy S. Hayward. A reception was held at Les Ambassadeurs Club.

Mr D. T. Potter and Mrs J. A. Edy
The marriage took place on Thursday, May 26 at Chelmsford between Mr David Terence Potter and Mrs Janette Anita Edy (née Hill), of Galleywood, Essex.

Mr C. J. C. H. Watkins and Miss L. J. Taylor-Rushworth
The marriage took place on May 23, 1983, in London, of Mr Christopher Watkins, son of the late Rear-Admiral J. K. Watkins, and Mrs L. Watkins, of Caston, Norfolk, and Miss Lesley Taylor-Rushworth, daughter of Mr D. Taylor-Rushworth and Mrs E. M. Taylor-Rushworth, of Darwen, Lancashire.

Latest wills

Dr Arthur Ernest Everest, of Ludlow, Shropshire, the chemist who produced the pigment used for yellow lines and cat's eye studs on roads, and formerly managing director of John W. Leitch and Co, Huddersfield, left estate valued at £34,701 net.
Daisie Gertrude Alice Rowley, of St Leonards-on-sea, East Sussex, left estate valued at £104,588 net. She left £7,550 and effects to personal legatees, and the residue equally between the Institute of Cancer Research and Multiple Sclerosis Society.
Other estates include (net before tax paid):
Jeffray, Mrs Ruth Eling, of Gainford, Darlington, co Durham £532,908
Maver, Mrs Irene Mary Couling, of Hove, East Sussex ... £196,214
Moscrop, Mr Leslie William, of Winchmore Hill, London £607,705
Warner, Right Rev Kenneth Charles Harman, of Sheldwich, near Faversham, Kent, Bishop of Edinburgh 1947-61 ... £20,571
Wright, Mrs Elizabeth Margaret, of Kensington, London ... £294,299
Rodwell, Mr Charles Walter, of Whetstone, London, company director ... £463,240
Waddilove, Miss Mabel, of Ilkeley, West Yorkshire ... £310,062
Simons, Mrs Barbara, of Darley Dale, Derbyshire ... £224,014

Birthdays today

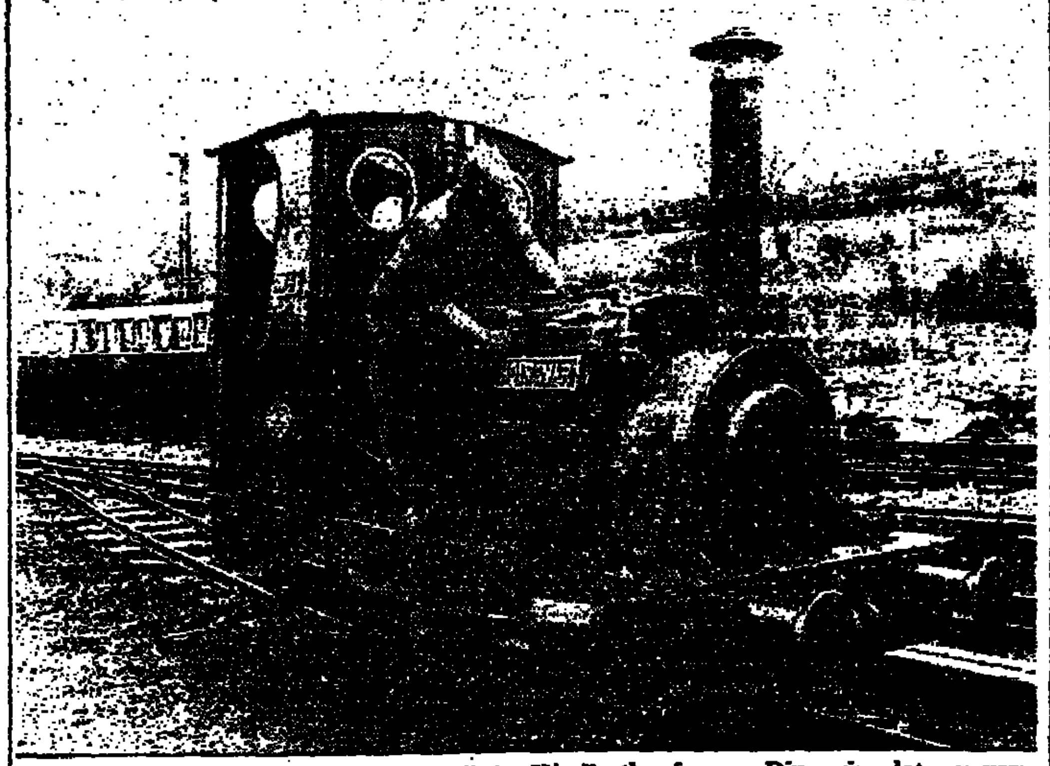
Mr Eric Anderson, 47; Mr Jeffrey Bernard, 51; Miss Cilla Black, 40; Mr Andrew Boyle, 64; Brigadier Sir Edward Caffyn, 79; Mr John Conteh, 32; Sir William Crawshay, 63; Lord Erroll of Hale, 69; Air Commodore P. F. Fullard, 86; Lord Fulton, 81; Mr Duncan Goodhew, 26; Sir Derek Greenaway, 73; Mr Norman Griggs, 67; Miss Elizabeth Harwood, 45; Mr Henry Kissinger, 60; Mr Christopher Lee, 61; General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall, 96; Mr Vincent Price, 72; Mr Leslie Prince, 82; Mr Alwin Schockemohle, 46; Sir Robert Shone, 77; Sir Rose Stainton, 69; the Right Rev Mervyn Stockwood, 70; Mr Philip Waldron, 33.

Meeting

West India Committee
The annual meeting of the West India Committee and a reception were held at Haberdashers' Hall last night by permission of the Master and Wardens. Lieutenant-Commander R. E. F. de Pass, chairman of the committee, presided. Among those present were: [illegible]

Gold medalist

Mr Barry Gasson has been awarded the Royal Scottish Academy Gold Medal for Architecture for his design of the city's Burrell Collection Museum.



Mr Ieuan Jones polishing No 3 "Holy War", the former Dinorwic slate quarry locomotive, in preparation for visitors to the Bala Lake Railway, North Wales, over the bank holiday (Photograph: John Manning).

Lawyers halt BBC film on the law

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Objections by the Law Society, the Bar and the Lord Chancellor's Department have finally thwarted plans by the BBC to make a television documentary on the legal profession and its work.

Six months' negotiations ended last week with a refusal by the Council of the Law Society to reconsider safeguards offered by the BBC for the protection of personal confidentialities.

The society wanted clients and lawyers who were filmed to have an unconditional right of veto up to the moment of screening, but the BBC said that it could agree only to a deletion of personal or professional secrets and verification of inaccuracies.

Earlier the Bar refused to permit barristers to be seen in conference with clients, even if clients consented, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone refused permission for any of the work of his department to be filmed.

Objections to the film are disclosed today in the *New Law Journal* by Mr Walter Merricks, a solicitor and journalist.

It was to have been made by Mr Roger Graef, the documentary film-maker whose recent series *Police* and *Operation Carter* gave rise to critical acclaim and public controversy.

Mr Graef said yesterday: "I am obviously very disappointed. The relationship between lawyer and client is very special and must be respected.

He said that as far as the Law Society was concerned, efforts to reach agreement were genuine. But the Lord Chancellor's Department and Bar did not really believe he was interested in focusing on day-to-day legal work as opposed to sensational cases.

Luncheons

Lord High Commissioner
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Lady Gilmour entertained at luncheon at the Palace of Holyroodhouse yesterday. Among the guests were:
Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, the Rev Walter Learmonth, Mr and Mrs Charles Bright, the Rev Charles and Mrs Stewart, Canon and Mrs Ledgard, the Rev James and Mrs Telfer, Mr and Mrs George Burnet, Dr and Mrs Neil McMichael, Mr David K Thomson, Mrs Ruth Walder and Major Borthwick of Borthwick.

Private Patients Plan
Mr John Phillips, Chairman of Private Patients Plan, and his fellow directors were hosts at a luncheon held after the annual meeting held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, London. The principal guests were Lord and Lady Hill of Luton. Among those present were Miss Jayne Torvill, Mr Christopher Dean, Mrs Claire Rayner, and Mr Vic Charles.

Anglo-Ivory Coast Society
Mr Gordon H. Wilson Chairman of the Tropical Africa Advisory Group (BOTB) was the guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Anglo-Ivory Coast Society held at the Hilton International hotel, Kensington, yesterday. Mr M. R. Uziell-Hamilton was in the chair, and the Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, President of the society, was among the guests.

Receptions

HM Government
Lord Mackay of Clashfern was host at a dinner held in Edinburgh Castle last night on the occasion of the meeting in Scotland of the Association of Presidents and General Prosecutors of the Supreme Courts of Member States of the European Communities.

International Military Services Limited
A reception was given by Sir John Cuckney, Chairman of International Military Services Limited, at Trinity House last night to introduce Mr Eric Bridgen as Managing Director of IMS and to mark the retirement of Mr Roy Orford. The guests included:
Earl Jellicoe, Sir Sidney Chesne(?), Sir Ronald Ellis, Sir Donald Hawley, Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges, Sir Ian Morrow, Sir Anthony Royle, General Sir Harry Tuzo, Captain Sir Miles Wingate, Sir Alan Muir Wood and representatives from Whitehall and the defence industries.

Dinners

Gunmakers' Company
The Master of the Gunmakers' Company, Mr R. T. Gallyon, and the Wardens, Mr E. L. Windsor and the Hon R. B. Beaumont, entertained the livery and their ladies at dinner at Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday. Viscount Coke proposed the toast of the company and Mary, Lady Seely replied. The Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company and Lady Nelson of Stafford were among the guests.

Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen
The Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen, held a dinner at Tuckers Hall, Exeter, last night in honour of the Master of The Society of Merchant Venturers, Mr J. D. P. Stirling, and the immediate past Master of the Woolmens' Company Mr A. N. Hollis. The Master, Mr E. S. Dowell, presided.

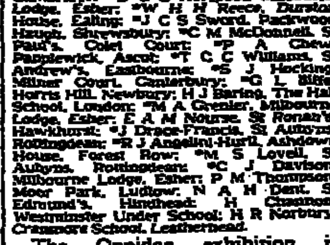
Lord High Commissioner
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Lady Gilmour entertained at dinner at the Palace of Holyroodhouse yesterday. Among the guests were:
Air Marshal Sir Peter and Lady Bairsto, Major and Mrs Adrian Hughes, Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Wills, Mr and Mrs Michael Mackie, Rev Kenneth and Mrs McVicar, Mrs Patricia Bryans, The Rev D Hugh and Mrs Davidson, Dr and Mrs John Imrie, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs C. H. K. Corsar.

Loriners Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were guests of honour at a livery dinner held by the Loriners' Company at the Mansion House yesterday. The Master, Mr Norman N. Freedman, presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Wardens, Mr John R. Cunningham and Mr Arthur Gunton, and Sir Colin Cole. Guests included Lord and Lady Taylor of Gryfe, Lady Greenway, Lady Howie of Troone and the Masters of the Companies of Arbitrators, Carmen and Glovers.

Trinity College, Dublin
Trinity College, Dublin, Dining Club held its John Goode memorial dinner at the Savile Club yesterday. Guests were addressed by Dr W. A. Watts, Provost of Trinity College, and Mr Robert Press was in the chair.

Eton College

The following roll of candidates lists in order of merit those boys who have won King's Scholarships and will enter College in the coming year, together with those who have qualified for the title Oppidan scholar. The King's Scholars-elect are marked with a star.



*W G Wringe, Prestfelde, Shrewsbury; *J D King, St John's College School, Cambridge; *D C G Horspool, Milbourne Lodge, Esher; *W H H Reece, Durston House, Ealing; *J C S Sword, Packwood Haugh, Shrewsbury; *C M McDonnell, St Paul's, Colet Court; *P A Chew, Papplewick, Ascot; *T C C Williams, St Andrew's, Eastbourne; *S J Hocking, Milner Court, Canterbury; *G L Biffa(?), Horris Hill, Newbury; H J Baring, The Hall School, London; *M A Grenier, Milbourne Lodge, Esher; E A M Nourse, St Ronan's, Hawkhurst; *J Drace-Francis, St Aubyns, Rottingdean; *R J Angelini-Hurll, Ashdown House, Forest Row; *M S Lovell, St Aubyns, Rottingdean; *C J Davison, Milbourne Lodge, Esher; P M Thompson, Moor Park, Ludlow; N A H Dent, St Edmund's, Hindhead; H Channon, Westminster Under School; H R Norbury, Cranmore School, Leatherhead.

The Oppidan exhibition is awarded to P. M. J. Reilly (Beech Hall, Macclesfield).
The Annah Shaw scholarship is awarded to N. A. H. Dent.

St Mary-le-Bow

Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy, was present at the festival service held at St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, yesterday to celebrate the tercentenary of the restoration of the church by Sir Christopher Wren. She also attended a reception held afterwards at Grocers' Hall. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Mr Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs W. A. Davis, attended. Canon Gerald Hudson officiated. The lesson was read by Alderman Brian Jenkins and an address was given by the Rev Dr Robert Ray Parks, Rector of Trinity Church, Wall Street, New York.

Latest appointments

Mr David Roycroft to be Assistant Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales from July 2, in succession to Mr Francis Cornish, who will be returning to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Mr Terence Maher to be a Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate from June 21.
Mr Ian William Crompton to be Stipendiary Magistrate for South Yorkshire from September 5.

Colonel and Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, to be President of the Central London Branch of The Soldiers' Sailors' & Airmen's Families Association.

Dr John Postle to be President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in succession to Mr David Wilson, who becomes a vice-president.

Mr Geoffrey Pinnington former editor of the *Sunday People*, to be joint vice-chairman of the Press Council, in succession to Mr Derek A Webster.

Worksop College

Inspection and Open Day will be held today. Lieutenant-Colonel B. Wilks, O.C., and Major A. Caufield, Second in Command, will be retiring from the CCF after serving 24 and 29 years respectively. The Inspecting Officer will be Air Commodore R. J. Kemball, Commandant of the RAF Central Flying School. Speech Day will be on July 9. The principal guest will be Lord Boardman, Chairman of the National Westminster Bank.

University news

Oxford
Elections
[illegible]

OBITUARY

IDRIS I
Ruler who brought unity to Libya

The former King Idris I of Libya, who died in exile in Cairo on May 25 at the age of 93, was a patriarchal ruler who had played a leading part in bringing about the independence and unification of his country, who developed close ties with Britain and the United States during and after the Second World War, and who lost his throne in the 1969 revolution which brought Colonel Gaddafi to power.

He was originally the leader of the Sanusi, a revivalist Muslim sect which was strong in Cyrenaica and the Saharan oases to the south. In the course of his lifetime, parts of what is now Libya were coveted by France, the whole country was occupied by Italy, and it became one of the main theatres of fighting during the Second World War.

Idris became a focus for those pressing for independence, and after the United Nations had voted in favour of the independence of Libya as a whole he was accepted as King of a federal state of 1951. In the years that followed he provided a degree of stability in what was still a divided country. But as elsewhere in the Arab world, nationalist forces were growing in Libya, particularly after the discovery of vast oil reserves, and by the time of the 1969 coup he was unable to control the pressures that had been released. He spent the rest of his life in Cairo.

Muhammad Idris al Mahdi al Sanusi was born in 1889. His father, Mahdi al Sanusi, was the head, and son of the founder, of the Sanusi, and was killed in 1902 opposing the French occupation of the Tibesti massif. Idris came of age in 1920 and formally succeeded him, one of his uncles having temporarily assumed the headship of the sect in the interim.

The Italians, who had wrested nominal sovereignty over Libya from the Turks in 1911, but been unable to establish control over Cyrenaica in the face of Sanusi resistance, accorded Idris the title of Amir and recognized him as the head an autonomous administration of the Cyrenaican oases. In 1922 the Arab leaders of Tripolitania offered him the Amirate of that province also. But by then Mussolini had come to power and, with the stiffening of Italian policy, Idris found himself not only unable to accept the offer, but forced into exile in Egypt, where he remained for the next 20 years.

During this time he remained bent on achieving liberation from Italian rule, and his opportunity came in 1940, when Italy declared war on Britain. Idris offered his services, and those of his people, to the British cause. A Sanusi force was raised which rendered useful service to the Eighth Army in the Western Desert.

In return, he hoped to obtain a definite undertaking from Britain that Cyrenaica at least should become independent after the war. The British Government would not go so far at that stage, but made a public statement that the Sanusi should never again fall under Italian domination; and in 1944 Idris revisited his country, then under Allied military administration, though he declined to reside in it until it was self-governing.

He finally returned in 1947 and set up a Cyrenaican National Congress, which called for independence for Cyrenaica with Idris as king. Two years later, after a good deal of diplomatic activity, the United Nations voted for the independence of Libya as a whole, incorporating the three provinces of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, within three years.

A Libyan constituent assembly was set up, but it did not prove easy to resolve the differences between the provinces over the form the new state should take. The Tripolitanians, the most sophisticated, wanted a unitary state, while the other two provinces, afraid of domination by Tripolitania, wanted a federal one. Idris exerted his influence on the side of federation, and this solution was eventually accepted. On December 24, 1951, Libya became a federal monarchy under King Idris I.

The new state faced considerable difficulties, with few known resources and a shortage of administrators, teachers and other professional people. Idris was convinced that the very existence of the country depended on close ties with both Britain and the United States, so that under his impulsion treaties were concluded with both countries which provided for substantial subsidies from them in exchange for military and air bases on Libyan territory.

These agreements provided a certain political and economic stability, but at the same time their existence connoted a dependence on the West which irked nationalist feeling, especially in Tripoli. It made Libya a target for hostile propaganda from Nasser's Egypt, conducted by Cairo radio and the numerous Egyptian teachers and technicians sent to Libya.

For a time Idris's unique prestige, and the loyalty which he inspired in many parts of the population, was enough to resist this. It also enabled him to overcome an internal constitutional crisis in 1954. But the Suez crisis of 1956 created further strains, with demands from Cairo and elsewhere in the Arab world for the cancellation of the Anglo-Libyan Treaty of Alliance and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Britain.

Idris's own feelings of friendship towards Britain remained unaffected, but he felt obliged to ask for reassurances from London that the British bases in Libya would not be used for offensive operations against Egypt. From that time on, anti-Western and pro-Nasserite sentiment increased markedly among the educated youth of Libya. In 1962, after a speech by Nasser denouncing the treaties with Britain and the United States, a motion was passed by the Libyan Assembly calling for their abrogation.

Idris, outraged by this act and already feeling the strain of leadership of a country in rapid political evolution, responded by withdrawing from the federal capital which he had founded at Baida to his private palace at Tubruq. He also offered his abdication on the grounds of ill-health, but this led thousands of Libyans to make the journey to Tubruq to ask him to change his mind, and he retracted his offer.

The following year a radical constitutional reform was carried through, largely on Idris's inspiration, which abolished the historic provincial divisions and aimed at creating a more unified state. But from then on, advancing years and ill-health led Idris to withdraw more and more from public affairs and shut himself up in his private palaces.

The aspect of his country was, besides, changing, not least as a result of the discovery of oil in commercial quantities, first made in 1959. Libya changed from one of the poorest Arab countries to one of the richest, with no need for foreign aid. There was the influx of foreigners, and the emergence of complexities on the political scene which would have been inconceivable a few years before.

The 1967 war between Israel and the Arabs created new difficulties for Idris, because of popular demands for more active involvement than he wanted, and student riots in favour of Egypt.

The end came in July, 1969. Idris, now crippled by rheumatism and arthritis, had already decided to abdicate, but wanted to do so without causing a convulsion. He went to Greece, ostensibly for medical treatment, and while there summoned his advisory council and told them of his decision. He gave instructions that the instrument of abdication should be published on September 2, and went on to Turkey. But before that could happen, the hitherto unknown young officers staged their coup and instituted a republican regime.

Idris found himself stranded in a foreign country in straitened circumstances, his principles having inhibited him from transferring funds abroad. He accepted an invitation from Nasser to live in Egypt and remained there in seclusion for the rest of his life.

It was not altogether distasteful for a man who had always disliked pomp and ceremony and preferred the company of his family and a few friends. A tall, erect man who wore traditional robes with dignity, he liked to discourse on the subjects that most interested him – the stars, the desert, horses, birds and, above all, past memories.

He married in 1932 Fatima, the daughter of his kinsman and predecessor as head of the Sanusi movement, Ahmad el Sharif.

LORD CLARK

Professor Carel Weight writes:

I feel that the debt that artists in this country owe to Lord Clark is not fully realized today. People recall that he backed Moore, Sutherland and Piper and encouraged the Euston Road School, but that was only the tip of the iceberg. When the Second World War broke out he became deeply concerned with the problem of how artists were to exist and continue in a time of total war.

He threw his energies into persuading the Government to use artists to record a vast field of war activities. In addition to official war artists attached to each of the Services there were a great number of painters, some quite unknown, who received commissions, and the resulting works became the nucleus of the first exhibitions at the National Gallery, which were shown in conjunction with Myra Hess's lunch-time concerts in the early days of the war.

Another scheme of Recording Britain also brought work for many painters and draughtsmen. All these efforts became the beginning of State patronage of the arts, from which CEMA and the Arts Council emerged.

Perhaps the most impressive quality of Clark was his kindness to artists, specially those who found that they were misfits in the Forces. He went to infinite trouble to help them. He helped also many refugee artists, and indeed any artist could come to him.

Lt-Col George William Hansell, CBE, who died on May 23 at the age of 78, was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Dorset in 1968 and was Chairman of the Dorset County Council 1973-77.

Correction
A few words were omitted from the tribute to Lillian Bomberg, published on May 25. They related to her efforts on behalf of her husband David Bomberg, the artist, and the passage should have read: "a long, hard but ultimately triumphant struggle to gain recognition for his achievement, a struggle in which she was much supported by her daughter Dinora".

Court of Appeal — Law Report May 27 1983 — Court of Appeal

Defence of consent in indecent assault

Regina v Kimber
Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Sheldon
[Judgment delivered May 26]

In a case of indecent assault under section 14 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956, the prosecution had to prove that the defendant intended to lay hands on his victim without her consent, and if he did not intend to do that because he believed that she was consenting, the prosecution would have failed to prove the charge.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held in the course of giving judgment in the appeal of David Kimber against his conviction in the Devizes Crown Court (Mr Recorder Smyth, QC) on April 7, 1982.

Although the recorder was held to have misdirected the jury, the appeal was dismissed because on the evidence no miscarriage of justice had occurred.

Mr John Isherwood, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr Nigel Pascoe for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appeal raised two points: (1) Could a defendant charged with an indecent assault on a woman raise the defence that he believed she had consented to what he had done?

(2) If he could, did the jury have to consider merely whether his belief was honestly held or, if it was, did they have to go on to consider whether it was based on reasonable grounds?

The victim, aged 56, had been a female patient in a mental hospital since 1957. Although not a mental defective within the meaning of sections 7 and 45 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956 (as amended by the Mental Health Act 1959) she was suffering from a severe degree of mental disorder, which had been diagnosed as schizophrenia. She had never been known to take any erotic interest in men or to respond to sexual stimuli.

The defendant had been seen to approach the victim in the hospital gardens. He had spoken to her and had shown her some money.

The victim had then followed the defendant down a lane. Ten minutes later she had been seen in a distressed state, naked from the waist down.

When interviewed by the police, the defendant had admitted having tried to have sexual intercourse with the victim, without success. He had admitted interfering with her in a way which clearly amounted to an indecent assault if it had been done without her consent.

At his trial, the defendant had said that the victim had lain down, and that he had assumed from that that she had consented to sexual intercourse. He had also said that he had not been interested in the victim's feelings at all.

At the close of the prosecution case, the recorder had ruled that the sole issue for the jury was whether the victim had given her real and genuine consent.

He had directed the jury as follows: "It is no defence that the defendant thought or believed [the victim] was consenting. The question is: was she consenting? It does not matter what he thought or believed."

It had been admitted by Mr Pascoe that that direction had been wrong. The recorder had not had his attention drawn to *R v Tolson* ((1889) 23 Q B D 168).

The offence of indecent assault was now statutory: see section 14 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956. There were no words in the section to exclude an element of *mens rea*, so the prosecution had to prove that the defendant intended to make the assault.

His Lordship defined assault by reference to *R v Venna* ([1976] QB 421, 428-9). In the present case the defendant had admitted laying his hands on the victim.

The burden of proving lack of consent rested upon the prosecution; see *R v May* ([1912] 3 KB 572, 575). If the defendant did not intend to lay hands on the victim without her consent, he was entitled to be found not guilty. It was the defendant's belief, not the grounds on which it was based, which went to negative the intent.

In analysing the issue in this way, his Lordship had followed what had been said in by the majority in *DPP v Morgan* ([1976] AC 182). The prohibited act in indecent assault was the use of personal violence to a woman without her consent. Therefore, the guilty state of mind was the intent to do it without her consent.

Thereafter as in rape at common law, there was no room for a "defence" of honest and reasonable belief or mistake.

The decision in *Morgan*, probably because of its sordid facts and the improbability of the defence raised, had caused unease among lawyers and the public. Parliament had reacted by passing the Sexual Offences Amendment Act 1976.

The courts had from time to time shown a propensity to distinguish other offences from the common-law concept of rape, so as to avoid having to follow the reasoning in *Morgan*.

It had been said, clearly *obiter*, in *R. v Phekoo* ([1981] 1 WLR 1117), that *Morgan* had been intended to be confined to rape cases, but his Lordship could not accept that was right. The issue as to belief had been described by Lord Hailsham in *Morgan* as a question of great academic importance in the theory of English criminal law.

In his Lordship's judgment, the recorder should have directed the jury that the prosecution had to make them sure that the appellant never had believed that the victim was consenting. As he had not done so, the jury had never considered an important aspect of his defence.

But even if he had directed them as he should have done, on the admissions which the defendant was alleged to have made to the police, and on the relevant parts of his own evidence, any reasonable jury would inevitably have decided that the defendant had no honest belief that the victim was consenting.

His own evidence showed that his attitude to her had been one of indifference, aptly described in the expression "couldn't care less", which in law was recklessness.

Had the jury been directed on recklessness, his Lordship was sure they would have found the defendant guilty in any case, and there had accordingly been no miscarriage of justice. The appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Goughs, Calne.

Winning in an appeal brings injustice in costs

Powell v Powell
Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Mr Justice Hollings on May 25 said after the dismissal of a husband's appeal that both parties were legally aided but that the wife's costs would be an additional charge against the lump sum order awarded to her in October 1982. The husband had a nil contribution.

THE PRESIDENT said that a non-legally aided party could obtain an order against the Legal Aid Fund if successful as respondent to an appeal brought by a legally aided appellant. Parliament had withheld that right from a legally aided party who successfully resisted an appeal but who nevertheless would pay a heavy charge although legally aided. That was an injustice.

Act intended for short-term relief

Wooton v Wooton
The Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1976, was not designed to provide a long-term solution to a housing dispute between a husband and wife.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas) so held on May 23 in dismissing a wife's appeal from Judge Slack, at Aylesbury County Court, who refused her application for an order excluding the husband from the matrimonial home.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, said that it was important to remember that the procedure under the 1976 Act was essentially an emergency procedure that was designed to provide a short-term and not a long-term remedy. That was emphasized by Lord Justice Ormrod in *Hopper v Hopper* ([1978] 1 WLR 1342).

Correction

In *R v Chambers* (*The Times* May 25) the reference to the crown court in the second paragraph should have read "the Central Criminal Court (Mr Justice Kenneth Jones)".

London Business School

Founded in 1965, the school is an autonomous institution within the University of London. This report marks the opening by Prince Charles yesterday of the Plowden building, which houses the school's five research institutes. Anthony Hilton, City Editor, reports

Photographs by John Voos and Robin Lawrence



Prince Charles opening the London Business School's Plowden Building yesterday, with (right) Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the School.

The British educational system may have been first rate at producing administrators for an Empire, and is still quite good at grooming for the professions and the Civil Service, but it has not done so well at equipping the nation to fight in the international economic war.

The result, at least in the mind of Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the London Business School is there for all to see. While Germany and Japan place heavy emphasis at undergraduate level on preparing their young people for a future in management development, in Britain even now, with evidence of industrial decline and lack of competitiveness evident on all sides, there is still considerable scepticism about the need for and usefulness of management education.

This is naturally something Professor Ball finds hard to take, though it no longer costs him the night's sleep it used to when he was younger. Having been with the London Business School since its founding in 1965, the last 13 years as Principal he has become accustomed to the knocks and has the reposte ready. People might snipe at "management education", he says, "but they find it harder to dispute the need to educate managers."

Nor is it particularly helpful to talk about management education as if it were just one product. The LBS facilities are quite different from those provided in other universities, public sector institutions like polytechnics, or the private sector product available at colleges like Henley and Ashridge. And while it is probably fair to question not whether all these courses benefit the student, but certainly whether the resources might be better used if they were concentrated in a few centres rather than spread thin, there is little doubt that the LBS has carved for itself a place in the world's top ten of such institutions.

It has not been easy. Nor for that matter has it been achieved by mindlessly following the recommendations of Lord Franks in the mid 1960's, when he advocated the creation of two "centres of excellence" to provide management education.

That report said the college should provide a 12 month course leading to a postgraduate degree in management in tandem with long courses of up to 20 weeks to be attended by middle managers on leave from their companies. There was, says Professor Ball, no thought given to research, with the result that companies came to see the LBS as a sausage machine for middle management.

The Professor and his colleagues basically rejected the Franks' concepts from the start, but this led to trouble in the early 1970's, when the penny dropped in both industry and academic circles that the school was not doing quite what was expected of it.

It is easy now to see that they were right, but one can understand why such moves caused controversy at the time.

"We felt from the beginning that we had to have one basic course which would be on a par with the best that the leading American schools could offer," Professor Ball said. That meant the creation of a two year post graduate course leading to a masters degree. But it also meant that the students had to finance themselves because they would be too young to be financed by companies. "We did not ask companies to pay; but we did ask them to recruit the finished product," he says. "We relied on pull-through, not push-through."

The idea of 20-week courses also failed the practical test. "It was too long," says Professor Ball, "So it was replaced by shorter programmes of six to ten weeks."

Finally, to attract staff, to build the reputation of the school, and to make a worthwhile contribution to the development of management thinking, the school devoted resources to research.

Professor Ball took over at a difficult time, when the honeymoon was over. Neither party, academic nor industry, was totally committed to make the marriage work. So from the start he tried to mend his fences with industry.

This was coupled in the years that followed with the development of still more courses aimed at attracting managers for short breaks away from their offices, and reducing the dependence on overlong programmes. In the mid-Seventies this was taken a stage further with the launch of what is now one of the most popular products, the creation of 'bespoke' courses – programmes designed for a group of executives from a specific company and unique to them.

Under Professor Ball's leadership there has also been a considerable expansion of the research programme. It now covers five areas, finances and accounting; economic forecasting; small business; public sector management; and business strategy, and absorbs roughly £1m of the school's £5m annual budget.

But it is one of the most recent initiatives – the launching of a part-time masters degree – which gives Professor Ball most pleasure. The first 60 students are now well into their first year of what will be a three-year course.

"Education can be very divisive," he explains. "One of the worst things we do in this country is educate civil servants in one place, managers in another. We send them to specific colleges with their colleagues, and instead of being broadened out they become even narrower in their focus."

Hence his high hopes for the new course. By making it part-time he hopes, and so far has succeeded, in attracting a mix of both public and private sector students, civil servants professionals and industrialists.

None of this has been easy, for the school has to pay much of its own way, with Government grants meeting just two fifths of its costs. The recession has dented student numbers, though things have recently begun to pick up while the intake of overseas students was hit by cutbacks in grants available to them. But again this has shown signs of improvement

It is a considerable achievement, therefore, for Professor Ball to be able to run what is now a £5m a year business at a profit and, as he says, it is a vindication from the market-place that the LBS is providing something that industry needs. It still comes as a surprise, however, to learn just how small the operation is. The teaching staff is just 40, a figure made even more absurd by comparison with the 120 staff in the management and business studies department of the Central London Polytechnic, and the Alumnus Association is only some 3,000 strong. This may be misleading in that students on short courses are not eligible to join, but the fact remains that the niggardly Government financing means the school basically turns out about the same number of graduates annually as it did when it began.

Other things have most certainly changed, however, "When the school started and economic growth was being taken for granted, students basically wanted to be taught how to get round the Monopoly board faster than anyone else, and avoid landing on Mayfair and Park Lane", Professor Ball says.

Now there is much less optimism. "Now they come to ask whether the game is still Monopoly, and if it isn't what game should they be playing?" he says. The emphasis on techniques has been replaced at least in part by concentration on issues and strategies. As a result, the LBS student today benefits not so much because he acquires specific skills, but rather from an increased confidence, increased awareness of priorities, and a greater ability not just to see the answers, but to know what the questions are.

And long may it continue, for as Professor Ball says: "The mess in Britain was not caused by clever people, but by dull people with not enough imagination."



Professor Peter Moore: 'We were bursting at the seams'

Getting the right style at Plowden

The London Business School's new Plowden Building was formally opened by The Prince of Wales yesterday May 26.

On the inside there is the calm of academic life with lecture theatres, seminar rooms and an audio-visual and TV centre; on the outside there is a mixture of shops, a wine bar and pub. The venture between the school and Grand Metropolitan, no doubt applying classroom theories to the harsh realities of the commercial world.

The London Business School even has a stake in the pub at the end of its Park Road property. The school is the landlord and is about to embark on rent review negotiations.

In many ways the £4.2m Plowden Building marks the culmination of six years of planning and construction, which is designed to push the LBS into the forefront of world business teaching.

Like another commercial property company, the LBS discovered the problems inherent in trying to tackle a major redevelopment in a historic part of London. Planners can be difficult at the best of times, and the school discovered that they give no quarter to academic institutions. Development began with tearing down the original terrace and the architects, Westwood Piet Poole & Smart, had the delicate job of creating an exterior which embodied the original design. This included constructing almost 20 dummy chimney stacks to help satisfy the planner's sense of history.

The building now forms the western extremity of a 5½ acre site in Sussex Place, on the edge of Regents Park, which the LBS bought from the Crown Commissioners on a 99-year lease in 1967.

Plowden is far from the school's original premises, which were in a group of offices in Northumberland Avenue. This was the school's home for the first five years of its life from its inception in 1965.

Work finally got under way on the Park Road development in February 1981, when the contractors, WS Try, began demolishing the dilapidated terrace of Georgian houses. It was topped out just over a year later by Lady Plowden. The building is named after Lord

Continued on page 16

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

The Americans are coming – to learn

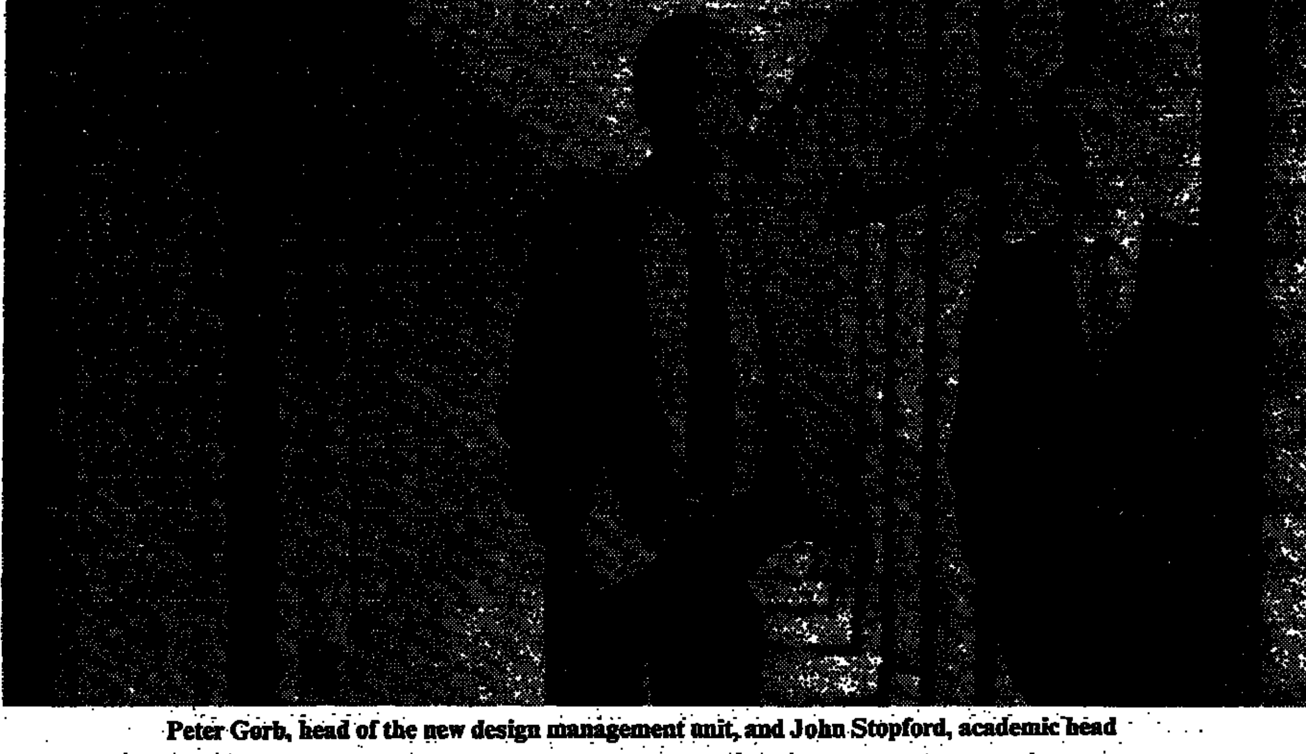
Perhaps the greatest unsung achievement of the London Business School is that the Americans are coming, not to tell the British how to run the place, but to see what they can learn to improve the programmes they offer back home.

Things have changed in the near 17 years of the school's existence, but that simple fact is highly significant. It means not just that the London Business School has gained international recognition, but that business education is now seen as an international not a national or American, discipline.

This means, in turn, that the popular image of business schools is now even more at odds with reality than it once was. The belief that they taught management as a science responsive to rules and formulae has gone with the realization that economic growth can no longer be taken for granted. There is no longer a belief in an American management formula with a universal application and relevance, no matter where in the world it is applied.

Actually, there never really was such a formula, but techniques certainly were more heavily emphasized in the past than they are, say one of the LBS's senior staff, Professor John Stopford, the academic dean. "Management education did not exist in this country 20 years ago, so the founders of this school had to learn as they went along" he says. "But it has matured and gained in confidence tremendously in the last 10 years. Today we do not retreat behind technique. We talk about issues from experience. The school's self-confidence greatly improves the value of the education is gives."

Because business schools operate in such a dynamic area, they have to develop along with the art itself. This puts a premium, which the Americans have now recognized, on watching closely what all the schools round the world are doing, liasing with them and learning from them.


Peter Gorb, head of the new design management unit, and John Stopford, academic head

In the LBS's case, the links are strongest with the United States. Many of the staff have studied or taught there, and the school has a raft of agreements under which it exchanges staff and students for a few months at a time, to give them a grounding in an alternative culture.

But the programme is far more wide ranging than that. According to Professor Stopford, the school has close links with France, particularly with INSEAD, the famous French business school, and similar institutions in most Western European countries. In some of these the flow of information is one way; in others it is a two way process. But in all cases it is valuable.

Professor Stopford gives Spain as a typical example of a one-way flow. The LBS has a joint venture with a business school in Madrid, under which "they get our technology, we get their culture." The technology is the basic teaching skill – how to teach marketing. The culture is the opportunity to send some of each year's student intake to that country (or any of the dozens of others where similar links have been forged) to give the students exposure to the language, a heavy dose of a different philosophy of life and business, and an opportunity to see at first hand how companies operate in a different country.

"The great benefit for the students is that it creates awareness. It opens their minds and modifies their behaviour," says Professor Stopford.

Another aspect of the growing international awareness has been to focus on the shortcomings of earlier management teaching. Too much of the earlier theory was culture free – meaning that it took no account of the environment in which the manager operated – and therefore had only a limited effectiveness.

"There is no such thing as a universal way of looking at management", Professor Stopford says, "but there is an international base of techniques. There are rules of analysis, which apply in most countries, which give you a feel for the basic problems of a business and the way it could develop. But there is no core of answers to these problems which can apply internationally."

He is equally critical, too, of the tendency to ignore government. "Once you operate internationally, you have to take into account the behaviour of government, rather than stick your head in the sand and pretend it does not exist and does not interfere", he says. One of the keys to better management, he believes, is developing managerial awareness of politics and how politicians are likely to behave.

In all this, he and his colleagues have been helped by the LBS policy, which from the beginning has sought to attract a high proportion – often up to 30 per cent – of students from overseas.

Obviously the students benefit from learning with people from quite different backgrounds, Professor Stopford says, but it also helps keep the staff on their toes. "If we tried to teach too much about industrial relations in Britain, then the overseas students justifiably protest that such specific knowledge is of limited value. It is useful because, although that area has to be part of the curriculum, the protests remind even the staff that they do not serve the students best by being obsessed by the problems of Britain.

Anthony Hilton

Getting an international dimension

A short course abroad is not enough to make a student internationally aware, any more than a day trip to Boulogne produces a boatload of Francophiles. Rather the internationalism which has become a hallmark of the LBS has been created by the staff and students, bringing the world to the classrooms off Regent's Park. "The aim is to give each subject an international dimension," says Stopford. "Ultimately, we are trying to develop effective competive behaviour. So we question British competitiveness in world markets, to see, not how to succeed in little England, but in the global economy. We are searching for better ways to ask the questions and view the problems, and to do that we need a map of the world, not a plan of Birmingham."

It is because business is now worldwide that Professor Stopford has resisted the creation of an "international business" study area. Rather all subjects have to have appropriate doses of internationalism.

In doing this Professor Stopford is reflecting the world today. The front pages report new steel plants in Korea, and prime ministers negotiate for new car plants from Japan. And what happens at the other end of the earth can have a dramatic and often fatal impact on a British business caught off guard. So, says Professor Stopford, the international awareness in courses will have to become greater still.

The underlying principle is to look at the world and thereby understand Britain better. "If we teach marketing in France, the aim is not to create an expert who can cover the Loire in widgets. Rather it is to make the businessman aware of how marketing works in France, and from that knowledge to look with new eyes at things he has always taken for granted there. He learns another way of doing things. It may not be applicable to the United Kingdom because of differences in cultures – something which admirers of Japanese techniques often overlook – but it has relevance."

New Plowden

Continued from page 15

Plowden, who was the school's first chairman of governors from 1965 to 1975.

From inside the "quadrangle" which has now been formed by the Plowden Building, the brickwork matches the rest of the school, and at ground floor level an arched colonnade links it to the original school block. The designers have tried to create, with some success, the effect of a cloister.

The real purpose of Plowden is to provide badly needed extra facilities. The block has a 60-seat lecture theatre (the Wolfson), three large and eight smaller seminar rooms, a large informal teaching and reception room named the Fairburn Room, and office accommodation for 74 teaching, research and administrative staff.

Development work on the Plowden Building allowed the LBS to develop a set of studios to a high specification offering students a full range of audio visual and television facilities. In the Pocock Studio, work on the facilities had to be delayed until the building was completed. It is now fully operational and the school has started running week-long negotiating courses for middle management. The seminars are filmed.

Such equipment allows the school to help familiarize its students with the art of "playing to the cameras", and helps them to develop techniques which may become extremely useful later in business life.

Completion of the Plowden Building has allowed the LBS to rehouse and expand its important research departments whose work has become an established factor in business and economic decision taking in this country. The school realized a long time ago the importance of creating the right atmosphere for its research section which, apart from giving the LBS prestige on a worldwide basis, provides a very necessary source of income.

Although the LBS and its sister institution, the Manchester Business School were founded on the direction of the government, money is not quite so forthcoming from Westminster. The money which was needed to pay for the Plowden Building was raised through 120 corporate donations, together with the school's own financial resources.

Professor Peter Moore, the deputy principal, says: "Before the Plowden Building was completed, we were literally bursting at the seams. Its construction allows us to increase our student intake by 40 per cent."

Today there are between 450 and 500 students, compared with just over 300 in the pre-Plowden days.

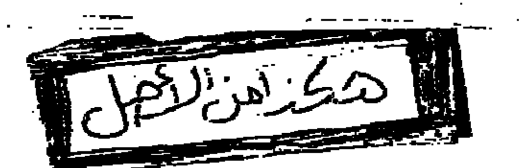
A certain amount of limited construction is still underway on two small blocks on either side of the new building. Work on the five houses to the north of the block should be completed soon and the renovated properties will provide 28 study bedrooms for executive students.

The final phase of work covers the three listed white houses at the other end of the Plowden Building which is also expected to be completed soon.

It will not be long before all the work is completed and the whole terrace will be fully functional. All that will remain will be to let the remaining 10 shop units on the outside ground floor level. Then the school will not only be teaching but also earning money for itself in the true spirit of free enterprize.

If the success of The Boaters wine bar is anything to judge, then the school will have little difficulty in transforming classroom principles to solid business expertise.

Baron Phillips
Property Correspondent



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John Hunt, David Chambers and Walter Reid of the LBS

Putting executives on target

"An indication that your employers think well of you" is how one participant explains his satisfaction at being chosen to go on the London Business School's London Executive Programme. Indeed, sending a practising manager on the 10-week residential course represents a significant commitment from both employer and participant – involving an investment in fees of more than £6,000 in addition to time away from the job.

Intended to help able managers make the transition from specialist into general management, the LEP programme started in 1966 and was one of the first courses introduced by the school. The aim is to enable experienced managers with a typical age of about 38 not only to fill in specific gaps in their knowledge but also to debate with and measure themselves against individuals in other fields.

"Managers who have completed the course should feel more able to communicate with and indeed manage a wider range of people than before," says Mr David Chambers, the programme director. "They should be aware of a much wider range of options in their own companies and be much less likely to follow their noses".

Dr David Hall, works manager at the British Steel Corporation's light products works at Stocksbridge in Sheffield is quite positive that attending the programme specifically helped his career. His argument is that selection alone represents an objective assessment of merit "a badge to wear" which can be recognized by a variety of employers. Dr Hall was able to test his argument during the steel workers' strike a few months after completing the programme. He found that having completed the course helped him obtain a job offer as technical director by another employer. The alternative job offer in turn influenced his progress within the BSC.

"It kept me on target but has not put me ahead of comparable managers", says Mr Martin Harker, area advances manager at the National Westminster Bank. However Mr Harker does feel it has helped him do his job better. He cites a single piece of advice as having proved to be of particular value. This was that when in doubt about a decision he should ask himself the quesion "What if?" – ie what would be the consequences – in his case of lending or not lending.

After seven or eight years in the National Health Service Mr Alasdair Liddell, district administrator of the Hammersmith and Fulham Health Authority valued the opportunity to reflect on wider management issues. He came away with the changed perception that "managing was not so much about running or administrating an organization as questioning its direction and trying to influence it". He also found useful the opportunity to scrutinize managers in other types of operation. Despite his own lower pay and perks he concluded that there was no none else with whom he would have wished to swap jobs.

There are a sprinkling who come from small and medium-sized firms. On the present programme there is a sole trader who also happens to be the first participant to benefit from a new scholarship scheme introduced by the school in an attempt to improve female representation. By contributing £2,000 towards the fee, the scholarship is intended to help up to two women per session "who would not otherwise be sponsored by their employers".

Three weeks into the course Carolyn Dunn, an advertising and marketing consultant describes it as "extremely worthwhile so far".

Although she considers it to be "a very big gamble" to stay away from a one person business for such a long period she applied for the scholarship because, after two years of working on her own she "felt isolated" and "out of contact with the world". She feels particularly fortunate in that 50 per cent of the participants of her particular programme come from overseas. She is enjoying the opportunity to exchange views about different politics and cultures. Less enjoyable is the emphasis on numeracy. "it came as a shock to someone more used to thinking in words or pictures", she admits.

Because she deals regularly with big businesses as clients, Miss Dunn does not share the criticism made by an earlier participant, Mr Simon Goodman, managing director of Van-Dal Shoes, a family owed company based in Norwich. Mr Goodman feels that there was too much material related to large firms with £10m plus turnovers to be useful to him. On the positive side, however, Mr Goodman, who trained as an accountant, values the insight into areas such as organizational behaviour which were new to him. Like most participants he also welcomes the social contracts made with fellow course members even though these have not been of direct benefit in improving business performance in the two years since he completed the programme.

An attempt to widen the spread of participants through the women's scholarship scheme is only one of several changes introduced by Mr David Chambers since he took over as programme director last December.

The changes are based on a dossier of suggestions from participants put together jointly with his predecessor, Mr Philip Law. As a result, international emphasis has been stepped up and more attention is being given to management information in the non-financial areas together with the implications of cheap computing facilities. More generally, the curriculum has been tightened up to reduce the amount of discretionary time.

The tightening-up process stems partly from a wish to give sponsors better value for money in a recession and it also relates to feedback from participants and faculty alike. Evidently both want to work under more pressure in the 1980s.

Patricia Tisdall



A relaxing moment for Dr John McGee and Professor Dean Berry

Fielding the largest team of business academics

Less than a year since it was established, the Centre for Business Strategy at the London Business School is well on the way to becoming the largest team of academic researchers world-wide in the practical area of business policy and competitive strategies.

There are already six full-time researchers which should rise to ten by the summer and could possibly near 15 by next year. It will give the centre more firepower intellectually than even Harvard Business School, according to Professor Dean Berry the American who is chairman of the centre.

The centre was set up in August last year with the financial backing of the Gatsby Trust whose funding comes from Mr David Sainsbury, the largest single shareholder in the J. Sainsbury supermarkets chain. The trust has put up an inflation-proofed £1.25m over five years.

The centre's key concern is the continuing decline in competitiveness of British industry and the role played in this by the poor strategic management of British companies.

Mr Sainsbury's thinking in providing the initial funding – additional funding from other sources will also be pursued so the centre's work can expand further – was that he shared a widespread feeling that there was a considerable need for better strategic thinking in British industry.

The centre already has well advanced a study of the reprographics industry, the copiers market which includes British companies such as Gestetner and Roneo Vickers, but in which Japanese makers are on a strong force.

One researcher on this project has spent six months in Japan studying the methods, the strengths and the possible weaknesses of the Japanese manufacturers. "This is the sort of approach any company in any area should have because intelligence on what is going on is the key," said Dr John McGee, director at the Centre.

A study of new entry strategies in the computer industry, including the software side, is involving fieldwork in the United States which in September will be expanded by investigations in the UK.

It underlines one of the centre's key concerns with examining international markets and industries as the context for company performance and behaviour.

A large-scale study which will be starting this summer is planned into the office electronics field. This was prompted by the investigation of the copier market, but Dr McGee is anxious to explore the much more complex structure of the whole office market because there is still a considerable British company presence in what is an expanding sector.

As well as the "sunrise" industries the centre is also planning to investigate the more traditional, maturer industrial sectors where the bulk of British investment capital is still tied up. A major study will be made probably either of automotive components or the petrol and diesel engines sector.

There are some smaller-scale studies of new technology industries including biotechnology and fibre optics. But fibre optics is one area where the centre has brushed up against the difficulty of grudgingly being given access to information by companies.

Elsewhere, the centre's researchers have met a more varied response. Dr McGee said: "In engineering, for instance, while there is sensitivity about closures and capacity, companies are pretty receptive to the idea of an outside opinion."

There are also plans to investigate the chemicals sector where there have been exchanges of capacity between companies as well as capacity restructuring schemes in basic industries like metals.

Key research issues as well as the problem of declining British competitiveness are the British multinational companies, exploration of company exit decisions from particular sectors, management buy-outs, intervention by development agencies, patterns of diversification and patterns of competition within industries.

Ultimately the concern of the centre is with the competitive outcome of decision-making in companies, says Professor Berry. "We believe there is a need to demonstrate the application of strategic ideas and concepts to problems perceived by real firms." That compares with most other academic inquiries which develop ideas that only eventually might be picked up and used at the company level.

Professor Berry went on: "Business problems do not always arrive neatly labelled and packaged. Of significance to us is the need to adapt existing ideas and concerts in the context of individual strategic problems as they arise." Working backwards from specific cases can lead to the invention of new perspectives.

The centre expects to make an impact at national as well as company level. "We shall be controversial and I think it is right we should be," said Professor Berry. "If the Department of Industry, say, produces a plan for a sector which we believe doesn't stand up then we would say so."

Blending the ultra-practical approach with the academic has meant that the research team is likely to include recruits which do not meet normal academic standards. "Someone may not have produced any academic publications but could otherwise be exactly the person we need," said Professor Berry.

A balancing factor as the centre pursues its aim of securing maximum public, social and corporate impact will be the make-up of its council to which eight business leaders are planned to be recruited.

Among those who have already agreed to serve on the council are Mr Ian Hay Davison, deputy and chairman and chief executive of Lloyd's of London, Mr David Walker, one of four executive directors of the Bank of England, Dr John Westhead, managing director of Bowthorpe Holdings and Mr David Plastow, managing director and chief executive of Vickers.

Derek Harris
Commercial Correspondent

Research pulls in the big money


Students listen to a lecturer in the modern Wolfson theatre

Research into a wide range of business prospects and problems is not just a cornerstone of the teaching role of the London Business School. It is also currently attracting annually some £600,000 worth of sponsored research from a wide range of companies and organizations.

It takes the school's research teams to the leading edge of many specific problems, from ethnic business and case studies in human relations to econometric model building and measuring television audience flow.

Since key researchers also are involved in the school's courses, a more than normally acute sense of business realism pervades its work.

Research plays a more important role at London than probably at any other business school in Europe, according to Professor John Hunt, the Faculty Dean who specializes in studies in human relations.

Professor Jim Ball, the principal of the London Business School, sees this as a sign of success. One market test of a business school is that it must earn substantial sums of money in the market place from teaching in order survive, he points out, but there was a second market test relating to a school's capacity to generate research support in the open market.

"First-class continuing education programmes should rest on a research basis and a postgraduate activity which would attract the right kind of staff of high quality necessary for both kinds of educational programme," he says.

The strength of the faculty in a research-orientated school is the specialized knowledge and ability of faculty members, he went on. "They are not there simply to act as organizers of syndicates and to chair seminars, even allowing for the fact that such activities are of importance in our work. I expect a good business faculty to have something important to say within their field of specialization which is significant for managers."

Professor Ball has no time for those who say a business school is insufficiently close to industry. "The external demands on the services of my colleagues, year in and year out, make it clear that our involvement with industry, commerce and government extends far beyond the walls of this school," he said.

Two thirds of the sponsor funds are accounted for by four research insitutes at the school. Probably the best known is the Centre for Economic Forecasting of which Professor Alan Budd is director. It produces three major economic forecasts annually with the help of its constantly up-dated econometric model of the British economy, and has long been regarded as a key influence in this field.

The other three are the Institute of Finance and Accounting, the Institute of Small Business and the Institute of Public Sector Management. But these have been joined by two new ventures. One is the Centre for Business Strategy launched in August last year especially to tackle the problem of the continuing decline in British industry. The other is the Design Management Unit, the first of its kind at a European business school, whose initial job will be to evaluate the role of design in British industrial corporations and its place within work organizations. There are various other research projects.

Research on attitudes and behaviour includes work on consumer reaction to television and radio programmes and to popular branded goods.

Professor Hunt acknowledges the national impact of the school's economic forecasts, but he believes that the Institute of Finance and Accounting is also now wielding a major influence.

RESEACH INCOME

Year	£000	%*
1973-74	103	(12.8)
1974-75	277	(22.8)
1975-76	366	(23.8)
1976-77	370	(22.5)
1977-78	400	(21.7)
1978-79	462	(21.1)
1979-80	527	(20.2)
1980-81	526	(17.2)
1981-82	537	(15.8)
1982-83	694	(17.1)

*Percentage of total LBS income

Its research covers a wide range, from corporate finance and portfolio investment, to financial accounting and the social aspects of accounting.

The institute now markets a range of reseach-based financial services. A computer programme valuing financial leases is used by some 45 companies. Many portfolio investors use the quarterly risk measurement service, which can be used to judge the risk factor of specific ordinary share holding.

The risk investment service covers some 2,000 listed companies in 84 different British industries. Well established in the United States, risk measurement is now becoming more widely known in the United Kingdom because of the work of the school's institute.

There is also a transactions analysis service, which measures the effect of deals on the value of a total equity portfolio. It evaluates whether the deals have beaten the market.

A strategic asset allocation service is another planning tool for investment managers and pension fund trustees. Fund managers can examine the consequences of changing a fund's proportional involvement in 22 different varieties of British and foreign securities.

Founded in 1974, the institute claims now to be Europe's leading academic institution in finance and accounting. With a faculty of more than 20 it also claims to be the largest business school centre for finance in Europe under its director Professor Richard Brealey.

The public sector management institute is breaking new ground. Its main concern are the issues arising from management of planning in the nationalized industries and other public services, including local authorities.

Professor Hunt says that although it is still rare to find in the public sector anybody with graduate training in management, things are starting to change. There had been increasing pressure on the school to move into that area and run programmes for among others, the Civil Service, he said.

Nationalized industries have been calling on the school's expertise for some time and support for research has come, among others, from British Rail, the National Coal Board, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the British Airports Authorities.

There could be further expansion of the London Business School's research activities. One possible new institute could investigate data analysis, says Professor Hunt. Another tentative idea is to look at human problems within organizations, investigating problems that are likely to be thrown up as new technologies lead to more people working at home.

Derek Harris

Graduates fulfil promise

There is an even greater necessity for effective managers in today's recession-purged business climate than there was in the ebullient 1960s. A combination of rapid technological change, fierce competition and sluggish overall growth is forcing a reassessment of priorities.

After a decade of disillusionment following early optimism results are at last emerging to indicate that management graduates are fulfilling their early promise. A recent analysis of Master graduates of the London Business School – the first major British university centre to be devoted entirely to management education – shows that by last summer 40 per cent had reached director level or above. The survey covered 242 out of the total of 1,200 who have graduated since the Masters programme started on 1966. Considering that the first graduates are now only in the middle forty age group, the results are impressive.

Among its distinguished old boys, the LBS numbers Mr John Egan who was appointed chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars at the age of 43. Mr Egan, who graduated in 1968, was a member of the LBS's first master class. Like many MBAs (Masters of Business Administration) Mr Egan's career spans several companies including Shell, General Motors and Massey Ferguson before he arrived in 1980 in his present position.

Another distinguished ex-LBS student in Mr Ron Dearing, chairman of the Post Office who completed one of the first Sloan Fellowship Programmes in 1969. Mr Dearing has demonstrated even more flexibility in his career than Mr Egan. After more than 30 years in the civil service reaching to top echelons as a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Industry, Mr Dearing moved out to head the newly separated (and then seriously ailing) postal side of the Post Office Corporation in 1980 at the age of 50.

equivalent to the MBA awarded by the leading American business schools. Students on the Masters Programme have an average age of 27 and will typically have spent four years in employment between obtaining their first degrees and coming to the LBS.

During the first year of the programme there is a core of compulsory subjects. But in the second participants can select to concentrate on 11 subjects from a choice of more than 50. In addition all students have to work on two projects working closely with companies on actual problems.

Although its stringent entry standards have prompted accusations of intellectual arrogance, the LBS has always also held experience in high regard. Operated alongside the Masters Programme are a variety of courses designed for practising managers. One of the first of these was the Executive Development Programme (now the 10-week London Executive Programme). This is aimed at helping specialists move into general management. Another early development was the London Sloan Fellowship Programme. Designed to provide an educational bridge for promising young executives in the 30 to 40 age range this is an intensive nine-month general management course.

More recent has been the Senior Executive Programme a six week course designed for managers concerned with policy issues. In response to the increasing reluctance of able managers to take time away from their jobs is the Continuing Executive Programme which runs over modules of two-weeks. There is, in addition the New Enterprise Programme intended to help people who are about to start new small businesses, with a wide variety of short specialist programmes.

While the majority of the executives attending the development programmes are sponsored by their employers, most of Masters class are supported by a combination of grants, scholarships and their own savings.

Some have made considerable personal sacrifices in order to complete the course and all have a lot of financial leeway to make up in lost earnings.

The fact that high paying employers have tended to be either American-based multinationals, financial institutions or consultants led to some sour criticism from manufacturers. In terms of job area, production last year rated a zero score as far as LBS Master graduates were concerned as it did in 1981 while in 1980 it represented only 6 per cent. Finance was the work area of 37 per cent while marketing jobs absorbed a further 29 per cent.

The tendency for early MBAs to job hop at their employer's expense is one of the reasons given by employers for not sponsoring candidates. However, with hindsight, it could be argued that the undoubted resettlement problems experienced with the MBAs in the late 1960s and early 1970s could have lain as much with the employing organizations as with the newly minted business schools. The leaner the companies of the 1980s may be better equipped to make use of intelligent, ambitious managers who are thirsty for responsibility – even if they are also over priced, arrogant and rash – than were their predecessors.

Patricia Tisdall

The rigorous Masters programme

Lord Franks, whose report in 1963 led to the expansion of business schools in Britain emphasized the importance of "a framework of knowledge" in recommending the formation of two centres of excellence – one linked to the London School of Economics the other to Manchester University.

Previously, apart from the courses offered by independent schools such as Ashridge Management College or Henley, the only formal qualification available for managers was the part-time Diploma of Management Studies started by the Ministry of Education in 1961. For the first time LBS and then Manchester offered people of proven intellectual ability (a first degree or equivalent) formal preparation for entry into management as a career. By 1976 more than 20 universities had management schools or centres or at least large departments of management studies. By 1981 some 42 universities were offering a bewildering variety of one-year and two-year courses of widely differing standards.

As well as being the first, the LBS claims, that its full-time two year Masters programme is the most rigorous. It leads to an MSc degree in Business Studies of the University of London, which the LBS reckons is fully



Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 706.2 up 5.6
FT Gilts: 82.09 up 0.47
FT All Share: 433.47 up 4.98
Bargains: 20,038
Tring Hall USM Index: 168.3 up 0.8
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones, 8626.00 up 43.66
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 908.45 up 20.59
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1230.26 up 1.25

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.60000 up 1.45pts
Index 86.6 up 0.8
DM 3.9950 up 0.450
FrF 11.9725 up 0.1275
Yen 378.75 up 3.75
Dollar
Index 123.1 up 0.1
DM 2.4960 up 60pts
Gold
$440 down $0.75
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $440.00
Sterling $1.6025

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 3/8-10 5/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 5/16-9 7/16
3 month DM 5 1/8-5
3 month Fr F 13 3/8-13 1/8
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

H Ingram 68p up 23p
Hollas Group 28p up 5p
Suter 44p up 7p
Wellman Eng. 27p up 4p
Trans. Paper 55p up 8p
J. Brown 27p up 3p
Polly Peck £14, down £2
Collins K. 18p down 2p
Atlantic Res. 55p down 5p
Empire Stores 48p down 4p
Benlox 25p down 2p
Seccombe M. 210 down 15p

TODAY

Interims: Gomme Holdings, William Leech, Moran Tea Holdings, Pict Petroleum.
Finals: Hicking Pentecost, Macdonald Martin Distilleries, Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust, North British Steel Group.
Economic statistics; Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (April), Sales and orders in the engineering industries (February).

UDS quashes shops sale

A proposal to sell off the Richard Shops and the John Collier chain to the Burton Group was defeated at an extraordinary meeting of UDS yesterday.

The sale was not expected to go through after Hanson Trust announced it would vote against the resolution. Hanson now controls 79 per cent of UDS' shares. The proposal was orignially made as a defensive move against an earlier bid from the private Bassishaw consortium before Hanson appeared as a counter-bidder.

● **SHIPPING PAYMENTS:** Ellerman, the shipping, brewing and travel group which is being offered for sale, made *ex gratia* payments totalling £239,000 to three former directors last year, it says in its latest report.

● **POLYESTER SALE:** Steetley's wholly-owned subsidiary in Australia is selling its escon polyester resin manufacturing business to A. C. Hatrick Chemicals for A$1.4m (£786,000).

● **HARRODS REMINDER:** Lonrho has reminded House of Fraser shareholders under the department store group's letter head that they can vote again on the demerger of Harrods issue on June 30. The action appears to scotch City speculation that Lonrho is prepared to drop the meeting in return for concessions by the main board.

● **OIL BILL:** The oil import cost of the members of the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation is expected to fall to $180bn (£113.2bn) this year from $202bn in 1982 after the cut in oil prices to $29 a barrel from $34 announced by the Oganization of Oil Exporting Countries in March.

● In yesterday's edition it was stated that the Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries "could face a reprimand" from the Takeover Panel because of its proposal to increase the cash alternative element in its offer for Davenports. We now understand that the proposal was only tabled after preliminary discussion with the Takeover Panel and that there is therefore no question of a reprimand.

WALL STREET

Shares stage rally

New York (AP-Dow Jones) The stock market struggled for direction early yesterday following a surge that drove the Dow Jones average close to its all-time high.

The Dow was off 1.26 at 1,227.75 at one point but reversed the movement soon. It has surged 33.99 points in three sessions. Advances led declines 727 to 568 among the 1,680 issues crossing the tape.

Mr Lawrence Kudlow, of the Office of Management and Budget, predicted that the economic recovery "is going to be surprisingly robust, with the real gross national product up six per cent this year on a fourth-quarter to fourth-quarter basis."

Defence stocks gained after the Senate's vote to release $625m for development of the MX missile. Active **Boeing** climbed 1 7/8 to 40 7/8. **Northrop** two to 89 1/4. **Raytheon** two to 53 and **General Dynamics** 1 1/8 to 51 1/4.

Plessey advanced six to 107. The company reported higher earnings and announced a two-for-one stock split.

Diamond Shamrock was off 1/4 to 23 1/4. **Philip Morris** was off 3/8 to 58 7/8. The stock had been reeling since **R. J. Reynolds** on Tuesday announced a new 25-cigarette pack that some analysts bleieve could trigger a price war. **Renolds** was unchanged at 50 and **American Brands** was down 3/8 to 50 3/8.

Plessey profits leap 31 pc

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Pretax profits at Plessey, the telecommunications company, jumped 31 per cent last year, well ahead of expectations. The shares ended 15p up at 682p.

A warning of more losses in largely lower skilled jobs came from Sir John Clark, Plessey's chairman and chief executives, although an increase in skilled jobs is expected. Improvements in operating efficiency including reductions in the workforce lies behind an improvement in operating profit margins which for the year were 11.1 per cent of sales compared with 10.4 per cent the previous year.

The biggest lift to Plessey profits came from its telecommunications activities where operating profits rose 23.9 per cent to £67.5m. Telecommunications accounts for more than half the business.

Profits from the growth sector of electronic systems and equipment sales, mostly in the defence field, were up 32.5 per cent. This is a quarter of the business.

But two US operations, the newly aquired Stromberg-Carlson in telecommunications and computer Peripherals (CP) in the consumer electronics, are loss makers. Losses at CP have risen to £2.4m.

Operating profits in aerospace and engineering were slashed 26 per cent, down £4m to £11.4m.

Sales have been going well in Britain but badly in the US.

Plessey's cash balance now stands at £272m.

Point-of-sale debiting network by 1990

Banks to spend £50m in move towards a cashless society

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

High street banks are to press ahead rapidly with a national point-of-sale electronic payments system costing up to £50m in new investment.

The system, which will involve installing electronic terminals in shops and garages connected directly to banks, could eventually revolutionize shopping in the high street and marks a big step towards the days of the cashless society.

Called electronic funds transfer at the point-of-sale (EFT/POS), it will work rather like the existing bank cash dispensers. However, it will allow customers to pay for goods in shops with a plastic card and the money will be debited directly from their bank accounts.

Yesterday the 12 banks involved in the scheme reaffirmed their commitment to it after studying a detailed report on the system carried out by a working party from the Committee of London Clearing Bankers.

The big English and Scottish clearing banks are involved as well as the Co-op Bank, National Giro and Trustee Savings Bank. The Bank of England is also in the 12-bank policy committee.

The decision to go ahead with the electronic network is a setback for Barclays Bank. Barclays had argued for a gradual approach by upgrading the kind of electronic authorization terminals which Barclaycard is installing to check credit card transactions.

Trials of the system, which will bring big cost and time savings are due to start by 1986 with the system fully-operational by 1990 when it could be replacing up to 10 per cent of cheque volume A total of 2.5 billion cheques are now written every year and the number is growing by 4 per cent annually.

The banks have not disclosed how much it will cost but it is thought that up to £50m of new investment will be needed.

Major issues on control ownership and funding the system have still to be sorted out, Mr Gerald Clarke, chairman of the banks' policy committee, conceded yesterday. He said the banks would continue consuling with interested parties and it was vital that consumers, retailers and card issuers all shared in the benefits.

However, the approach of the big banks has already angered some of the smaller banks who fear that they may end up as second class citizens in the system. There has also been concern that the big banks might try to make it difficult for building societies to gain entry.

However, a CLCB spokesman said yesterday: "There will be no artificial barriers to competitors coming in."

The CLCB also said yesterday that there was no intention of lumbering retailers with the entire cost of the electronic terminals – another highly controversial issue. The terminals which will have to be installed in shops are expected to cost up to £800 each and retailers have been arguing with the banks over who should pay for this.

Both the government and the Bank of England are likely to take a keen interest in how the system is owned and managed. The Office of Fair Trading has been following developments closely and is expected to have lengthy discussions with the banks on the subject to ensure that the big clearing banks do not assume a too dominant role in running the system.

For their part, the banks are likely to argue that since they will be carrying much of the cost of the system, they should be able to run it.

British Telecom will also be involved in supplying link-ups between retail outlets and the banks.

P & O bank would be demerged

By Jonathan Clare

Twentieth Century Banking Corporation, P&O's banking and finance arm, will be demerged and floated off, probably on the Unlisted Securities Market, if Trafalgar House's near £300m bid for P&O is successful.

TCB made more than £5m last year against £3.8m which would make it one of the biggest companies on the USM although a full listing has not been ruled out.

The attraction of the USM is the high premium that its companies have obtained.

TCB has existed for more than 40 years and provides overdrafts and loans for industrial and private borrowers, loans under the Government's Loan Guarantee Scheme for Small Businesses, conventional accounts, corporate advice and investment management.

TCB's business is the only part of P&O where Trafalgar has no comparable interest.

The demerger proposal is believed to be under active consideration by Trafalgar's board. Mr Nigel Broackes, Trafalgar's chairman, said when he announced the bid on tuesday: "We are looking at it with detachment." He also said a demerger of the combined shipping interests was "inconceivable" but hinted that other parts might be floated off. TCB is the obvious candidate.

Trafalgar is considering whether to include a surprise profits forecast in its offer document, expected at the end of next week, to rub home the difference in performance between the two companies. Directors of both companies met the Office of Fair Trading yesterday, at different times, to put their cases. the market has marked P&O's shares down to 207p, about the value of the bid, in expectation that the OFT will refer it to the Monopolies Commission in about three weeks.

● Labour's plans for the shipping industry would lead to an "inefficient, expensive state corporation surviving on a drip-feed of taxpayers' money", Mr Richard Tookey, the new president of the General Council of British Shipping, warned yesterday.

Pound and shares forge ahead

By Our Financial Staff

Election excitement pushed the stock market to a new record and the pound bursting through $1.60 against the dollar in anticipation of a comfortable win for the Conservatives again.

Heavy overseas demand for sterling sent the currency racing ahead for the third day in a row. At the close, sterling was 1.45 cents up against the dollar at $1.60 and further gains against other leading currencies left its trade weighted value 0.8 higher at 86.6.

Foreign exchange dealers said the pound's rise appeared unstoppable for the moment and there was talk of sterling reaching $1.65 ahead of the election.

At one stage yesterday, sterling slipped back on reported Russian selling, but the buying soon gathered pace again and the opening of the New York market pushed the pound up further.

"The general trend is still upwards," one dealer said yesterday.

STERLING/DOLLAR
S/£ 1.60, 1.58, 1.56, 1.54, 1.52, 1.50, 1.48
APR MAY

There is speculaion that a cut in interest rates may soon become possible if sterling continues to strengthen and this hope contributed to yestay's rise in shares and government securities.

The stock market hit a new all-time peak of 707.4 as measured by the *FT* 30-share index although the market finished off the top, the *FT* index was still at a record closing level of 706.2 – up 5.6 on the day.

In the gilts market, long-dated stocks closed showing gains of up to £3/4.

The opinion polls appear to have convinced the City that the Conservatives will be returned again with a working majority and this has led to heavy speculation on a Ory win.

Investment outlook improves

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A marked improvement in the outlook for manufacturing investment is revealed by the latest Department of Industry survey of investment intentions published yesterday. It shows that manufacturing companies plan to increase their capital spending over the coming months, continuing into 1984, after four successive years of decline.

But manufacturing investment in 1983 as a whole is still expected to be about 4 per cent lower than in 1982, reflectin a sharp drop in spending in the first half.

Recent surveys by the Confederation of British Industry also confirm that investment intentions have strengthened.

The CBI expects manufacturing investment to grow by about 5 per cent between the final quarter of 1982 and 1983, with a similar rise in the first half of 1984.

This modest increase compares, however, with a plunge of nearly 40 per cent in manufacturing investment since the downturn began in 1979

Higher investment, as the National Institute for Economic and Social Research pointed out on Monday, is essential if the upswing is to be maintained, and the latest signs that at long last manufacturing industry is planning to spend more on investment will be welcome news to the government, especially after the disappointing capital spending figures

City Comment

'T' factor gains currency

When sterling tumbled from the dizzy heights of $2.40 in 1980 most people thought they had heard the last of the "Thatcher Factor" – that curious propellent, along with North Sea Oil and high interest rates, embodying the general notion that the Prime Minister was going to be tough on inflation, keep policy on a tight rein, curb the power of the unions, and generally set the world to rights.

But today, with the Tories running a near impregnable lead in the opinion polls, the Thatcher factor has re-emerged with a vengeance. Suddenly the world is piling into sterling to buy gilt-edged stock, convinced that a Conservative Britain will firmly, and perhaps more firmly than others, tread the low inflation road.

Now that sterling has breached the $1.60 barrier (a key chart point) only a dramatic turn round in the opinion polls seems likely to halt its ascent. Talk of $1.65 within a week and $1.70 after a Thatcher win is rife in City circles.

Profit-taking is expected to have little impact. And other currencies seem to have little going for them, with even the dollar looking a less attractive bet than sterling

For investors in gilts the risks look small. A strong pound means interest rates are more likely to come down than not (though probably not before the election), while the inflation outlook has improved considerably

But investors in equities could do well to ponder. The rebound in sterling has wiped out more than half the gain to profits and competitiveness promised by its earlier depreciation. With the pound now at DM4 after DM3.54 at its recent low, the booming stockmarket looks more vunerable.

Candecca wants £10.8m for further exploration

By Our Financial Staff

Candecca Resources, the oil and gas group qouted on the Unlisted Securties Market, is to raise £10.8m from a one-for-three rights issue to fund the next stage of its onshore exploration progress.

Mr Geoffrey Butcher, chairman, said that the issue of 9,735,367 new ordinary shares at 115p per share is fully underwritten by Kleinwort Benson. One fifth of the new shares will be taken by Sceptre Resources, the Canadian exploration company which has a 41 per cent stake in Candecca.

The announcement was accompanied by Candecca's estimated results for the year ending March 31, which show that the group made a loss of £684,000, compared with £115,000 pretax profits the previous year. Revenue from oil sales fell from £119,000 in 1981 to £75,000 last year.

About £2m of the rights issue proceeds will be used to discharge group borrowings with the rest earmarked for further exploration work in the 3,000 acres of land in the company's control.

Test results from the Humbly Grove Field, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, suggest that there are 63 million barrels of oil reserves, with a further 15 million barrels possible.

Candecca is planning to develop the field by October next year, and is aiming at a maximum production of 4,000 barrels a day.

Candecca's share price fell by 10p to 140p, on publication of the details of the issue.

Deadline for Nigeria debt plan

By Our Banking Correspondent

Commercial banks have been asked to commit themselves formally to a plan to refinance part of Nigeria's overdue trade debts by June 3.

Barclays Bank International one of the main creditors which is spearheading the refinancing plan, has sent final details of the proposals to 28 European and American banks and has asked for replies by the end of next week.

The aim is to convert between $1.5bn and $2bn of overdue confirmed letters of credit into a medium term loan over three years.

The refinancing is expected to be the first stage in trying to ease Nigeria's acute liquidity problems, brought about by the drop in oil prices

Bankers are expected to agree to the refinancing plan although some banks are still believed to have reservations about proposals for granting Nigeria further trade credits in the future. Although details have not been disclosed, a commitment to further lines of credit from commercial banks at a later date is believed to be tied in with the initial refinancing plan.

Nigeria has admitted to total trade debt arrears of $3.3bn, although many commercial bankers put the figure much higher

New market beyond Saudi 'golden corridor'

Desert ripe for exports

By John Lawless

Tinned vegetables worth about £12,000 may not seem to be the best pointer to new business in Britain's tenth biggest market outside the US and Europe. But exporters had better take note.

That is the order which was literally forced upon Mr Edward Purcell, sales director for Bradford's Swithen Bank Exports, when he ventured into the Saudi Arabian desert.

He had not, of course, has a chance to read the 60-page report *Regional Development in Saudi Arabia*, published this week by the Committee for Middle East Trade (Comet).

Nor did he have any idea that British exports to Saudi Arabia were rocketing in 1983. They went to £395.3m in the first three months of this year, against £292.5m in the first quarter of last year.

Mr Purcell was simply one of 10 London Chamber of Commerce mission members who abandoned the well-trodden golden corridor between Jeddah, Riyadh and Dahran, and headed off into the hinterland.

The man he met, at Buraydah, 200 miles north-west of Eiyadh, was Shaikh Soliman Al-Salih Al-Mushaikih.

"It was the first time a mission had ever been there," said the mission's leader, Mr Bill Pirie, of consultants Sir Alexander Gibb.

Mr Purcell added: "I am now convinced there are other provincial areas in Saudi Arabia I could do business in."

That is pretty much the conclusion of Mr Michael Field, author of the Comet study. He says that the provinces will be a prime area of business in the next few years.

Shaikh Al-Mushaikih spelt it out in even more business-like terms. He is building a department store at Buraydah, and sent the mission home with a definitive list of the goods he needs for it.

He said that if the quality and prices were satisfactory, "we would expect to place substantial orders with you".

He said that he would be interested in spare parts, agricultural equipment, building and decorating materials, furniture, electrical appliances, food, soft drinks, stationery, novelties, cosmetics, watches, textiles, clothes, tools and leather products, especially luggage.

The Comet report costs £10. A conference, jointly staged with the CBI in London, covers the same subject on June 21. For details write to Comet, 33 Bury Street, London SW1Y 6AX.

Japanese praise for Britain

The large market offered by British membership of the EEC, a high-quality labour force, good technology and the popularity of the English language are the main attractions for Japanese investors in Britain, according to a handbook on investment in this country to be published in Japan.

Compiled by representatives of the Japanese Government and private industry in London, the handbook says that Britain's reputation for strikes and poor workmanship is ill-deserved. Strikes are rare in the private sector and the quality of locally-made components has improved.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Deritend Stamping
Year to 26.2.83.
Pretax loss, £213,000 (808,000 profit).
Stated earnings (loss), 5.4p (profit, 12.1p).
Turnover, £33,45m (£35.86m).
Net dividend, 5.0p (7.5p).

R H P Group
Half-year to 1.4.83.
Pretax loss, £899,000 (890,000 profit).
Stated earnings, nil 1.9p.
Turnover, £59,19m (£55.35m).
Net interim dividend, 0.5p (2.0p).

John Carr (Doncaster)
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £3.02m (£2m).
Stated earnings, 4.25p (2.92p.
Turnover, £18,23m (£11.96m).
Net interim dividend, 0.78p (0.6p).

National Commercial Banking Corpn. of Australian (Figures in Australian currency).
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Total operating profit, $75.9m ($81.44m).
Net interim dividend, 11 cents (11 cents).

Brockhouse
Year to 31.03.83.
Pretax loss, £795,000 (£814,000 loss).
Stated earnings, (loss), 7.88pp(7.58p).
Turnover, £30.38m (£30.35m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

Allied Leather Industries
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £575,000 (£1.34m).
Stated earnings, 33.82p(57.61p).
Turnover, £26.13m (£25.18m).
Net dividend, 5.5p (5.5p).

Davenport Knitwear
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £861,000 (£793,000).
Net dividend, 6.125p (5.95p), which includes dividends for 1975 and 1977.

London Sumatra Plantations
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £5.26m (£6.88m).
Stated earnings, 23.45p(33.57p).
Turnover, £22.48m (£21.91m).
Net dividend, 8.0p (8.0p).

Philip Hill Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83X.
Pretax profit, £11.48m (£11.29m).
Stated earnings, 7.67p(7.40p).
Net dividend, 7.5p(6.95p).

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● by Sandy McLachlan

Brewing results produce a sparkle

Beckhaven Brewery Grouup
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £183,000 (£4,000).
Stated earnings, 0.53p (0.26p).
Turnover, £11.6m (£10.9m).
Net dividend/final nil
Share price 31p up 7p

Greenall Whitley
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £8.9m (£8.4m).
Stated earnings, 5.09p (4.99p).
Turnover, £1210m (£102m).
Net interim/dividend, 1.7943p (1.708p).
Share price 126p up 2p Yield 4.2%

Young and Co's Brewery
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £2.2m (£1.8m).
Stated earnings, 14.32p (13.9p).
Turnover, £30.6m (£27.9m).
Net dividend/final 2.5p making 4.5p (3.5p).
Share price 345 down 5p Yield 1.8%
·Dividend payable

The cluster of brewery companies which reported figures yesterday produced impressive results, but for different reasons.

The best performance came from Mr Eric Morley's Belhaven Brewery in Scotland, but the final results were overshadowed by the news that Virani Group, which owns 19 British hotels, has bought a 12 per cent stake in the company from Mr John Berkley, an outgoing director.

Mr Morley said that the deal will privide an extra outlet for Belvaven's beers but does not rule out the prospect of a full bid by Virani. In the meantime he has ambitious plans for the Belhaven group. Pretax profits of £183,000 against £4,000 last time helped by a strong contribution from the mainstream brewing business, where profits rose from £346,000 to £402,000.

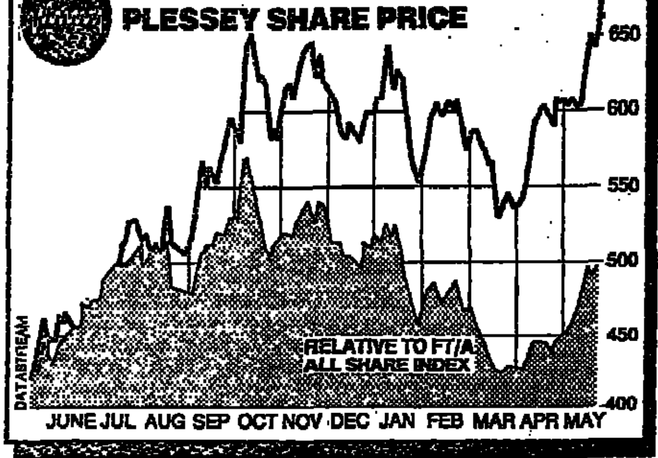
Elsewhere, efforts to curb the group's losses on its holiday camps and hotels have been fairly successful although Mr Morley is negotiating sales in these areas to stem losses and provide funds for new investments.

At Greenall Whitley, another of the brewers to produce interim results, it was also the non-brewing businesses which caused most of the problems.

The unfortunate investment in Arrowsmith, the ex-Laker holiday business, continues to cause problems and losses increased. No breakdown was made available, but the company is confident that Arrowsmith will be trading in the black for the second half of the year.

Pretax profits at Greenall Whitley were up from £8.4m to £8.9m, on a turnover which rose from £102m to £120m. Analysts are forecasting about £20m for the full year. The Shipstone's brewery in the East Midlands again made a healthy return and the group's ancillary hotels business is also looking stronger

At Young and Co's Brewery in London, pretax profits were up from £1.8m to £2.2m, but the improvement was largely due to properety sales. Beer sales were down by 2 per cent in line with the national downturn.



The groups to watch are those which have diversified successfully and those with a strong presence in the lager market which is growing rapidly. Belhaven and Davenports are the most interesting situations.

Plessey

Plessey
Year to 1.4.83
Pretax profit £146.4m (£111.4m)
Stated earnings 33.9p (29.31p)
Turnover £1,074m (£963m)
Net final dividend 1.945p per 25p share (1 for 2 scrip) making 3.30267p
Share price 682p
Dividend payable 2.1.84

There are not many clouds on the horizon for Plessey, the telecommunications company, after yesterday's 31 per cent jump in pretax profits.

Its confidence seems justified in the capital reconstruction proposed with a one-for-two issue, splitting the present 50p shares. The final dividend on the 25p shares will be the equivalent of 3.30267p, an increase of 15 per cent.

It has been having a difficult time in the US because of the recession. Yet Plessey expects to have around a quarter of its equity in US operations in the not too distant future against the 15 per cent committed so far.

Stromberg-Carlson Corporation, also in telecommunications, bough$ last October in the US, had an operating loss of £1.9m in the year but Sir John Clark, Plessey's chairman, said it showed considerable improvement in the last quarter. By the final quarter of the current year it should be in profit, he said.

There have apparently been no major surprises in Stromberg. Apart from the initial buy-out cost of £29.7m another £13m has been invested. The cost of the total investment with all factors discounted is put at 1.6p per share.

But there are question marks over Computer Peripherals, the US operation in the consumer sector. Sir John said: "I do not know that we have a healthy business there." It is an obvious candidate for sale unless there is consistent improvement but in the last quarter there was an upturn in the market which brought the company back into profit.

Nothing concrete has yet emerged from Plessey's talks on a link-up with Burroughs the large American computer manufacturer. Plessey's main interest is to get distribution for its telecommunications product range.

Given improvements in the US it is beginning to look as if Plessey could go well over the £170m in pretax profits next year.

Abingworth

Any investment trust coming to the market for new funds these days, has to be able to offer something different. Abingworth, which is going public via an offer for sale of 4 million shares at 300p each, appears to have it.

Abingworth was in the business of venture capital before it became trendy. According to its directors, that is worth a fortune in contracts and investment opportunities which in turn is the difference between success and failure in venture capital.

The company's record to date is impressive. On capital of about £6m invested since 1974, Abingworth today has about 60 investments worth about £48.4m. Like most venture capital organizations, a high proportion of that value is concentrated on a very small number of highly successful investments.

Three companies, Apple Computer, Standard Microsystems and Digital Communications, are worth 54 per cent of the current portfoilo while Apple itself, the outstanding success in the Abingworth stable, is worth 35 per cent.

Neverless, there has been only one disastrous investment since the company began – Irvine Sellers on which it lost £673,000 – while most of the rest of the portfolio has shown above average growth.

In addition, a high proportion of the unlisted investments, which account for more than half the total number but less than 20 per cent of the value of the portfolio, are in at cost and would realise a lot more in the market.

All of this helps to justify the marginal discount on net assets of just 2 per cent at which the shares are being offered. But even specialist investment trusts usually trade on much higher discounts.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Yesterday's close
Higher grade copper	
Cash	1096-97.00
Three months	1128-28.50
Standard cathodes (copper)	
Cash	1060-62.00
Three months	1091-92.00
Tin: cash	8805-15
Three months	8570-75
Lead: cash	269-69.50
Three months	279.50-80.00
Zinc: cash	453-54
Three months	467.50-68.00
Silver: cash	837-38.0
Three months	960.50-61.00
Aluminium: cash	932-33.00
Three months	960.50-61.00
Nickel: cash	3090-95
Three months	3175-77

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 7.600 tonnes; Standard cathodes: 2.000 tonnes; Tin (standard): 1.175 tonnes; Lead: 2.350 tonnes; Zinc: 6.375 tonnes; Silver: 26 lots of 10.000 ozs each; Aluminium: 8.450 tonnes; Nickel: 306 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. $ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. $ per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's close
Jly	749-750
Aug	745-760
JlySep	745-746
OctDec	747-748
JanMch	763-765
AprJne	778-779
JlySep	793-795
OctDec	810-812
JanMch	829-835

Sales: Three lots at five tonnes each, and 190 lots at 15 tonnes each, including nine kerbs.

COFFEE	Y'day's close
May	2188-2190
Jly	1675-1677
Sep	1657-1658
Nov	1628-1627
Jan	1596-1596
Mch	1551-1556
May	1525-1530

Sales: 4.311 lots, including 13 options.

COCOA	Y'day's close
May	1407-1420
Jly	1449-1450
Sep	1457-1460
Dec	1475-1476
Mch	1480-1482
May	1487-1492
Jly	1497-1500

Sales: 6.989 lots, including seven options. ICCO prices: daily (May 25), 97.32c, indicator price (May 26), 5-day average, 96.84c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR Y'day;s close	
Aug	183.60-185.75
Oct	192.75-193.00
Dec	198.25-198.40
Mch	207.25-207.50
May	210.00-211.25

Sales: 14.411 lots. The London daily "raws" price was £8.00 lower y'day, at £171.00 per tonne, while the "whites" price was £6.00 up at £193.00. I.S.A. prices (May 25): – daily, 10.61c, 15-day average, 9.02c (US cents per lb).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's close
May	244.25-246.50
Jun	241.25-241.50
Jly	240.75-241.00
Aug	243.00-243.50
Sep	245.50-245.75
Oct	247.25-248.50
Nov	249.50-251.00
Dec	253.75-254.00
Jan	252.00-259.00

Sales: 1.916 lots of 100 tonnes each.

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
July	–	£134.85
Sept	£110.20	£116.65
Nov	£113.60	£119.10
Jan	£116.90	£122.60
March	£119.80	£125.65
	Sales: 35 lots	Sales: 77 lots

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on May 26:
GB: Cattle, 107.88p per kg lw (+1.68).
GB: Sheep, 224.77p per kg est d c w (−15.48).
GB: Pigs, 73.59p per kg lw (−1.56).
England and Wales: Cattle nos up 7.0 per cent, ave. price 107.07p (+1.61). Sheep nos down 9.0 per cent, ave. price 224.97p (−16.80). Pig nos down 12.2 per cent, ave. price 73.59p (−1.55).

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's close
June	$438.50-439.10
July	$442.00-443.00
Aug	$445.80-446.00
Sept	$449.00-450.00
Oct	$452.60-453.60
Nov	$455.80-456.50
Dec	$458.30-459.90

Sales: 813 lots.

Unit trusts help M & G to 72pc earnings rise

By Andrew Cornelius

M & G Group
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £2.6m (£1.8m
Stated earnings 16.81p (10.74p)
Net interim/dividend 8p (6p)
Share price 480p up 10p
Dividend payable 1.7.83

The M & G Group, one of Britain's largest unit trusts, has reported a 72 per cent rise in pretax profits to £2.6m in the six months to March 31.

The higher profits are the result of an improvement in its business in Britain and the US, greater activity in the unit trust business as a whole and a marked upturn in the high yielding and recovery shares in which the group specializes.

The contribution from leasing increased from £133,000 to £211,000 while dividends and interest earnings rose to £333,000.

The directors have recommended payment of an increased interim dividend of 8p (6p) and promise a final dividend of 9p.

The interim profits do not take account of the results from M & G's life assurance business which have expanded rapidly

TDK tape sales wind down

TDK, the Japanese recording tape and electronic component manufacturer which gets a London listing today, expects its profits to fall this year from last year's record net profits of $121m (£77m).

The first half has been hit by lower sales of tape to original equipment manufacturers, although TDK's own brand sales have been higher than expected.

But the growth in own brand products was not enough to offset the lower sales to manufacturers, said Mr Katsuro Kamiya, TDK's executive vice president, speaking in London yesterday.

However, he expected to see a substantial improvement in the second half with reduced price competition, higher sales to manufacturers and aggressive marketing.

He said: "Therefore we expect for the whole year to see a further increase in sales although there might be some decline in earnings."

By next year TDK should again be improving profits at a rate of 10 to 15 per cent a year.

The recently postponed Eurobond issue will be made when the dollar market improves.

TDK is already listed outside Japan in several financial centres.

● Japanese exports of video tape recorders to the European Community fell 35 per cent last month after Japan's pledge in February to limit them.

Toys cheer up arts lossmaker

By Jeremy Warner

Fine Art Developments
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £1.66m (£4.41m)
Stated earnings 2.72p (6.052p)
Turnover £81.1m (£80.19m)
Net final dividend 1.9p making 3p (same)
Share price 38p unchanged Yield 11.3%

Behind an apparently disastrous plunge in the yearly pretax profits of Fine Art Developments from £4.4m to £1.7m lies a success story.

It is called Early Learning, a retailing chain of 22 shops selling educational toys which more than doubled its profits last year to perhaps £300,000. It is currently opening shops at the rate of one a week and is aiming to have more than 42 shops by the year end.

Its success lies partly in the way Fine Art uses its network of mail order agents to tell it whether a shop will be viable in a particular area. That formula could double the chain's profits again this year.

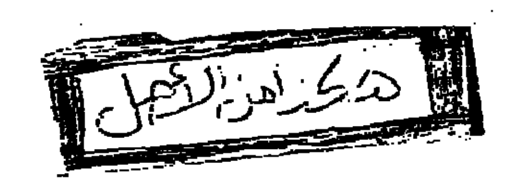
In the shop's traditional business of cards was up last year, but straight forward mail order was not. The company blames its performance on lack of orders for "frivolous giftware."

To halt the decline it will this year for the first time do a double mailing of catalogues to improve sales. At the same time it has closed two wharehouses

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10	%
Barclays	10	%
BCCI	10	%
Consolidated Crds	10	%
C. Hoare & Co	*10	%
Lloyds Bank	10	%
Midland Bank	10	%
Nat Westminster	10	%
TSB	10	%
Williams & Glyn's	10	%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6½%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%, £50,000 and over, 8¼%.



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APPOINTMENTS

Scottish Provident names chief

Mr Gerald H. Elliot has been named chairman of Scottish Provident in succession to Mr James A. Lumsden. Mr Elliot is chairman of Christian Salvesen and of the Scottish Arts Council. Professor Ian G. Stewart of the University of Edinburgh succeeds Mr Elliot as deputy chairman.

Mr Murdoch McMaster, a director of House of Fraser, has become stores director of the group.

Mr M. Hughes is to join the board of Linread as chief executive with overall operational responsibility in Britain and overseas. Mr D. H. Probert is joining as a non-executive director. Mr A. H. Lyall remains chairman but he and Mr D. G. Lyall, who also remains on the board will relinquish their positions as joint group managing directors.

Mr Allan Hewitt, formally sales manager of Logica's office automation company, Logica VTS, has been appointed managing director of Business House Systems, the software subsidiary of the Hill Samuel Group.

Mr David M. Bullough, managing director of Unigate Meat Holdings has joined the board of Unigate.

Mr Rodolfo Bogni, chief manager, Greek branches, will become regional manager (Middle East and Africa) at Midland Bank International. He is succeeded in Greece by Mr Lefteris Hiliadakis, presently manager of treasury and the Athens branch.

Mr David Vives, formerly deputy chief manager, will become chief manager of Midland's Madrid branch on July 1 in succession to Mr Jacques de Mandat-Grancey, recently named regional director for Latin America.

Mr Douglas Robson and Mr Colin J. Willard have been appointed assistant vice presidents of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

Mr George Squair, deputy chairman of the Southern Electricity Board is to be Seeboard's new chairman after the retirement of Mr Robert Peddie.

At Mercantile Credit, the finance house subsidiary of Barclays Bank, Mr Brian Morris becomes executive division director, Mr Glyn Jenkins becomes finance director and executive director, accounts division, Mr Graham Traswell assumes responsibility for projects and new business services divisions and Mr Stanley Buckley takes charge of marketing division.

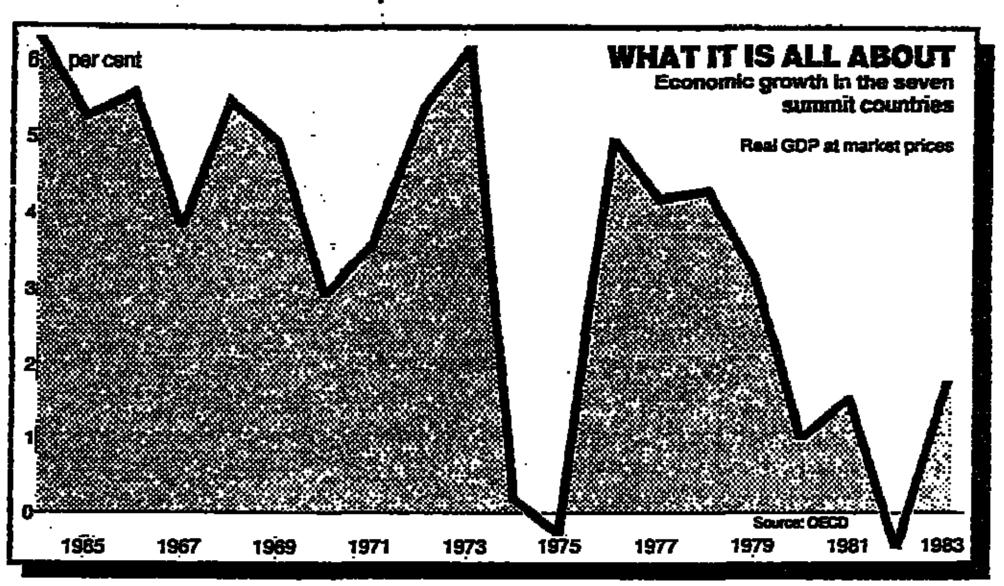
The Rt Hon Christopher Chataway has been made a non-executive director of a new exporting company within Plessey Telecommunications & Office Systems. Its executive directors are Mr I. W. Maclean, Mr E. L. Jones (all from Plessey Telecommunications & Office Systems) and Mr G. Badine (Plessey Mediterranean and Middle Eastern Region). The new company will be known as Plessey Telecommunications (International).

Dr J. R. McPhee, deputy managing director of the International Wool Secretariat, has succeeded Dr Hans Locher, managing director of Zellweger Uster AG, as president of the Textile Institute.

Williamsburg 4: White House aims to avoid confrontation and acrimony

America prepares for a summit without winners or losers

President Reagan had wanted this weekend's economic summit to come as close to a fire side chat as possible, but he has had to think again. Bailey Morris, in the last of our series, presents the American view.



As the final countdown approaches, US officials are almost ready to breathe a sigh of relief that the annual economic summit of western heads of state will be a low-key, even boring, event devoid of confrontation.

If all these conditions are met, the US will judge the ninth annual summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, a decided success.

Every precaution has been taken in recent weeks, to ensure that there will be no winners or losers at Williamsburg; no dramatic schemes to address the world's pressing economic problems; no replay of the public display or acrimony which erupted after last year's summit at Versailles.

"If Williamsburg goes as we expect, it will be a 'dog bites man story', not the more dramatic 'man bites dog' story that would make good headlines", said Mr W. Allen Wallis, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs who is the head US planner (known in summit circles as "sherpa") for the summit.

Until recently, however, when it became apparent that President Reagan's insistence on an informal, "fireside chat" approach to the summit had to be altered, officials had been expecting a bold display of political fireworks at Williamsburg.

The US notion that seven heads of states from the west's most powerful nations and the European Community could meet in one room to resolve their differences without an agenda or the prospect of a final communique was found wanting.

Word leaked out from the few preparatory sessions that the atmosphere among the "sherpas" from the seven summit governments was not good.

The public statements of head of states reflected sharp differences over economic and trade policies. The press began to speculate there would be another confrontation over East-West trade issues and a possible fight between France and the US over exchange rates and economic policies.

Faced with a potential disaster, the US, as host country, moved belatedly to return to a more formal process similar to those which shaped the eight previous summits.

A paper, outlining a broad basis for agreement on a variety of contentious issues including exchange rates, economic recovery, high deficits and high interest rates, protectionism, and more, was circulated to all delegations and was generally approved.

It, in effect set an agenda and narrowed differences to the point that it is possible to achieve face-saving results for all. Even though there will be no final communique, as such, there will now be a final "agreement" which is a looser form of communique drafted on the spot rather than months before, as has been traditional.

Disunity works only to the advantage of the East

None the less, the bureaucratic preparatory process which has become a fine diplomatic art since the first summit was held at Rambouillet in France in 1975, was finally unloosed. And just in time, according to Mr Robert Hormats, a former US state department official who is veteran of the eight previous summits.

Mr Hormats said at a recent pre-summit conference sponsored by the European Community that the "nice low-key" envisioned by President Reagan was very likely to "erupt when the principals actually sat down at the table and began to discuss the issues."

At this summit, more than at any other, the domestic philosophies of leaders "are farther apart than they have been," making spontaneous agreement on a common approach to world problems almost impossible, Mr Hormats said.

The preparatory process is, therefore, essential to summits if only to "weed out issues which cannot be resolved" and to pinpoint those where there can be agreement, he said.

It was in the interest of presenting a united western front to the rest of the world that the US reluctantly agreed to accept this advice from numerous diplomats.

This show of western solidarity among heads of state of Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, Canada, the US and the European Community has been a primary American aim from the beginning.

President Reagan has apparently adopted the view, advanced most recently by Lord Carrington, that disunity in the West, as manifested by last year's Soviet pipeline dispute, works only to the advantage of the East.

The American strategy then, as outlined in the proposed "white paper" which surfaced two weeks ago, and in official briefings, is to produce a document in which heads of state will outline their commitment to pursue anti-inflationary policies which will sustain long term recovery.

"It is important that this recovery be worldwide, that it be non-inflationary and that it be sustained. This is the bottom line and the central challenge at Williamsburg," said Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary.

Within this context, unemployment would also be on the agenda because without significant gains in fighting unemployment, "there will be no sustained recovery," Mr Regan said.

Another primary US goal is a general commitment from the seven summit nations and the European Community to fight protectionism by pursuing specific ways to eliminate subsidies and the growing number of barriers to free trade. In addition the Third World debt crisis and the need to maintain capital flows to developing countries will be addressed.

In return for a strong show of support on these issues, the US

Doing too little is as dangerous as expecting too much

is prepared to make a few slight concessions of its own, including a recognition in the final agreement that big federal deficits and high interest rates, a condition which now exists in America, can retard the recovery.

If the French insist, the US will support a proposal that preparatory work begin on a new Bretton Woods-type conference to revise the international monetary system. On this point, the US stresses the "preparatory" aspect of agreement, noting that these sorts of conference require three or more years to orchestrate properly.

The US will also seek a general sort of declaration of the need to maintain unity within the alliance on political and economic relations with the Soviet block.

In all these areas, however, there are no great hopes that the summit will produce bold solutions to the pressing problems of the day.

Perhaps French President Francois Mitterrand summed it up when he told French reporters this week that he expects little to emerge from Williamsburg and that he could just as well stay at home.

Some high-level Reagan Administration officials said, however, that if the summit does nothing more than project a low-key level of general agreement on important issues at the same time it recognizes differences among western nations, it will have been a success.

"During these depressed times, if you can hold the system together and not let it sink under protectionism and debt, you have done something important", a White House official said.

But Mr Hormats, again speaking as a summit veteran, said there was also great danger in doing too little at summit.

"The danger of doing too little is just as dangerous as expecting too much. A summit which produces no real results and fails to address the issues becomes meaningless. It loses relevance and becomes a missed opportunity", Mr Hormats said.

President Mitterrand has said that based on the results achieved at this year's summit, he will take a decision on whether to participate in future summits, thus echoing the view of some officials that they are becoming meaningless.

But Mr Wallis, as the head US "sherpa", said at a pre-summit briefing for reporters that he expected this year's conference to be more constructive because it will not attempt to "paper over differences" among heads of state.

"The pre-negotiated communique at Versailles which will not happen at Williamsburg. The agreement written by the "sherpas" is likely to say we've made progress in reducing our differences but some still remain in these specific areas", Mr Wallis said.

If this occurs, it is quite likely, indeed probable, that the heads of state will commission one or more studies to try and lay a foundation for resolving the differences in the future.

"That would be progress and is something summits can do, Mr Wallis said.

industrial notebook

Quiet flows the trade deficit

The story may lack the electoral impact of a Zinovyev Letter, but one cannot help feeling that the popular press has missed an opportunity by failing to expose the great Bolshevik petrol scandal – as it will doubtless come to be called.

This is the curious but undeniable fact that, although the North Sea has made Britain self-sufficient in oil, we continue to run a hefty trade deficit with the Soviet Union – and all because our refineries insist on importing significant quantities of Russian crude oil to manufacture into petrol and other products from the British market.

Even if you do not mind running your car on Mr Andropov's petrol, President Reagan cerainly does object – and whatever your views on last year's Soviet Gas pipeline furore, his case surely deserves some consideration.

The facts are not in dispute, but the figures are still striking. According to the official trade statistics, Britain had a trade deficit with the Soviet Union last year of £289m. This is the largest deficit in memory, says the Department of Trade, and probably a record.

Britain has certainly been in the red with the Soviet Union for seven of the last eight years, since North Sea oil started flowing.

Growth in crude oil imports

Far and away the single most important reason for this running deficit has been the growth in imports of Soviet crude oil and products. In money terms, these have grown from £179m in 1980 to £427m last year, when they accounted for more than two thirds of our total Russian import bill of £645m.

The first quarter figure this year is £100m, so the pace is being maintained. Our annual Russian oil import bill alone is now greater than the total value of Britain's annual exports to the Soviet Union.

Needless to say, although Britain is now the world's fifth largest producer of oil and we are exporting surplus North Sea output at a net rate of about 600,000 barrels a day, none of it is going to the Soviet Union or to Comecon countries.

According to the Petroleum Industries Association, imports of Russian crude oil jumped from 290,000 tonnes in 1980 to 1.840 million tonnes last year, equivalent to slightly more than 2 per cent of total British oil needs.

This was, in fact, still less than was imported from the Soviet Union in the peak year of 1977, when crude and refinery feedstock imports totalled 3.3 million tonnes. Rising oil prices have magnified the value of the trade as it has built up in the last few years.

There is no secret about how or why the oil has been reaching Britain: it is our old friend market forces. The Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer, and despite having to supply the needs of most of Eastern Europe, it has regularly managed to squeeze about 10 per cent of its annual production out of the beseeching hands of its consumers and onto the world market, where it can earn badly needed dollars.

Russians are now competitive traders

Total oil exports have edged up by a third in the last three years, much to the discomfort, of Opec, among others.

As with their dealings in gold, diamonds and hard currency, the Russians have become keen and highly competitive traders of oil. Much of their oil is sold at spot-related rather than official prices, which recently has meant it has been available ralatively cheaply.

With their counterparts in several European countries, Britain's now much more market-conscious refiners have been snapping it up to blend with their North Sea oil, which is how it ends up in motorists' petrol tanks. Britain is however the only oil producing nation that imports oil from behind the Iron Curtain.

So free trade rules. But does it really meet the canons of common sense? As Williamsburg this weekend will show, Europeans are distinctly dubious of the wisdom of Mr Reagan's desire to freeze East/West trade for wider political ends. It is a complex, global argument nevertheless, allowing the Russians to get away with the equivalent of selling sand to Saudi Arabia without any appreciable return will surely strike the man in the Ford Cortina as having little or no logic – and who can say he is wrong?

Jonathan Davis

A broking first for women's bank

New York (NYT) – In a new twist in the growing relationships between banks and discount brokerage firms, Muriel Siebert & Co has opened a branch in the First Women's Bank, the first time a discount brokerage firm has opened branch in a commercial bank.

Miss Murial Siebert, the former New York State banking superintendent, said that First Women's would get a share of the commissions generated by sales and purchases of stock.

Other banks have recently established ties with discount brokerage firms, but in these arrangements the banks' personnel take the orders and execute them through the affiliated brokerage firm.

Miss Siebert, who was the first woman to become a member of the New York Stock Exchange, said that in contrast to most other bank-broker relationships, customers of the borkerage branch would not be required to open an account at the bank.

FOOTBALL: THE QUIET SOLOIST WHO ORCHESTRATED VICTORY OVER THE VIRTUOSI OF JUVENTUS

Magath shows what the world is missing

Athens (Reuter) – When the jeweller gets round to engraving the European Cup he could do worse than inscribe it: "1983 – Hamburg (amd Felix Magath)". Magath, aged 29, joined the competition's list of all-time greats .: the Olympic Stadium here on . Wednesday with a virtuoso performance which left Juventus, of Italy, looking strictly second fiddle.

Hamburg's 1-0 victory, which took the cup back to West Germany for the first time since Bayern Munich completed their three triumphs in 1976, was due almost entirely Magath – and not just for his eighth-minute cup-winning goal. His was a spellbinding display highlighted by a 25-yard left-foot shot. The ball dipped, spun, swerved and did everything but whistle "Zorba the Greek" on its way to the back of the net, leaving Dino Zoff in goal mesmerized.

Magath has every reason to look back on his night's work with the utmost satisfaction. For sitting among the 75,000 spectators was Jupp Derwall, the West German national team manager, who chose to ignore Magath's rare midfield artistry during the World Cup in Spain last summer.

Many still feel that if Magath had given a prolonged run in Spain instead of one appearance on the left wing West Germany may not have gone down 3–1 to Italy in the final.

A thoughtful and quiet man, Magath quit the international scene after the World Cup. Although Derwall offered him the chance of adding to his collection of 24 caps, Hamburg's chief architect refused to go back on his decision.

That is a pity for West Germanyand world football. For Magath totally eclipsed the highly paid stars of Juventus and looked the natural successor to Overath and Netzer, West Germany's previous midfield orchestrators.

Although it was the sixth successive time the European Cup had been decided by one goal Wednesday's match was a big improvement on recent years.

The Hamburg coach, Ernst Happel, came up with the right tactics, pushing his full backs, Kaltz and Wehmeyer, into the Juventus half of the field and denying the captain of France, Platini, the room to weave his usual magic.

The defender, Jakobs, was another hero, snuffing out the threat of Rossi, who was eventually substituted by Maroccino in the fifty-fifth *minute. Juventus never re*covered from Magath's early strike and seldom threatened Stein in the Hamburg goal.

"Felix Magath" cup temporarily in the possession of Hrubesch (left) and Jacobs

Joy, Hamburgers and champagne

Hamburg, (Reuter)– Hamberg flew home to an exuberant welcome yesterday following their 1-0 victory over Juventus of Italy in the European Cup final in Athens on Wednesday night. A crowd of about 5,000 supporters waving the club's blue-and-white flags and soundings horns, crowded the observation terraces and cheered wildly as the captain, Horst Hrubesch, emerged from the plane holding aloft the trophy. The mayer of Hamburg, Klaus von Dohnanny, presented the team with a magnum of champagne.

The celebrations of the West German press were unrestrained. "Hurrah – we've got the cup! Football friends in Germany, let's celebrate! Hamburg has won a memorable victory!" was the banner headline carried by the popular daily *Bild Zeitung*across yesterday front page.

Some commentators saw Hamburg's victory, the first by a German team since Bayern Munich's third consecutive win in 1976, as satisfying revenge for the national team's 3-1 defeat by Italy in last summer's world Cup final.

But most stressed that Juventus lavish spending on foreign talent was not enough to guarantee success against superior teamwork and the individual commitment of the Hamburg players. "A compact team conquered a group of arrogant millionaires, thanks to a goal by Magath," read the headline in conservative*Die Welt*,which added: "The millionaire stars of Turin were dumfounded by the perfect play of their opponents."

Magath's display of tight control play and forceful shooting, exemplified in his winning goal from the edge of the area in the ninth minute, was hailed as the game's deciding factor.

"To call Magath's display 'super' is understating it a little," was one paper's verdict. It added that the peformance of the team's normally unsung heoes, Wehmeyer and Groh, played a key part in the win.

● Hamburg's Danish international forward, Lars Bastrup, who sustained a double jaw fracture in a tackly by Claudio Gentile, was due to report to hospital yesterday.

The Hamburg manager, Guenter Netzer, said "I've never seen such a deliberate attack on a football field."

From riches to ruins in Athens

Athens (Agencies) – Not surprisingly, after the defeat of Juventus in the European Cup final here on Wednesday evening, it seems likely that the Italian champions will have to rebuild their team if they are to achieve their ambition of winning the trophy. Having spent the best part of £4m on Paolo Rossi Michel. Platini and Zbigniew Boniek, the only thing the Italians have proved is that money cannot always buy success.

The President of the Italian Football Federation called Juventus's performance: "The worst performance by any Italian team in a European final", and the Juventus manager, Giovanni Trapattoni, quietly agreed. Trapattoni, who collected two European Cup-Winners' up medals with AC Milan in the 1960s, now looks certain to rip up his team sheet. But he may have to be quick about it since he himself could well be replaced.

Bettega was Juventus's best player until he tired in the second half, but he has played his last game for Juventus. He is moving to Toronto Blizzard and others who may leave the Stadio Communale include Rossi and Boniek.

It has been an open secret in the Juventus headquarters this week that they would not stand in Rossi's way if he wanted a move. Rossi floated on the periphery of the action in the final and Boniek, too, was but a shadow of the player who excited in Spain.

Boniek was the dominant player at Widzew Lodz, but at Jeventus he is just one of a number of world-class players and he has never really settled in. Perhaps his best game was against Aston Villa, at Villa Park, in the quarter-final.

Juventus's veteran goalkeeper, Dino Zoff, who is now 41 may also be missing next season. There was talk before the final that Juventus had made an offer for Zoff's international understudy, Ivano Vordon, of Internazionale. Immediately, the word went round that Zoff *would continue for one more* season. But on Wednesday's night's display, it is time he quit.

Such is the pressure on Trapattoni that this season must be considered a failure. Juventus have surrendered the League championship to Roma and meet the same club again in the quarter-finals of the Italian cup.

Should Juventus lose, they will then have to be content with a place in next year's UEFA cup, a poor reward for a club which has set its heart on becoming champions of Europe.

●ROME: Press reaction to Juventus's defeat ranged from the muted to, predictably, operatic and the hysterical. The *Gazzetta dello Sport*, which manages to devote at least six pages to soccer news seven days a week for most of the year, was unrestrained: "Juve betrayed us", blared the headline, introducing six pages just on the final. The caption next to a photo of Hambrurg's goal asked the Juventus goalkeeper: "Zoff, what did you do?"

La Repubblica was more neutral: "The great dream of Juventus crumbles at Athens." In two pages of comment, the paper admitted that Hamburg were the best team, but criticised the referee for several decisions.

In Juventus's home town of Turin, *La Stampa*, a paper closely associated with Gianni Agnelli, Juventus's patron and head of the car manufacturers, Fiat, reported the defeat in neutral terms, but again had to concede that Hamburg had played better.

The Roma daily, *Il Messaggero*, which naturally tends to support Juventus's rivals, Roma, could hardly conceal its glee. Nevertheless, it was generous to Juventus in front-page comment which appeared under the headline "Juventus dream up in smoke."

The Turin-based *Tuttosport* said that, for Juventus, the match was a "Greek tragedy" and the Corriere dello Sport groaned: "The cup is cursed." The player most criticised was Juventus's World Cup hero, Rossi, who was – humiliatingly – substituted in the second half.

World Cup draw in March

Zurich (Reuter) – The draw for the 1986 World Cup qualifying competition has been tentativley set for March next year, the International Football Federation (FIFA) said yesterday. FIFA's general secretary, Joseph Blatter, said this would enable matches to start after the final of the European Championships in Paris on June 27.

Mr Blatter said he expected FIFA to continue their practice of grouping countries on the strength of their international performances, in Europe's case performances in the European Championship providing a guide. He added tht the 1986 World Cup organizing committee would meet for the first time in Mexico City on June 17. Mexico was awarded the 1986 finals at a FIFA executive committee meeting in Stockholm last Friday.

Mr Blatter ruled out any early meeting with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to contimue the stalled talks on player eligibility for next year's Olympic finals.

● TAMPA (Reuter) – Manchester City beat Tampa Bay Rowdies of the North American Soccer League 1–0 in the opening game of the four-team Sunshine International Tournament. Tueart scored in the thirty-third minute for City, who are returning to the second division after an absence of 17 years.

● Leicester City's defender, John O'Neill is almost certain to miss tomorrow's British Championship match against England at Windsor Park, Belfast, with strained right ankle ligaments. He twisted the ankle in the scoreless draw with Scotland at Hampden Park on Tuesday.

Scot signs for Chelsea

Joe McLaughlin, the Morton centre half, has been sold to Chelsea for £90,000. He leaves Cappielow Park having made more than 200 appearances in the league and 12 for *the Scottish under-21 side. Joining* him at Chelsea will be Clyde's Scotland youth international, Pat Nevin. Eddie Niedzwiecki, the Wrexham goalkeeper, has also been signed by the London club, for £55,000.

Malcolm Allison, the Middlesbrough manager, wants to sign the Chelsea forward, Bryan Robson. Allison, who has transfered Shearer and Hankin, said: "Robson could do an excellent short-term job for us and be a big influence on our young players."

Steve Jacobs, of Coventry City, yesterday became the fifth player to reject the club's new contract terms. The manager, Bobby Gould, confirmed he had received a written rejection from Jacobs,

CYCLING

A day for British riders to forget

By John Wilcockson

British riders will remember the fourth day of the Milk Race as a difficult one that they will be glad to have behind them. It began with a testing 88 miles of racing through the narrow lanes of Essex and Suffolk, a stage won delightedly by Denis Pelizzari of France, and ended last night with 20 laps around a closed one-mile circuit in the streets of Ipswich.

Things looked black for the British professionals in the afternoon, when Pelizzari, a farmer from the Pyrenees, and Kevtoslav Palov, a Czehoslovakian student, went *through Sudbury, Gainsborough's* birthplace, with a lead of more than four minutes. The two riders had been out in the wind for 40 miles after getting together at Boreham, 28 miles from the start in Harlow.

Just 20 miles remained, and the Czecholovakian team was performing a successful blocking operation, hampering the intermittent chasing efforts of the two overall leading teams, West Germany and the British professionals. Palov, who is lying second in the climbers competitoin, was the leader on the road at this point, only two minutes behind the overnight leader, Peter Becker, from West Berlin.

The professionals, with Wednesday's winner Phil Bayton prominent, set about reducing the deficit, because the German amateurs did not seem up to the task. The gap was cut to 2 mins 30 sec with five miles remaining, when the professional team leader, *Tony Doyle*, received a puncture. Three of his colleagues waited to pace him back, leaving Sean Yates to lead out Sid Barras for the eventual sprint for third place and its time bonus of 10 seconds.

Pelazzari easily outsped the Czechoslovakian to win the stage, but only one minute before the other 60 riders arrived. Lovic made it back to the main bunch just before the finish, and demonstrated his great strength by working his way through to take fourth place in the sprint (sixth on the stage).

This sprint was won significantly by Malcolm Elliott of Great Britain Amateurs, who seems to have found the confidence that makes him a potential winner of this magnificent *Milk Race. Elliott pipped* the 35-year-old Barras – "I definitely haven't got the speed I used to have" – and Becker, who thus retained his yellow jersey.

Not so fortunate were Mark Bell, the former British amateur champion, and Jean-Luc Moreil, of France, who were both brought down on the last corner, when a Polish rider fell.

RESULTS: Stage 4A, Harlow to Ipswich 88.4 miles: 1, D Pelizzari (Fr), 3hr 30min 20sec; 2, K Palov (Cz) (same time); 3, M Elliott (GB Amateurs), 3:31.23; 4, S Barras (GB Professionals); 5, P Becker (WG); 6, A Doyle (GB Professionals); 7, M Kiszaki (Cz); 8, Lynge (Den); 9, W Mokdajewski (Pol); 10, H Luginbuehl (Switz), all same time. Other British placings: 22, S Yates (GB Professionals), 3.31.23; P Bateman (GB Amateurs); 29, P Bayton (GB Professionals); 44, K Lambert (GB Professionals); 48, S Jones (GB Professionals); 50, N Martin (GB Amateurs); 52, P Downs (GB Amateurs); 57, J Williams (GB Amateurs); 61, M Bell (GB Amateurs), all same time.

OVERALL: 1, Becker, 15hr 27min 08sec; 2, U Rottler (WG) (same time); 3, M Eaton (US) 15:27.21; 4, Yates, 15:27.31; 5, S Bryin (Swe) 15:27.37; P Locali (Switz), 15:27.38; 7, Barras, 15:27.39; 8, W Stauff (WG), 15:27.40; 9, S Speaks (US), 15:27.43; 10, T Deserves (Fr) 15:27.45

GOLF

Challenge to Faldo

By Mitchell Platts

Nick Faldo attempts to win a record fourth tournament - in succession in the £90,000 Sun alliance PGA championship, which starts at Royal St. George's today. Faldo, who has won the French Open, the Martini international and the Car Care Plan international during the last three weeks, is also chasing his fourth PGA title, having won in 1978, 1980 and 1981.

Founded in *1887*, the *Royal St.* George club is steeped in tradition and recognized as a golfing haven. As Bernard Darwin once wrote, it is "as nearly my idea of heaven as is to be attained on any earthly links." It was at Royal St. George's that J. H. Taylor, in 1894, won the first Open championship to be held outside Scotland. His aggregate was 326. It can be stated with some confidence that the winner this week will require to score closer to the 276, four under par, tha Bill Rogers posted to win the Open in 1981.

In his current form, Faldo must feel confident of accumulation the right figures. He is 31 under par for the tournament rounds he has completed since returning from the United States. He will, however, be compelled to play a different game since a strong northerly wind has dried the course and the forecasters say that the weather will remain settled but windy in this corner of Kent. So the bump-and-run shot will be vital, and even Faldo was suprised when his tee shot to the short third in the pro-am yesterday bounced 10 feet into the air.

The opposition to Faldo will *include* the Australian, Greg Norman, who three weeks ago today underwent a cartilage operation. Norman entered hospital early in the morning and he emerged on crutches later that same day. It is not so long ago that a cartilage operation would have removed a minimum of three months from a sportsman's career. Now, with laser surgery, Norman is back on the fairways without a scar to show although his stamina will be severely tested.

Severiano Ballesteros, Sandy Lyle and Bernhard Langer, who was runner-up to Rogers in 1981, also compete in what promises to be an enthralling bank holiday weekend for golf spectators.

More golf, page 24

CRICKET

Shepherd ready to be led into the England fold

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire, with all their second-innings wickets in hand, are 112 runs behind Gloucestershire.

If the England selectors are looking for the players in form for the Prudential World Cup they had better choose John Shepherd. Yesterday against Warwickshire he followed his seven for 50 on Wednesday (his best championship analysis) with a marvellous innings of 168 (two short of his best championship score) and, although he has played five times for West Indies, it is more than 10 years since he last did so, so that through one of our rather strange definitions he is now eligible for England.

For Gloucestershire's sixth wicket Shepherd and the estimable Graveney added 268 in 72 overs. Coming together at 83 for five (the equivalent of 83 for six, Romaines being injured), they turned Warwickshire inside-out and the game upside-down. Shepherd hit five sixes and 22 fours with an economy of effort, yet power of stroke that were reminiscent of Basil D'Oliveira. A Kent cast-off and an old favourite in Melbourne, Shepherd is as happy as a sandboy with Gloucestershire.

With Willis away having a precautionary X-ray test on a foot (it was soon back and on the field, untroubled), Old began the bowling and in his first five overs removed Stovold, Zaheer and Bainbridge for 16 runs. Old was in his element thereabouts, bowling off a run of eight easy paces and moving the ball so much that he could barely control it.

Stovold was caught in the gully off a lifter, Zaheer at the wicket off an absolute beauty and Bainbridge at second slip. At the other end Ferreira bowled an enormous breakback which removed Wright's leg stump.

Moving the ball about as he was, Old could have done with two third men or four slips and two gullys. Not until Shepherd came in and, seeing what was happening, got so far across that at times he was playing outswingers with the inside edge did Old meet any resistance. To start with Shepherd batted rather as Titmus used to do when in his "thou shalt not pass" mood. Until after lunch Graveney trusted in his long forward lunge to keep out of trouble. As Warwickshire's tails went down he began to clip the ball through midwicket with fine timing.

Warwickshire last won a championship match at Edgbaston in September, 1979, the season before Willis took on the captaincy. Seventeenth and last in the table for the last two years, they are in danger of becoming a latter-day Northamptonshire.

Once Old had run up against Shepherd, Ferreira looked the likliest of their bowlers. Until Hogg came on, that is. For some reason best known to himself Willis declined to give Hogg a chance until a quarter of an hour before tea. When he did, Hogg took three for seven in 31 balls, including Graveney, caught off a long hop, and Shepherd off a skier. As a tactician Willis acts, when he does, in a mysterious way.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 213 (A M Ferreira 80, J N Shepherd 7 for 50).

Second innings

T A Lloyd not out	28
K D Smith not out	28
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (no wicket)	57

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings

A W Stovold c Gifford b Old	47
B C Broad c Humpage b Willis	14
P Bainbridge c Humpage b Old	18
Zaheer Abbas c Tedstone b Old	0
A K Wright b Ferreira	0
J N Shepherd c Smith b Hogg	168
*D A Graveney c Smith b Hogg	94
†R C Russell c Willis b Hogg	13
[illegible] not out	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 20, n-b 5)	27
Total (8 wkts dec)	382

Score at 100 overs: 382 for 7.

P W Romaines and D V Lawrence did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-36, 2-72, 3-74, 4-75, 5-83, 6-351, 7-377, 8-382.

BOWLING: Willis 15-1-77-1; Hogg 8.1-3-31-3; Ferreira 33-8-88-1; Old 28-4-110-3; Gifford 18-6-49-0.

Bonus points: Warwickshire 5, Gloucestershire 8.

Umpires: D J Constant and A Jepson.

Going off the rails in a BR buffet

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: Somerset, with nine wickets in hand, need 129 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Sussex.

One of the sponsors for this match, according to the card, was British Rail (Western), and I looked forward to an interesting discussion with them, though for one reason and another this did not take place. The point I wished to make is that buffet rooms on railway stations are convenient refuges for travellers waiting for trains, which are sometimes late, but that is their primary function: they are not intended to be discos.

We who wait need to hear the station announcer. Twice this year I have missed trains because of the inaudibility of the announcer against the thundering fury of the juke box, operated by people who clearly have no intention of catching any train at all. I exempt from this general criticism the refreshment room at Didcot, in which you could always hear the announcer clearly, if there happened to be one.

However, I was safely at Taunton before lunch, and though the sunshine mixed with patches of clouds, and a wind which sometimes became chilly, it was another pleasant day for watching cricket.

Sussex declared at their overnight's call. The questions were how the pitch would behave, and whether Somerset could save the follow on. The pitch did give the bowlers some help, especially the spinners in the afternoon. All those inches of rain, suddenly subjected to sunshine, made it dusty. But Somerset's disappointment, I think, were largely because the bowling and fielding were better than the batting.

Lloyds was bowled by Pigott at 16, and Richards caught at the wicket off Le Roux at 19. From these early blows, Somerset never recovered. Roebuck was stumped at 61, an uncharacteristic stroke.

At lunch, the score was 82, after 38 overs. Rose played a capital innings, seeking to pull his side together as a captain should, and had reached his 50 when he was caught in the gulley.

Denning, in his first match of the season, looked as if he was getting into form, but was caught and bowled when deciding, too late, not to go through with a drive. He had possibly been shaken by the fact that Botham had failed. Barclay and Waller bowled accurately and teasingly.

It was time, I felt, for Marks to play an innings, though number eight in the order is hardly the place to encourage his batting. He did, and Dredge played some classical forward strokes at the other end, concluding one of them by falling gracefully upon his correctly stooping nose. I wish Patrick Eagar had been there to catch him.

Garner gave us some fun, hitting Waller for three consecutive sixes, but Somerset were batting again by half past five, and soon lost a wicket.

SUSSEX: First Innings 408 for 6 dec (P W G Parker 79, G D Mendis 65, C M Wells 63, A P Wells 61 not out, I A Greig 59. Bowling: Garner 20-4-49-2; Dredge 11-1-44-0; Botham 6-0-25-0; Marks 37-9-112-3; Lloyds 27-6-108-1; Richards 12-4-32-0; Roebuck 2-0-15-0; Popplewell 6-0-13-0).

SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyds b Pigott	12
P M Roebuck st Gould b Barclay	19
I V A Richards c Gould b le Roux	2
*B C Rose c Barclay b Pigott	52
P W Denning c and b Waller	38
I T Botham c Pigott b Waller	27
N F M Popplewell c and b Barclay	9
V J Marks st Gould b Waller	26
†T Gard run out	0
C H Dredge c A P Wells b le Roux	6
J Garner not out	23
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 4)	12
Total (89 overs)	224

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-19, 3-61, 4-121, 5-159, 6-160, 7-187, 8-187, 9-196, 10-224.

BOWLING: Le Roux 16-3-44-2; Pigott 20-3-55-2; Greig 5-0-15-0; Barclay 26-10-54-2; Waller 22-10-44-3.

Bonus points: Somerset 4, Sussex 8.

Second Innings

J W Lloyds not out	25
P M Roebuck b Pigott	0
I V A Richards not out	29
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2.

Umpires: D G L Evans and A G T Whitehead.

Yorkshire v Northants

AT BRADFORD

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings (Kapil Dev [illegible], [illegible] Carrick 5 for 54).

Second innings

[illegible] b Stevenson	8
[illegible] Bairstow b Stevenson	6
[illegible]	12
[illegible] b Sidebottom	15
[illegible] not out	104
[illegible] b Stevenson	29
[illegible] b Carrick	24
[illegible]	0
[illegible]	1
Extras [illegible]	18
Total (7 wkts)	218

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-22, 3-48, 4-93, [illegible], 7-212.

YORKSHIRE: First innings

[illegible]

Total (73 overs) 157

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible]

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 7, Yorkshire 5.

Umpires: C T Spencer and J Birkenshaw.

Leicestershire v Essex

AT LEICESTER

ESSEX: First innings 283 (B R Hardie 62, K R Pont 53, N G B Cook 4 for 3).

Second Innings

G A Gooch c Agnew b Roberts	13
B R Hardie c and B Parsons	4
†D E East b Roberts	6
K S McEwan not out	5
*K W R Fletcher not out	12
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 1)	5
Total (3 wkts)	45

FALL OF WICKETS 1-6, 2-23, 3-25.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone [illegible] b Lever	82
R A Cobb [illegible] b Lever	14
D I Gower [illegible]	74
B F Davison not out	82
N E Briers not out	38
Extras [illegible]	10
Total (3 wkts dec, 86 overs)	300

*R W Tolchard, J F Steele, A M E Roberts, G J Parsons, J P Agnew and N G B Cook did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-33, 2-154, 3-181.

BOWLING: Lever [illegible]; Phillip [illegible]; Gooch [illegible]; R E East [illegible]; Acfield [illegible].

Bonus points: Leicestershire 8, Essex 4.

Umpires: J W Holder and D R Shepherd.

OTHER MATCHES

THE PARKS: Oxford University 203 for 9 dec (A J Miller 59, J D Carr 52 not out, P J Titmus 4 for 45); MCC 280 for 4 dec (R E Hayward 102 not out, N A Hutton 75 not out). [illegible]

READING: Sri Lanka 164 for 8; Minor Counties 114 (Samarasekera 4 for 30). Sri Lanka won by 50 runs.

POTLAND ROAD, BIRMINGHAM: Zimbabwe [illegible]; Birmingham League [illegible].

SECOND XI COMPETITION

[illegible]

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

County Championship (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Worcestershire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Essex
LORD'S: Middlesex v Glamorgan
TAUNTON: Somerset v Sussex
THE OVAL: Surrey v Lancashire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Gloucestershire
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Northamptonshire

Other Match (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)

The Parks: Oxford University v MCC (not first-class)

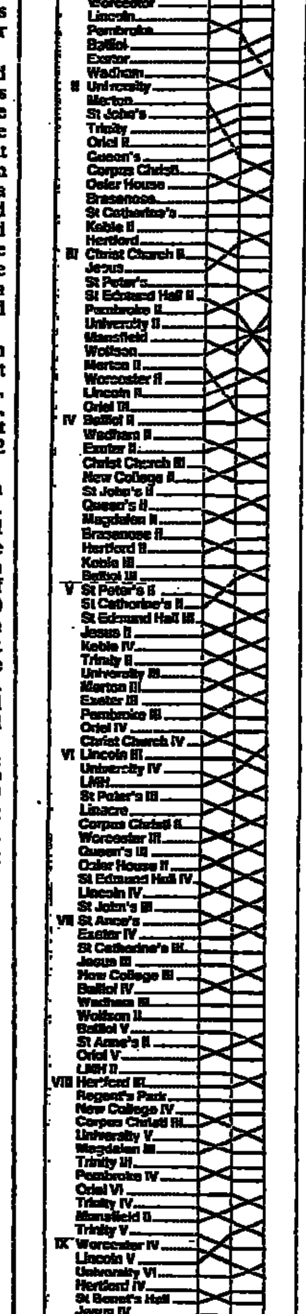
Prudential World Cup Practice Matches

Teddington CC: Club Cricket Conference v Sri Lanka
Stratford-Upon-Avon: Midland Club Cricket Conference v Zimbabwe

Second XI Championship

[illegible]

[illegible]



Hitting out: Lancashire's Lloyd drives for the boundary, as wicketkeeper Richards and Knight look on

Tail-enders frustrate Surrey

By Richard Streeton

THE OVAL: Surrey, with six second innings wickets in hand, lead Lancashire by 226 runs.

Alan Butcher, never reluctant to hook anything pitched short, gave Surrey's second innings a good start as they set about consoliding their position in this championship match. Surrey, who gained a first innings lead of 133, lost four wickets in the final 20 minutes, but they *remained handily* placed on a pitch yielding slow turn.

Lancashire's early batting was made to look distinctly brittle by Thomas and Pocock. The last three wickets added 82, however, with O'Shaughnessy and Simmonds mainly responsible for avoiding the follow-on.

At the start, in gloomy light, Lancashire nightwatchman Folley inflicted a first setback on Surrey by lingering for ninetyfive minutes. By then, Clarke's opening salvos had been seen off, with Folley facing most of them before he was out, to a good catch at second slip. At this stage Lancashire, resuming at 17 for 1, had also lost Fowler to a slip catch and Hayes, who was held at short leg off his glove.

Each man pushed forward uncertainly to Pocock, who bolwed with craft and control from the start, and went on performing splendidly for the next three hours. Now fit again after last year's back problems, Pocock is a significant factor in Surrey' prospects this year.

Thomas followed his fine inning the day before with two lively spells. He dismissed Folley and Hughes *with successive balls; rapped Lloyd* on the thigh and was then hooked for six by the West Indian. But then the Surrey bowler found extra pace to claim Lloyd's off stump. Lancashire were 90 for 7 when Abrahams checked a drive and was held at mid-on.

O'Shaughnessy and Simons survived Clarke's second spell, to nudge and steer crucial runs against Knight and Pocock in the afternoon. Simmons was missed at slip off Knight with the score on 126, and when O'Shaughnessy began to use his feet against Pocock, the tide had turned against Surrey.

Simmons, after 28 over, played on against Clarke with seven still wanted to save the follow-on. Maynard helped reach this objective, and Thomas and Pocock had to return before Lanchashire's innings ended.

SURREY: First Innings 305 (D J Thomas 78, G P Howarth 66, P J W Allott 4 for 68).

Second Innings

A R Butcher not out	52
G S Clinton c O'Shaughnessy b Simmons	23
D M Smith b O'Shaughnessy	2
S T Clarke c Hughes O'Shaughnessy	0
G P Howarth b Simmons	6
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, w 1)	10
Total (4 wkts)	93

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-67, 2-78, 3-78, 4-93.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

G Fowler c Knight b Pocock	23
I Cockbain b Pocock	4
I Folley c Smith b Thomas	25
R C Hayes c Butcher b Pocock	2
*C H Lloyd b Thomas	23
D P Hughes c Richards b Thomas	0
J Abrahams c Howarth b Pocock	4
†C Maynard c Richards b Thomas	4
P J W Allott not out	2
Extras (l-b 9, n-b 6)	15
Total (79 overs)	172

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-55, 3-82, 4-81, 5-81, 6-90, 7-90, 8-148, 9-160, 10-172.

BOWLING: Clark 23-10-33-1; Thomas 16-4-41-4; Pocock 32-12-70-5; Knight 8-3-13-0.

bonus points: Surrey 8, Lancashire 5.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and B J Meyer.

Glamorgan's batting under the weather

By Alan Ross

LORD'S: Glamorgan, with five second innings wickets standing, need 132 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

Glamorgan had much the worst of the weather at Lord's yesterday and their batting was affected correspondingly. On a reasonably bright though cool morning, Alan Jones now aged 44, and Hopkins made such confident progress that after 90 minutes they were 91 for no wicket. But on an increasingly cold and grey afternoon, wickets fell so steadily to Daniel and Williams, that by 3.30 Glamorgan found themselves batting a second time, having been bowled out for 154, 222 runs behind. By the end of the day, they had lost hald their second innings wickets for 90.

Glamorgan could scarcely have made a more assured start against Middlesex's three quick bowlers, Jones cutting and hooking Cowans mercilessly and Hopkins pushing solidly forward. Emburey, pitching a shade short them bowled 12 overs for 18 runs, and in the process caused Hopkins to play the ball onto his stumps.

At 111, Daniel returned at the pavilion end and Jones, having just reached an admirably composed 50, *drove his first ball somewhat* casually into Barlows hands at cover. The next ball, lifted viciously from a length and Miandad was unable to get out of the way.

Runs became harder and harder to come by, and soon the wickets started to fall. At 125, Francis slashed at Williams, and Emburey at first slip took a sharp catch. At the same score, Rowe fended a flyer from Daniel to Butcher at third slip.

Ontong never settled and soon, playing back to Williams, he was leg before. Emburey replaced Daniel and A. L. Jones was caught at mid-on. Cowans, who had very much to take a back seat while all this was going on, returned to hit Lloyd's off-stump.

Following on, Glamorgan were quickly in trouble, Alan Jones flashing at Cowans's second ball and giving Downton a simple catch.

Cowans looked rather more of a proposition this time round, and Hopkins took a painful knock on the knuckles. He was not to be brushed aside, however, and though Gatting rotated Emburey and the quicker bowlers, no wickets were forthcoming for another two hours.

With the score 65, Gatting himself had a tumble. But it was at the other end that wickets fell, Emburey in his first over of a new spell getting Francis leg before.

Hopkins hit Gatting for two successive fours through the offside to reach a resourceful 50, but Miandad, for the second time in the day, was no sooner in than out. This time he appeared surprised to be given out, caught at backward short leg off Emburey. Hopkins, playing for the spin, was caught at the wicket soon afterwards. Ontong, pushing half out at Gatting, was neatly taken at second slip by Butcher, and Glamorgan were suddenly 84 for five.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings 378 for 4 dec (W N Slack 140, M W Gatting 94, C T Radley 59).

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A Jones c Barlow b Daniel	57
J A Hopkins b Emburey	34
D A Francis c Emburey b Williams	9
Javed Miandad c Butcher b Daniel	0
C J C Rowe c Butcher b Daniel	6
R C Ontong l-b-w b Williams	3
A L Jones c Daniel b Emburey	6
†E W Jones c Tomlins b Williams	2
*M W W Selvey not out	8
B J Lloyd b Cowans	3
A H Wilkins c Slack b Emburey	1
Extras (b 6, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 12)	25
Total (64.3 overs)	154

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-91, 2-111, 3-111, 4-125, 5-125, 6-136, 7-136, 8-138, 9-149, 10-154.

BOWLING: Daniel 16-6-2-3; Williams 18-5-45-3; Emburey 18.3-10-22-3; Cowans 12-3-40-1.

Bonus points: Middlesex 8, Glamorgan 2.

Second Innings

A Jones c Downton b Cowans	0
J A Hopkins c Downton B Emburey	54
D A Francis l-b-w b Emburey	19
Javed Miandad c Gatting b Emburey	3
R C Ontong C butcher b Gatting	0
A L Jones	0
B J Lloyd	1
Extras (b 6, l-b 3, n-b 4)	13
Total (5 wkts)	90

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-67, 3-81, 4-84, 5-84.

Umpires: H D Bird and R A White.

Weather for a bowler

By Peter Ball

SOUTHAMPTON: Worcestershire, with seven second-innings wickets in hand, lead Hampshire by 101 runs.

The sun has now shone fairly consistently for two consecutive days at Southampton, giving the illusion that summer has arrived had arrived at last. The batsmen have still to be convinced, for although only Patal in the evening wore a long-sleeved sweater to bat in, most have batted as if they were wearing them.

In the batsmen's minds at least if was still bowlers' weather, as the wicket yesterday gave the medium-pace men enough encouragement in the morning to make batting an introverted business throughout the day.

That helmets were being worn not only against Marshall, but against Pridgeon, Inchmore, Warner and Nicholas when the ball had lost its newness said more about the collective state of mind than any genuine spitefulness in the pitch.

Only Marshall, with a brief but sparkling knock, and the more cautious Pocock showed much certainty for Hampshire and at the end of the day Neale and Patel again punctuated their watchfulness with delightful strokes.

Once Inchmore had removed Turner's off stump with a beauty, the morning play was chiefly distinguished by a long, persistent spell from Pridgeon. The bowler plugged away at one end for all but the last 10 minutes of the two and a quarter hours until lunch. For the first 90 minutes he may well have reflected, as many a bowler does, that a bowler's lot is an unrewarding one. Smith and Jesty lived dangerously as the ball seamed.

Jesty was dropped twice and Smith played several straight shots before the breakthrough came. The opener's indended drive as he came down the wicket was brilliantly caught by Weston at third slip to give Pridgeon the encouragement he needed and deserved. He proceeded to take a wicket in each of the following two overs, Jesty getting a touch as he attempted a forcing shot on the offside and Nicholas being trapped on the back foot.

Marshall and Pocock survived until lunchtime and while they were together in the afternoon batting began to look easy. When they had put on 67 and looked set to take Hampshire to real prosperity Marshall heaved mightily at Inchmore, but made only minimal contact, to leave the cautious Pocock to guide Hampshire to within reach of Worcestershire's total.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 237 (D N Patel 53, M C J Nicholas 5 for 45).

Second Innings

J A Ormrod c Parks b Marshall	4
M J Weston c Parks b Nicholas	15
*P A Neale not out	40
D N Patel c Parks b Malone	37
A P Pridgeon not out	0
Extras (l-b 2, w 1)	3
Total (3 wkts)	99

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-34, 3-99.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C G Greenidge l-b-w b Inchmore	5
C L Smith c Weston b Pridgeon	37
D R Turner b Inchmore	11
T E Jesty c Humphries b Pridgeon	36
M C J Nicholas l-b-w b Pridgeon	0
*N E J Pocock not out	60
M D Marshall c Ormrod b Inchmore	39
T M Tremlett c d'Oliveira b Illingworth	
J W Southern c Humphries b Warner	5
†R J Parks l-b-w b Warner	3
S J Malone b Warner	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 1, n-b 17)	24
Total (80 overs)	235

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-42, 3-100, 4-101, 5-104, 6-171, 7-218, 8-228, 9-235, 10-235.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 29-8-61-3; Inchmore 23-8-59-3; Warner 19-3-52-3; Illingworth 8-2-26-1; King 7-1-13-0.

Bonus points: Hampshire 6, Worcestershire 6.

Umpires: M J Kitchenand R Palmer.

Yorkshire checked by Williams

Richard Williams, an all-rounder aged 25, again outshone the more illustrious names in the Northamptonshire team when he hit a century which confirmed his side's superiority over Yorkshire at Bradford.

As in the first innings, when he made 59, it was Williams who checked Yorkshire's progress after Stevenson had dismissed opening batsmen and then took the wicket of Kapil Dev.

Williams began by driving Sidebottom for seven fours as he made 41 runs in seven overs. The spinners restrained him for a while, but he went on to make his century in 166 minutes (with one six and 15 fours) and Northants enlarged their first innings lead of 100 to 318 by the close with three wickets standing. Williams was unbeaten on 104. Steele was Northants' outstanding bowler, taking five wickets for 48 runs.

LEICESTER: Three superb innings by Leicestershire's leading batsmen, and a quality display of fast bowling from Roberts, left Essex struggling for survival at Grace road yesterday. Punishing an attack missing Pringle, who had an injured back, Balderstone hit 82, Gower 74 and Davison an unbeaten 82.

Steele: five for 48

Leicester's decision to take a risk by declaring with a lead of 17 at 300 for three, was immediately vindicated. Parsons took a sharp caught and bowled Chance to remove Hardie, then Roberts produced two excellent balls to remove the night watchman, East, and the Gooch as Essex slipped to 45 for three in the final 70 minutes.

THE PARKS: Oxford University face an uphill struggle to avert defeat against MCC at The Parks. They declared at their overnight score of 203 for nine, MCC replying with 280 for four declared and, in the last 45 minutes, lost both their opening bsatsmen for 13.

The Oxford bowlers did well to contain MCC to 95 for three in the morning, but afterwards, their lack of penetration was exploited by Hayward and Hutton

TENNIS

Recovery that speaks volumes for Gottfried's experience

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Three women whose rankings suggested they would reach the last 16 of the singles were beaten a round earlier in the French championships yesterday: Pamela Shriver by Joanna Durie, Sylvia Hanika by Mima Jausovec, and Virginia Ruzici by Catherine Tanvier. With four men in the last 32 the tide of young Swedes flowed on, aptly carrying a Tideman with it. Jaime Fillol, Brian Gottfried and Ilie Nastase stoutly represented the cause of an older generation.

The most extraordinary match was that in which Gottfried, runner-up here in 1977, beat Mark Dickson 4-6, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-1. Dickson, aged 23, comes from Florida and should be even better on grass than he is on clay. Yesterday her served for the match at 5-1 in the third set. But Gottfried won five consecutive games without having a match point against him and then took the tie-break and, eventually, the match.

Experience spoke firmly in the course of that astonishing recovery. However, Gottfried's successful exercise in cliff-hanging was no more surprising than the fact that this professionals' professional, a fine sportsman who honours both the letter and spirit of the rules (and knows them inside out), was penalized a point. Gottfried was about to serve when he was distracted by the sight of a spectator putting on a sweater. No man to make a fuss, Gottfried simply waited for a moment: whereupon the umpire announced "love-15" because he thought that, without just cause, Gottfried had exceeded the time limit between games.

Fillol, almost 37, did not lose a set to the leading German, Peter Elter, almost 25. One of the Gottfried school in his integrity and courtesy, Fillol was president of the Association of Tennis Professionals from 1978 to 1980. The responsibility did his tennis no good but when his term of office expired he realized the wisdom of some advice offered by Jack Shaw – an Australian coach who lives in San Francisco – and went to work on the suggested adjustments to his game.

Almost a year ago Fillol also acquired a new incentive. He had given substance to a dream by building a 12-court tennis club across the road from his home in Santiago. But a lot of bills had to be paid. Fillol has since played the best tennis of his life; partly because of Shaw and partly because of the bills. Perhaps he should have a few words with Victor Pecci, the 1979 runner-up here. Beaten in straight sets yesterday by Yannick Noah, Pecci said later that at 27 he thought his best tennis was behind him.

Nastase, demonstrating the craft of persuading a young man to hit himself into trouble, beat one of the Swedes, Thomas Hogstedt. Twice foot-faulted, Nastase had the line judge concerned switched to the service line. Nastase also uttered four obscenities in the course of one game and suggested that two of the court officials were "faggots", an Americanism for homosexuals.

There was no penalty: and a grand prix supervisor dissuaded an umpire called Patrick Flodrops (yes, really) from penalizing John McEnroe in the course of McEnroe's win over Laberto Tous, presumably the best player to emerge from Majorca. There is a common suspicion among the men – and the evidence points in their favour – that th bigger a player's reputation, the better his chances of avoiding penalties.

How satisfying it is to report that at the age of 22 Britain's leading lady, Miss Durie, can build on a career that has already taken her to the last 16 of all four grand slam championships – contested on three different surfaces. Yesterday Miss Shriver played in Eliot Teltscher's shoes, size 9½, because she thought they would give her a better foothold. Maybe they did. But she was being outplayed when, caught on the wrong foot, she lunged for a volley, twisted an ankle, and had to retire.

Within four weeks Miss Durie has reached the last eight of the Italian championship, the last 16 of the German, and the last 16 of the French. "Clay is not my best surface", she said yesterday, "so all that is a bonus. It shows I'm getting my game together on all surfaces."

Yesterday's results from Roland Garros

Men's singles

SECOND ROUND: I Lendl (Cz) bt S Casal (Sp) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; S Glickstein (Isr) bt J Gunnarson (Swe) 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; M Hocevar (Bra) bt T Tulasne (Fr) 6-3, 6-1, 6-1; M Purcell (US) bt W Masur (Aus) 6-2, 6-3, 6-3; J Fillol (Chile) bt P Elter (WG) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; M Tideman (Chile) bt M Orantes (Sp) 6-3, 6-1, 6-1; M Martinez (Bol) bt A Maurer (WG) 6-4, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3; Y Noah (Fr) bt V Pecci (Par) 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; G Vilas (Arg) bt M Myburg (SA) 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; E Teltscher (US) bt J Gurfein (US) 6-3, 7-6, 6-1; P Dupre (US) bt D Keretic (WG) 6-2, 0-6, 6-2, 6-2; J Nystroem (Swe) bt T Allan (Aus) 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; B Gottfried (US) bt M Dickson (US) 4-6, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-1; J McEnroe (US) bt A Tous (Sp) 6-3 7-6, 6-3; A Gomez (Ec) bt D Visser (SA) 7-5, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4; M Wilander (Swe) bt C Bernell (Fr) 6-1, 6-1, 6-3; J Arias (US) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus) 7-5, 0-6, 7-6, 6-4; I Nastase (Rom) bt T Hogstedt (Swe) 7-6, 6-1, 1-6, 6-1; J Alexander (Aus) bt H Simonnson (Swe) 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 1-6, 6-4; H Sundstrom (Swe) bt E Edwards (SA) 6-1, 6-4, 6-0; D Gitlin (US) bt T Benhabiles (Fra) 6-3, 7-6, 6-2.

The following second round results were released too late for inclusion in yesterday's early edition: H Gildemeister (Chile) bt J Velasco (Col) 6-4, 1-6, 6-1, 5-7, 6-1; P Lunus (Sp) bt J L Clerc (Arg) 6-2, 6-1, 6-1; E Fromm (US) bt B Boileau (Bel) 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; P Arraya (Peru) bt T Smid (Cz) 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; H Gunthardt (Switz) bt P Slozil (Cz) 7-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Women's singles

SECOND ROUND:(US unless stated): K Horvath bt Strachonova (Cz) 6-3, 6-1; Lloyd bt C Jolissaint (Switz) 6-4, 6-2.

THIRD ROUND: Tanvier (Fr) bt V Ruzici (Rom) 6-3, 6-4; J Durie (GB) bt P Shriver 6-2, retired; T Austin bt P Delhees (Switz) 6-2, 6-1; M Jausovec, (Yug) bt S Hanika (WG) 6-7, 6-4, 6-4; M Navratilova bt W White 6-0, 6-3; K Rinaldi bt I Budarova (Cz) 6-0, 6-1.

Oliva's title defence

Santa Margherita Ligure, Italy (AFP) – The European light-welterweight champion, Patrizio Oliva, of Italy, will defend his title against Spain's Antonio Guinaldo, at Ottaviano, near Naples, on June 19. Oliva beat Jean-Marie Touati, of France, here on Wednesday. Touati's manager threw in the towel during the sixth round.

GOLF

A mirage of British hope fades away

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

So it was not to be. The amateur golfers of Britain and Ireland were ground down by the United States at Hoylake yesterday and so beaten for the 26th time in the Walker Cup match, by 13½ points to 10½. After a thrilling morning's foursomes, won by the home side by 2½ to 1½, the two teams set out in the afternoon with the slate completely clean, eight points all with eight singles remaining. the United States, stronger in a crisis (which is how they now view the situation), won five of them, with one halved.

There was a time early in the afternoon when a mirage appeared, encouraged no doubt by the unaccustomed sunshine flooding the links of Royal Liverpool. The home team were leading in five matches, all square in two and down in only one. The cold statistics will show that their eight players were ahead in four matches with four all square at the second-hole stage.

A sudden and violent swing of fortunes all over the course took the United States, only four holes later, into the lead in six matches and behind in only one. That one was the seventh, in which Andrew Oldcorn covered himself with glory by winning his fourth Walker Cup point, an unprecedented achievement for a British player in the competition. He must feel at home at Hoylake, for all that he lives in Edinburgh. He won the English championship here last year.

The jubilation of the morning had given way to a cathedral quiet in the afternoon, punctuated only by polite applause as this hole or that fell to the American invasion with depressing monotony. Lewis, Tuten and Faxon were comfortable winners, soon to be followed by Fehr, but in the top match Walton, at least, had got the better of a fellow Oklahoma University student Wood, after a taut struggle given a special competitive bite by the fact that Wood had asked to go in first for the United States.

He had guessed, correctly, that Britain would open with Walton, probably the best player in the team. From two up at the 4th, Walton declined to two down at the 12th, but he got back to all square again with a magnificent two iron from 210 yards to nine feet, pin high, at the 512 yards 14th, and went ahead again by succeeding where Wood failed in getting up and down from a bunker at the next. A birdie four at the next was virtually the end.

By now, however, the results had begun to roll in like a general election landslide, and all too soon the United States had gathered in the fourth point they needed, from Fehr, to halve the match at least, and so retain the trophy. That was a minimum ambition for them, of course, and the vital half was recorded by Tentis against Mann for victory on the day.

Crosby and Hoffer, discarded from the singles after heavy defeats the day before, seemed to be sacrificial lambs in the top foursome against Walton and Macgregor, but they came off the 18th green with their heads held high, having won a fine match by two holes and rounding it off with a splendid birdie three. The home pair held the lead only for a couple of holes at the start, but three putts on the sixth green gave the Americans a lead they never surrendered.

Walton was much longer than Hoffer off the tee, but Hoffer at least was in the fairway when Crosby, true to his determined character, played a peach of a five iron when it mattered most from 180 yards to 12 feet.

Holtgrieve suffered agonies on the last green in the third match. (Incidently, never before have all four foursomes been taken to the 18th green). All square with Mann and Oldcorn at the shoulder of Lewis, he stood on the fairway 160 yards from the hole with a sand iron in his mighty grasp. He thought again, changed to a pitching wedge and hit the ball to the back fringe. Lewis chipped deftly to four feet and Holtgrieve slumped to the ground when his putt failed.

RESULTS: (GB and Ireland names first): Foursomes: G MacGregor and P Walton lost to N Crosby and W Hoffer, two holes. P Parkin and M Thompson bt B Faxon and W Wood, one hole. L Mann and A Oldcorn bt B Lewis and J Holtgrieve, one hole. S Keppler and A Pierse halved with J Sigel and R Fehr. Results: GB and Ireland 2½, US 1½. Singles: Walton bt Wood 2 and 1; Keppler lost to Lewis 6 and 5; Parkin lost to Faxon 3 and 2; Thompson lost to B Tuten; Oldcorn bt Holtgrieve 3 and 2; MacGregor lost to Fehr 2 and 1; D Carrick lost to Sigel 3 and 1. Result: GB and Ireland 2½, US 5½. MATCH RESULT: GB and Ireland 10½, US 13½.

ROWING

Oriel resist challenge

By Jim Railton

Oriel shrugged off the first real challenge to their headship yesterday (Thursday) when Christ Church failed to make ground on them on the second day of the Oxford Summer Eights. Predictably Magdalene climbed to third place at the expense of Keble

IN BRIEF

TABLE TENNIS: Carl Prean, aged 15, who returns to school when his summer's exploits are over, yesterday qualified for the quarter-finals of the £17,000 Norwich Union Masters – the second biggest prize money event of the season. He did so by winning 21-18, 21-17 against Danny Seemiller, the American who recently regained his United States national title at the expense of the colourful Eric Boggan. Boggan, like Prean and Chou Man-Kuen, the Commonwealth champion from Hongkong, were the slightly unexpected qualifiers in a last eight that predictably contained all three Chinese players, Grubba the Pole, and Kalinic the Yugoslav.

FOOTBALL: Fulham have decided to take no further action in their attempts to have their match against Derby County replayed.

BOXING: Marvin Hagler is expected to retain his undisputed world middleweight title when he meets Wilford Scypion in Providence, Rhode Island, tonight.

MODERN PENTATHLON: Three juniors learned this week that they are to take part in the Copenagen international (June 18-22) in place of the senior team, Michael Coleman writes. The seniors are being switched to the Inter-Services championships at Aborfield (June 23-26). Robin May (Thames Valley), Peter Rigal (Herts Nomads) and Jason Lawrence (Rushmore Royals) will be joined in Denmark by Jim Novak, a senior from the Royal Navy.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Seattle Mariners 2, Cleveland Indians 1; Milwaukee Brewers 7, Oakland Athletics 6; Minnesota Twins 7, Baltimore Orioles 4; Boston Red Sox 2, Chicago White Sox 0; Kansas City Royals 5, Texas Rangers 2; Detroit Tigers 6, Toronto Blue Jays 2; California Angels 7, New York Yankees 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: St Louis Cardinals 7, Cincinnati Reds 2; San Francisco Giants 7, New York Mets 6; Atlanta Braves 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 0; Montreal Expos 2, San Diego Padres 0; Los Angeles Dodgers 6, Philadelphia Phillies 1; Houston Astros 1, Chicago Cubs 0.

BASKETBALL

CAEN (France): European championships: Netherlands 78, Israel 72; Greece 69, Sweden 66.

BOSTON: Boston Amateurs 75, USSR Juniors 79.

CYCLING

PARMA: Tour of Italy: Stage 13: 1, G Saronni (It), 49min 49sec; 2, R Visentini (It), 49:39; 3, U Freuler (Switz), 49:50; 4, G Braun (WG), 49:58; 5, T Prim (Swe), 50:08; 6, D Thurau (WG), 50:15. Overall: 1, Saronni, 59hr 49min 53sec; 2, Visentini, 2:20 min behind; 3, Thurau, 2:34; 4, S Contini (It), 3:08; 5, L Impe (Bel) 3:16; 6, M Panizza (It), 3:36.

FOOTBALL

TAMPA (Florida): Sunshine international series: Manchester City 1, Tampa Bay Rowdies 0.

MOSCOW: Olympic qualifying match: USSR 3, Greece 0.

BUENOS AIRES: Argentina Cup: Quarter-final round (second leg): Racing Club 2, Estudiantes La Plata 1, (Estudiantes won 4-3 on aggregate); Temperley 1, Rosario Central 1 (2-1); Argentinos Juniors 1, River Plate 0 (1-0); Independiente 1, Racing Cordoba 1 (agg; Independiente won 4-3 on penalties).

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Tulsa 3, Montreal 1; New York 5, Golden Bay 1; Toronto 3, San Diego 0.

HUNGARIAN LEAGUE: Vasas 0, Pecs 1; Csepel 4, Bekescsaba 3; Diosgyor 1, Ujpest Dozsa 1; Ferencvaros 2, Nyiregyhaza 1; Rada Gyor 5, Debrecen 1; Videoton 5, Zalaegerszeg 1; Szombathely 7, MTK-VM 1; Tatabanya 1, Honved 1.

GLIDING

MARLOW: 15-metre national championship: 232km quadrilateral race to Silverstone, Lasham and Didcot: 50 entries, one finisher: 1, J Cardiff (ASW20), 64.9kph, 585pts; 2, C Starkey (Ventus), 230.3, 570; 3, C Rollings (ASW20), 192.8, 469. Overall: 1, Starkey, 867pts; 2, Cardiff, 850; 3, Rollings, 579.

SNOOKER

BREAN SANDS (Somerset): Women's world championship, quarter-final round: S Foster (Tamworth) beat M McConnell (Can) 5-1; L McIlwrath (Aus) beat A Davies (Ammanford), 5-1. Pontin's men's professional final: A Meo (London) beat S Francisco (SA), 9-7.

RACING: CONFIDENCE GROWS FOR THE LOCALLY-TRAINED KUWAIT TOWER

Mercer hopes to make it thirtieth time lucky

By Michael Seely

Hopes are high at Epsom that Joe Mercer can break his Derby hoodoo on Kuwait Tower next Wednesday. The stylish and polished horseman boasts a remarkable record of having ridden in 29 Derbys in an unbroken sequence, with two seconds and a third to his credit. Of the other jockeys in action today Lester Piggott has had the same number of mounts. But although the acknowledged master of the switchback course started three years earlier than Mercer when he finished unplaced on Zucchero back in 1951, he was a bystander in 1961 and 62 and again in 1982.

A victory for Kuwait Tower would be the first win for a local horse since that of the Tom Walls owned and trained April the Fifth in 1932. John Sutcliffe has earned his reputation as a plunderer of the big handicaps. But the man who had the bookmakers squealing for mercy after Tender Heart's triumph in the 1980 Royal Hunt Cup also showed his expertise when sending out Right Tack to win the English and Irish 2,000 Guineas in 1969.

Sutcliffe is nothing if not a realist. "Provided that Kuwait Tower stays a mile and a half – and I am reasonably certain that he will – my horse is the one that they all have to beat. I will be very disappointed if he fails to finish in the first three". The three-year-old delighted his trainer in his final gallop yesterday morning. "He went a good, hard ten furlongs with Joe on board. He told me that he felt a much stronger horse than last year".

Kuwait Tower showed a tendency to hang under pressure as a two-year old, particularly when fourth to Dunbeath in the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot. "Mercer said that he felt weak and inexperienced on that occasion". And Kuwait Tower certainly showed no signs of flinching when fourth to Lomond in the 2,000 Guineas.

Even the purists must be reasonably satisfied with Kuwait Tower's pedigree. He is by Little Current out of Grey Vitesse and therefore a half brother to last year's third, Silver Hawk.

At his current odds of 14-1 Kuwait Tower must represent the best each-way value in the race. And now that the ground is drying up the 8-1 against Gorytus should also be taken. Dick Hern stated last year that Gorytus was the best two-year-old he has ever trained. The Nijinsky colt's fifth in the Guineas show that he had trained on. He has pleased his handler in his preparation and looks all set to give the master of West Ilsley his third Derby triumph. Lomond is my third horse against the field.

Trying to solve the annual puzzle of "who rides what?" is never easy. At Wednesday night's Press Club dinner in London, Vincent O'Brien, the guest of honour, said that if the present dry weather continues Pat Eddery will probably seek his third Derby triumph on Lomond. In that event Bill Shoemaker, the diminutive American genius, will be on board Salmon Leap.

This is a logical development as whatever private preference Eddery may feel for Salmon Leap it would be hard for him to forsake the colt who showed such dazzling speed when winning our own 2,000 guineas and such courage when a runner-up to Wassl in the Irish equivalent.

Michael Stoute, having had Shoemaker snatched from under his nose, has therefore engaged Bruce Raymond for Shearwalk. The Newmarket trainer had always had a high regard for Raymond's abilities and this strong rider is sure to get the best out of the third string to Robert Sangster's bow. Stoute has also firmly scotched the adverse rumours about Cock Robin. "The colt did not work too well on Saturday but I could not have been more pleased with the way he galloped on Wednesday."

Other big race news came from Guy Harwood. Greville Starkey, the stable jockey, will partner Zoffany and Cash Asmussen, the American jockey, will be on Gordian, the winner of Sandown's Guardian classic Trial. During the past week Zoffany has been backed down from 40-1 to 20-1 "Until recently I had been favouring Zoffany, who has been working so well in blinkers," said the Pulborough trainer, "But Gordian has come out of his Sandown race so well that I would not now care to choose between the pair."



Kuwait Tower: chance to become the first Epsom-trained horse to win the Derby since 1932

Promising Brown waiting in the wings

The royal trainer Ian Balding is mystified about the lack of opportunities for his fine apprentice Joey Brown, last year's *Crown Plus Two* champion and successful yesteday on Ampersand at Brighton. Brown brought Ampersand home a threequater length winner from Ma Pierette in the Park Top Fillies Handicap to receive Balding's Praise: "He rode a perfect race, he really is a very good young jockey".

"He gets hardly any outside rides, and I just cannot understand it. The best way to make a jockey is through experience, and although I'm giving Brown plenty of rides he's not getting any others. The way he rides I would expect him to get a lot of opportunities". Balding said.

The Guy Harwood-trained won like a 7-4 on favourite should in taking the Portslade Maiden Stakes, by seven length.

"He's a nice colt, but nothing very special and I don't have any particular plans for him", said Harwood of Millfontaine, who beat Ian Balding's Underbid very comfortably.

The Newmarket trainers Bill Holden and Tony Hide both got off the mark for the season, Holden with Dellwood Iris and Hide through Hijaziah.

Hijaziah just pipped the favourite Widd on the line in the Glynde Apprentice Handicap, after Wendyl Woods tried to make all the running on the runner-up. Dellwood Iris made her 450 guineas price look a real bargin when taking the Patcham Maiden Auction Stakes.

RUGBY UNION

First-choice Lions coming into focus

From Don Cameron, Manawatu

The British Lions play Manawatu tomorrow in a match which provides a final opportunity for candidates to present their cases for inclusion in the first international. Within a few hours of the end of the game the All Black team will be named, and the Lions should have a much clearer picture of whom they will field against New Zealand at Christchurch tomorrow week.

The Lions have made only four changes from the side which finished so bravely against Wellington on Wednesday – Ringland for the injured Carleton, Ackerman for Irwin, Stephens at prop for Jones and Paxton in the back row in place of Beattie, who was disappointing on Wednesday. Laidlaw holds the half back position by default for Holmes has a swollen eyebrow to go with his stitches.

Attention tomorrow will be on MacNeill at full back, Laidlaw at scrum half, the venerable Price at prop, and Winterbottom as the open-side flanker. MacNeill may have more speed and physical presence than Hare, but under pressure last Wednesday he was given to panicky jerks. He will need to be cooler and more consistent to keep ahead of his rival.

Laidlaw need only recover his nimbleness and variety of attacking moves to hallenge strongly for Holmes' place in the first international. Price, very much the senior professional of the pack, was so outwitted by Wellington at the near end of he lineout that his overall value as an international player began to be questioned.

Winterbottom looks a busy man in the loose and he tackles well, but he has yet to learn the dark arts of organizing possession from a tackled opponent and Calder may still have a slight edge there. Fortunately for the Lions Manawatu are no longer as strong as they were two or three years ago.

Since the injuries to Smith and Allen and the retirements of Mourie and Osborne, the search for a new All Black team has becoome complex. Very likely the selectors will be forced to field an experimental back line, possibly with Fox of Auckland, at stand off and Stone, the New Zealand Maoris man, in midfield alongside the elegant Pokere. Such a diverse and untried they will be smiling more warmly tomorrow evening that will the fervent All Blacks supporters.

LIONS: H P MacNeill, T M Ringland, M J Kiernan, R Ackerman, G R J Baird, S O Campbell, R J Laidlaw, I Stephens, C F Fitzgerald (capt), G Price, M J Colclough, R Norster, J Squire, I A Paxton, P G Winterbottom.

● John Carleton is almost certain to be out of contention for a place in the first international, the Press Association reports. When concussion is diagnosed at top rugby level, it means two weeks out to ensure recovery.

YACHTING

Skipperless Britain

By David Miller

Peter de Savary, chairman of the Victory syndicate, yesterday defended his role as shore-based admiral, or non-playing captain, in Britain's challenge for the America's Cup this summer.

At a Sports Writers' Association luncheon in London de Savary, who admits he takes all the big decisions in the running of an 80-strong squad preparing for the challenge, said: "Our challenge has got to be different in its concept from those of the past because, if it's not, we know we won't win.

"I may be proved to be very wrong by not appointing a skipper on board the boat but it is the conviction of all of us involved in planning the enterprise that having a skipper in sole command is not necessarily the best way to get the most out of a 12-metre yacht.

"The man whi coordinates the boat is a tactician and he's not at the wheel – the America's Cup is so different from any other kind of sailing. It couls be somewhat dangerous to have a clear-cut boss who has never previously been concerned in a six-race programme. We hope we will have an advantage by operating a squad system."

Frank Kemball, chairman of the organizing committee of Royal Burnham YC, the challenging club, said that he thought the strategy was justified and that it was the difference of a military concept, as between a commander-in-chief and the field commander. De Savary said that he would not be afraid o admit he was wrong if Victory 83 was unsuccessful in the qualifying stages and that he might be prepared to hand the campaign over to a full-time skipper.

"The problems are not in hardware or technique," he said. "I know what is available to the Americans – and at worst we are equal, at best we're ahead. The really vulnerable position, about which I am genuinely worried, is that we may perform below our actual ability, that we may fail to perform to form.

"I know that the Americans and Australians, by temperament and background, have great team spirit among their sailors; they're very organized and disciplined. This is unlike any other sailing event and you cannot compete other than with a team of 11, with no individuals."

Looks fine on Loch Tyne

By John Nicholls

For the past couple of seasons, the Clyde Cruising Club have been near to attracting 200 entries for their Tomatin series based on Tarbert, Loch Fyne. This year they have achieved that target with ease, and when the first race started yesterday evening, 241 yachts carrying about 1,000 competitors sailed off for a night afloat.

Not all left from the same place, for this long-distance event is designed to bring everyone together in Tarbert by this afternoon. By far the majority started from Gourock, on the Clyde, with others setting off from Bangor and Dun Laoghaire. Courses vary in length from 120 to 65 miles, according to the boats sizes.

While other events have declined in popularity in recent years, the Tomatin series, sponsored by the distillers of that name, goes from strength to strength. Standing on the terrace of the Royal Gourock YC yesterday and remembering the delights of Tarbert from previous years, it is easy to understand why.

As far as the eye can see (which seemed infinity yesterday) are miles of clean, empty and virtually tideless water. The scenery is legendary, local hospitality all that a sailor could ask for, and the event has always been organized with unflurried efficiency.

The message has been a long time reaching England, but at last it seems to have got through. Forty-one boats have made the long trek north and, if the weather forecast is accurate, they are in for one of life's better sailing experiences.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Fox joins Invicta

By Keith Macklin

Kent Invicta, the Maidstone club, who will join the second division next season, have appointed Bob Fox, a Yorkshireman, as secretary. He joins them after long experience in amateur rugby league in Yorkshire.

Mr Fox formed Bentley Yarborough, a Doncaster amateur club, 20 years ago, and has been a tireless worker for the cause of amateur rugby league in an area of south Yorkshire where the game struggles against apathy and lack of success at senior level. A foreman joiner, Mr Fox will leave his job in Yorkshire and move to Maidstone next month.

The ban on the transfer of players between Great Britain and Australia could be ended in time for next season. The council has proposed the ending of the ban as a motion before the international board, and the next meeting of the board takes place in September, shortly after the start next season in Britain.

● The Rugby League disciplinary committee yesterday suspended three players who were sent off in the second division game between Fulham and Cardiff on May 6. Chris Seldon, the Cardiff prop, received a six-match ban, while Martin Herdman, the Fulham forward, suspended for three games and his teammate, Tony Gouley, at prop, for one match.

EQUESTRIANISM

Hickstead looks good

By Jenny MacArthur

The four-day Nations Cup meeting at Hickstead, sponsored by Everest Double Glazing, starts today. There has been no rain since Saturday and the going is good. Riders will be competing for more than £40,000 prize money with the richest prize, the Everest Double Glazing Grand Prix, taking place on Monday afternoon. It is worth £7,000 to the winner.

Eight teams are entered for Sunday afternoon's Nations Cup event – the fourth of the season (there are 15 altogether). At the end of the year each country's best six Nations Cup results are added together to find the winner of the President's Cup. Germany has won the Cup for the last two years. Britain, who last won it in 1979, are third behind France and Switzerland, the joint leaders.

The British team has something to live up to after the British victory in Barcelona this week. The team in Spain consisted entirely of amateurs, two of whom, Gary Gillespie and Kelly Brown, had never represented their country in a Nations Cup before.

Sunday's team will be chosen from Liz Edgar, Nick Skelton, Harvey Smith, Malcolm Pyrah and David Broome. Experience will be on their side – and it will need to be as the Germans are fielding a powerful team. Their riders include Norbert Koof, the world champion, with Fire;

Haydock Park

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

Tote double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.

2.0 ST HELENS STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £2,096: 5f) (10 runners).

101 ALGHUZAYLAH (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-11 ....P Cook 5
107 CHAPEL COTTAGE (R Sangster) M W Easterby 8-11 ....Pat Eddery 6
109 0 FAIRSTEAD BELLE (A Huntley) E Eldin 8-11 ....A Mackay 3 7
111 3 FORABELLE (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 8-11 ....S Cauthen 1
115 KUWAIT WIND (Sheik Fahad) G Huffer 8-11 ....M Miller 9
118 LORNA-BLY (Mrs L Clay) W Clay 8-11 .... – 4
119 NILE EMPRESS (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11 .... – 10
121 00 PAPIER MACHE (H Rees) J Wilson 8-11 .... – 2
124 RED LINE FEVER (J Sung) M Jarvis 8-11 ....B Raymond 8
132 02 YOU LOVE ME (M Seymour) R Hollinshead 8-11 ....S Perks 3

5-2 Forabelle, 100-30 Alguzaylah, 9-2 Red Line Fever, 6 Fairstead Belle, 8 Kuwait Wind, 10 You Love Me, 12 Chapel Cottage, 20 others.

2.30 LOWTON HANDICAP (selling: £1,205: 1m 2f 131yd) (16)

206 0/00-10 STREAMON (G Wilkinson) M Camacho 4-9-7 ....M Birch 3
207 00-4300 PORTER (B) (F Carr) E Carter 4-9-7 ....J Carr 7 14
208 00-0201 LADY EVER-SO-SURE (B) (C) (Eversure Textiles) J Etherington 5-9-7 (5 ex) ....J Seagrave 8
209 4440-01 MR MUSIC MAN (Mrs C Reavey) Mrs C Reavey 9-9-5 ....T Rogers 9
212 0002/ CRISP AND KEEN (B Moseley) L Barratt 5-9-5 ....P Young 1
213 13000/0 CANDAULES (A Speakman) C James 5-9-5 ....R Fox 7
214 000000- HAWAIIAN HEIR (H White) W Clay 4-9-5 .... – 10
216 20103-0 WHANGAREI (P McCann) D Winde 5-9-3 ....D Dinsley 13
217 00444-0 SOME JET (Miss P Kissock-Smith) C Crossley 5-9-3 ....S Webster 2
218 4400/00 WYNNWITH SOVEREIGN (T Jones) J Roberts 5-9-3 ....P Madden 5
219 /300-00 DOROTHY BREWIS (R Tyer) G Richards 4-9-3 .... – 11
220 004000- BRAVE BRIDGE (E Hyde) S Wiles 4-9-2 ....C Moss 15
225 0000-30 PRINCE OF LIGHT (Denys Smith) Denys Smith 11-8-10 ....M Fry 5 12
226 03000/0 FAIR DEAL (R Smith) P Makin 6-8-10 ....Pat Eddery 16
227 003004- BELLE VUE (R Hollinshead) R Hollinshead 10-8-10 ....Geraldine Thorpe 7 6
229 22000/0 WISE MAN (R Thompson) R Thompson 7-8-10 ....S Horsfall 7 4

9-4 Streamon, 11-4 Mr Music Man, 4 Lady Ever-So-Sure, 8 Whangarei, 10 Prince Of Light, 12 Porter, Some Jet, 20 others.

3.0 WILLOWS STAKES (3-y-o: £2,281: 1m 40yd) (13)

302 3-21 SEYMOUR HICKS (P Brandt) J Dunlop 9-10 ....L Piggott 4
305 0- ABERRATION (M Tucker) M McCormack 9-0 ....R Street 12
309 00420-0 COMEDY FAIR (Mrs M Nowell) M H Easterby 9-0 ....M Birch 5
312 0 DORNEY (S Green) B Hobbs 9-0 ....G Baxter 10
318 LOVE OF A GUNNER (Mrs P Barratt) S Norton 9-0 ....J Lowe 2
321 0- MURDIF (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-0 ....P Cook 6
324 0-0 PETWORTH (B Ansell) M Camacho 9-0 ....G Duffield 11
327 3220-0 ROMANTIC KNIGHT (Mrs N Westbrook) M H Easterby 9-0 ....K Hodgson 3 9
329 240-0 SILK SASH (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 9-0 ....W Carson 1
332 0- THROW ME OVER (T Charlesworth) R Whitaker 9-0 ....P Young 3
334 VINTAGE TOLL (D Cannon) J FitzGerald 9-0 ....M Wood 8
341 402000- MY MUSIC (R West) W Elsey 8-11 ....J Reid 13
342 00000-4 ROSE OF THE NORTH (J Ward) J Wilson 8-11 .... – 7

4-6 Seymour Hicks, 7-2 Silk Sash, 8 Comedy Fair, 10 Dorney, 12 Murdif, 14 Romantic Knight, 20 others.

3.30 JOHN DAVIES HANDICAP (£2,506: 7f 40yd) (8)

401 300-000 WINTER WORDS (Miss P James) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 4-9-13 ....N Carlisle 3 5
402 41000-0 NO CONTEST (CD) (Mrs J Fisher) M Ryan 4-9-11 ....P Robinson 8
403 002-402 SEVEN HEARTS (B) (C Armstong) K Brassey 7-9-4 ....J Reid 7
405 430000 BOLD FORT (Mrs C Seymour) R Hollinshead 4-9-2 ....S Perks 3
406 20-0222 KANO FLOWER (I Walker) I Walker 4-8-1 ....P Colquhoun 6
409 000-10 EMAD (D Baker) R Hannon 3-7-9 ....A McGlone 5 4
410 12440-0 SMART MART (T Folan) M Camacho 4-7-9 ....J Lowe 2
411 /00000- DAVIDGALAXY AFFAIR (Mrs G Taylor) J Edmunds 8-7-7 ....A Mackay 3 1

13-8 Kano Flower, 3 Seven Hearts, 9-2 Emad, 8 No Contest, 10 Smart Mart, 12 Bold Fort, 16 others.

4.0 NEWTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £2,158: 1m 4f) (11)

502 2244- DROMODAN (C Atkinson) M H Easterby 9-0 ....M Birch 10
503 04-30 GILDORAN (R Sangster) B Hills 9-0 ....S Cauthen 8
513 0-02 OREGON TRAIL (T Kanasashi) D Arbuthnot 9-0 ....J Reid 7
514 003 RAKE'S PROGRESS (P Doherty) D Laing 9-0 ....W Newnes 5
516 0 RHEIN LAD (P Hughes) G Richards 9-0 .... – 9
517 0-00 SEA RAIDER (B) (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 9-0 ....W Carson 6
518 3000-00 SEL-BY-OYSTON (B) (R Oyston) J Berry 9-0 ....S Morris 5 4
519 0-03 SHENTON WAY (Mrs P Young) M Jarvis 9-0 ....B Raymond 1
522 CARSEBRIMEAR (S Mear Inc) K Stone 8-11 ....J Sidling 11
527 0- MABELLA (M Small) W Elsey 8-11 ....G Duffield 3
529 0 SAIL LOFT (J Morrison) J Tree 8-11 ....Pat Eddery 2

9-4 Sail Loft, 4 Shenton Way, 9-2 Oregon Trail, 6 Gildoran, 8 Sea Raider, 10 Rake's Progress, 12 Dromodan, 20 others.

4.30 CLUB HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,907: 6f) (9)

604 01- MARZOOGA (Dana Stud Ltd.) G Huffer 9-4 ....M Miller 8
605 10-0320 PRICEOFLOVE (D) (D Robinson) D Laing 8-3 ....Pat Eddery 3
606 041-02 SILLAGER (Mrs E Rhind) M W Easterby 8-12 ....W Carson 6
609 3134-03 FLEET BAY (B) (V Cooper) J W Watts 8-6 ....N Connorton 3 5
610 000100- LADYFISH (Mrs E Burke) B Hanbury 8-3 ....B Raymond 9
611 104-010 BEST BIDDER (CD) (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 8-1 ....N Carlisle 3 2
612 422-210 BOOTH'S TOWN BOY (B) (CD) (J Brown) J Berry 8-0 ....S Horsfall 7 7
614 004111 OZRA (D) (A Hodge) C Booth 7-9 (7 ex) ....A Mackay 3 4
616 00-0 MAPUTO PRINCESS (Qualitair Engineering) K Stone 7-7 ....J Lowe 1

5-2 Ozra, 7-2 Sillager, 9-2 Marzooga, 6 Fleet Bay, 8 Priceoflove, 10 Booth's Town Boy, 12 Best Bidder, 20 others.

Haydock Park selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Forabelle. 2.30 Whangarei. 3.0 Seymour Hicks. 3.30 Kano Flower. 4.0 Oregon Trail. 4.30 Sillager.

Brighton results

Going: good

2.0 (2.31) PATCHAM AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,071: 5f)

DELLWOOD IRIS br f by Firestreak– Hinds Flame (F Dellaiera) 7-13 ....D McKay (11-2) 1

[illegible]

Carlisle

Going: Good

(2.15) WASTWATER STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £742: 6f)

GOLDEN FLUTE ch c by Full Pocket–Lauravella (Mrs S Brook) 9-0

[illegible]

Sedgefield

2.15 FERGUSON FOSTER HURDLE (Selling handicap: £873: 2m) (21 runners)

[illegible]

2.45 BUTTERWICK CHASE (Handicap: £1,099: 2m 4f)

[illegible]

11-4 Border Brig, 100-30 Corbet, 9-2 Ronan-Paul, 5 Rambo.

3.15 THORNE HEATING HURDLE (Handicap: £1,490: 2m 4f) (15)

[illegible]

3.45 VAUX BREWERIES HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £1,225: 3m 600yd)

[illegible]

2 Flying Ace, 7-2 Hardy Lad, 5 Wrecks, 7 Gold Prince, 25 others.

4.15 LATE COMERS CHASE (Novices: £766: 3m 600yd)

[illegible]

7-2 Tabular, 4 Holey Boy, 9-2 Fairyknowe, 6 Ganster's Canyon.

4.45 ELWICK HURDLE (Novices: £345: 2m)

[illegible]

● The jockey Colin Moss, aged 41, who has ridden over 300 winners in Britain and 40 overseas, is now attached to Geoff Huffer's stable at Newmarket.

● Essi Bookmakers have reopened their book on the trainer who will saddle the most winners this season. They go 11-8 Guy Harwood, 9-4 Henry Cecil, 3-1 Michael Stoute, 6-1 John Dunlop, 20-1 others.

Ayr

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

6.45 ARRAN STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,037: 5f) (6 runners)

1 0021 MISS MO (D) M W Easterby 9-1 ....J Bleasdale 6
3 0 C B M GIRL K Stone 8-8 ....C Dwyer 3
4 0 NEVER TURN BACK A Jarvis 8-8 ....L Charnock 4
5 2 OYSTONS PROPWEEKLY J Berry 8-8 ....K Darley 1
7 ROYAL YACHT J Hindley 8-8 ....B Taylor 5
9 20 TISLAMEE G Hunter 8-8 ....E Hide 2

6-4 Miss Mo, 5-2 Oystons Propweekly, 9-2 Tislamee, 8 Royal Yacht, 16 Never Turn Back, 25 C B Girl.

7.10 AYR SPRINT HANDICAP (£2,574: 6f) (7)

3 1061- BROON'S SECRET (CD) A Jarvis 9-8-2 ....T Jarvis 5 4
6 0-101 MASTER-BLOW (CD) W Elsey 4-8-13 (4 ex) ....E Hide 5
7 0-030 MARY MAGUIRE (D) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-8-10 ....S Griffith 7 2
8 34-00 LAURENCE MAC (D) T Barron 4-8-8 ....S Webster 7
9 02-00 IN RHYTHM (CD) P Makin 6-8-5 ....K Willey 5 3
11 0-110 H R MICRO (D) M Lambert 5-8-2 .... – 6
17 3044 PRIONSAA (CD) W H Williams 5-7-7 ....L Charnock 1

5-2 Master-Blow, 7-2 Broon's Secret, 9-2 Mary Maguire, 6 H R Micro, 8 Laurence Mac, 12 In Rhythm, 16 Prionsaa.

7.35 CHEVALIER HANDICAP (£1,780: 1m) (11)

1 1100 O I OYSTON (D) J Berry 7-8-11 ....K Darley 4
2 0201 WIBIS RANGE (D) M Naughton 4-8-7 ....E Johnson 3
5 40-01 BANOCO (CD) T Craig 5-8-2 (5 ex) ....Paul Eddery 3 2
6 434-2 IOWA (CD) C Thornton 4-9-1 ....J Bleasdale 11
7 230-0 NO-U-TURN S Mellor 5-8-13 ....M Wigham 9
11 320-3 WINDPIPE (D) J W Watts 5-8-8 ....E Hide 7
12 000-0 HAVEN'S PRIDE W Charles 4-8-8 ....B Taylor 10
13 1020- WAHED (D) F Watson 8-8-5 ....L Charnock 6
17 00-00 MARSHAL OSTHOFF T Craig 4-7-13 ....R Elliott 5
20 0-212 HANDSOME BLAZE (CD) C Booth 8-7-11 .... – 8
21 000-0 SUNRULLAH W H Williams 4-7-11 ....J Currie 7 1

11-4 Wibis Range, 7-2 I O Oyston, 9-2 Iowa, 5 Banoco, 8 Handsome Blaze, Windpipe, 12 No-U-Turn, 16 others.

8.5 PRESTWICK STAKES (selling: £855: 1m) (9)

1 00-01 BOY SANDFORD C Bell 4-9-8 ....Paul Eddery 3 4
2 0210 MONCLARE TROPHY (D) A Pitt 4-9-8 ....E Hide 9
3 00-04 ARDENT WARRIOR (B) A W Jones 4-9-3 .... – 6
4 4-000 BIDDABLE W Elsey 4-9-3 ....C Dwyer 5
6 00-00 MISS ABWAH J S Wilson 4-9-0 ....M Fry 5 7
7 0010 GALE BOY (D) J Berry 3-8-7 ....A Mercer 1
11 000-4 SUPREME CHALLENGER T Fairhurst 3-8-2 ....R Elliott 8
13 3343 LINANHOT A Young 3-7-13 ....R Hills 3 3
14 0- TAP-O-STRATH J S Wilson 3-7-13 ....E Johnson 2

4-6 Gale Boy, 7- Monclare Trophy, 6 Linanhot, 10 Boy Sandford, 14 Ardent Warrior, 20 others.

8.35 AUCHINCRUIVE HANDICAP (£1,755: 1m 7f) (9)

2 1-041 MISTER LORD S Mellor 4-10-0 ....M Wigham 9
3 200-0 ATLANTIC TRAVELLER (C) M Naughton 6-9-4 ....E Johnson 1
4 43-20 JOHN FEATHER J W Watts 4-8-13 ....E Hide 6
6 200-0 QUAESTOR K Stone 5-8-11 ....C Dwyer 5
7 3130- MOONDUSTER C Thornton 4-8-11 ....J Bleasdale 7
10 0200- COUNT OF SICILY P Calver 4-8-7 ....G Oldroyd 8
14 340/3 PRELKO (B) J FitzGerald 8-8-4 ....L Charnock 3
15 40-00 POINT NORTH W H Williams 5-8-3 .... – 2
17 0300- TENTWORT W Elsey 6-8-3 ....M Fry 5 4

9-4 Mister Lord, 3 John Feather, 4 Quaestor, 6 Atlantic Traveller, 8 Count Of Sicily, 12 Moonduster, 16 others.

9.5 PORTLAND STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,001: 1m 3f) (7)

8 003- HAPPY RHYTHM J S Wilson 9-0 ....K Darley 1
12 000-04 NORTH KEY M Naughton 9-0 ....E Johnson 2
13 02- PHILPRIDE W Elsey 9-0 ....C Dwyer 4
14 00-00 PROMINDANTE S Mellor 9-0 ....M Wigham 3
15 02 REEFER MADNESS J Hindley 9-0 ....B Taylor 5
16 00- SHUTLARS FLING I Walker 9-0 ....P Colquhoun 7
20 0 RIBBONS OF BLUE J W Watts 8-11 ....E Hide 6

6-13 Reefer Madness, 7-2 Promindante, 5 Philpride, 10 North Key, 14 others.

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Staff

6.45 Oystons Propweekly, 7.0 Master-Blow, 7.35 Windpipe, 8.5 Monclare Trophy, 8.35 Mister Lord, 9.5 Reefer Madness.

Pontefract

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

6.45 WALNUT STAKES (£1,404: 1m 2f) (18 runners).

2 000 WINART (C,B) G Pritchard-Gordon 5-9-3 ....G Duffield 4
3 0/00-0 CARRY ON AGAIN G Fletcher 5-8-11 ....A Bond 11
4 44-04 FRENCH GENT S Norton 4-8-11 ....J Lowe 17
6 304-0 ROYAL GERITAGE E Incisa 5-8-11 ....G Baxter 13
7 021 ZOIROS B Hobbs 4-8-11 ....J Seagrave 18
8 0-00 ARRABIDA J Etherington 4-8-8 ....R Wigham 12
11 0-0 ELBURY COVE W Wharton 4-8-8 ....P D'Arcy 14
12 40/0 JOG W Musson 6-8-3 ....M Wood 16
13 JUED LAD R Stubbs 4-8-3 ....P Young 7
14 000/ LOUDMOUTH (B) W C Watts 4-8-3 ....T Ives 3
15 0000/ PRETTY TOUGH W Clay 5-8-3 ....W Carson 5
18 030-4 RAINBOW DREAM A Jarvis 4-8-3 ....M Beecroft 5 2
19 0/000 STAR FLEET P Kelleway 5-8-3 ....M Thomas 9
20 0023 ST CONAL J Parkes 4-8-3 .... –
22 40/00 WALK ALONG W Haigh 4-8-3 .... –
23 0/00-2 FAI LA BELLA L Cumani 4-8-0 .... –
24 04 IMPRESS T Fairhurst 4-8-0 .... –
25 3 PAMRODENA J Townson 6-8-0 .... –

5-4 French Gent, 4 Zoiros, 15-2 Winart, 10 St Conal, 14 Rainbow Dream, Royal Heritage, 25 others.

7.10 BEECH HANDICAP (Selling: £720: 1m) (13).

1 0-20 HOUGHTON WEAVER (B) J Berry 4-9-11 ....M Berry 7 3
2 02-00 SWEET ANDY J Gilbert 4-9-8 ....Susan Gilbert 7 5
3 0-01 WOLFIE (D) R Woodhouse 4-9-6 1
4 000-3 KLAIROVE B McMahon 4-9-5 ....S Perks 13
5 0-100 DONE GOOD J Parkes 4-9-3 ....Lynn Whiffen 7 11
6 00/00 PERRIBY FLYER (B) A Smith 4-9-2 ....M Birch 9
7 00-20 CHESTNUT PALE (B) H Jones 4-9-0 ....W Carson 2
10 0420 MAJOR BREW P Rohan 3-8-8 ....D Letherby 12
15 0000- MANSERIN J Bethell 3-8-5 ....J Matthias 8
16 000-0 BALTIC AIR P Asquith 3-8-4 7
17 0040- HAPPY ALWAYS I Jordon 3-8-4 ....J Lowe 4
19 000- DELIGHTFUL TERN P Wigham 3-8-1 ....M Thomas 10
20 00-0 TEA BISCUIT J Townson 3-7-11 .... –

9-4 Wolfie, 4 Klairove, 11-2 Chestnut Pale, 8 Maserin, 10 Houghton Weaver, 14 Done Good, 16 Major Brew, 25 others.

7.35 MARTIN GROUP HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,775: 1m) (10)

3 310-0 ZAHEENDAR M Stoute 9-7 ....W Swinburn 6
5 20-00 CARNEADES M H Easterby 9-3 2
6 30-04 DRAGONLEA W Haigh 9-2 ....T Ives 9
8 1304- MISS REALM J Fort 8-13 ....J Seagrave 5
12 21 BIG OAR (D) S Norton 8-7 ....J Lowe
13 420-0 CHIKALA Miss S Hall 8-7 ....M Birch 8
14 404-2 RANGEFINDER B Hills 8-7 ....S Cauthen 1
16 0020- PEROVSKIA J Fitzgerald 8-2 ....M Wood 10
17 00-4 MONTICELLI C Brittain 7-13 ....Carson 3
18 00-04 WATER PISTOL M Lambert 7-13 4

7-4 Big Oar, 7-2 Rangefinder, 6 Water Pistol, 15-2 Dragonlea, 10 Carneades, 14 Zaheendar, 20 others.

8.5 SYCAMORE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £2,530: 5f) (12)

3 1 LA PRIMA (D) J Berry 8-8 ....S Horsfall 7 6
13 00 GONE BANANAS B McMahon 8-4 ....S Perks 2
15 JALEELA Thomson Jones 8-4 ....P Cook 8
16 LABOOSHA J Gilbert 8-4 ....P Young 4
18 LITTLE-MAUREEN W Clay 8-4 12
19 MOOBER STAR T Kersey 8-4 9
24 PINK ROBBER B Hanbury 8-4 ....P Hamblett 11
25 0 RED LORY R Sheather 8-4 ....N Day 3
26 0 RETURN-TO-JALNA J Townson 8-4 ....M Thomas 7
28 SKY MARINER J W Watts 8-4 ....N Connorton 3 1
29 4 SMOKEY LIN A Jarvis 8-4 ....J Lowe 10
30 SOHO B Hanbury 8-4 5

4-5 La Prima, 7-2 Smokey Lin, 6 Go Bananas, 10 Return-To-Jalna, 14 Jaleela, 20 others.

8.35 OTTER ENGINEERING HANDICAP (£1,842: 1m 4f) (16)

2 000-1 WILDRUSH (CD) W C Watts 4-9-7 ....M Hindley 7 11
3 30/00 SANDICLIFFE AGAIN B Hills 4-9-6 ....S Cauthen 6
5 231-3 SECRET PURSUIT M H Easterby 4-9-3 3
6 3022- PASS TO PARADISE G Pritchard-Gordon 4-9-1 ....G Duffield 8
7 0400- TRICKSHOT K Stone 4-8-13 ....T Ives 15
8 0213 APPLE WINE (D) D Chapman 6-8-13 ....D Nicholls 7
10 0344 HAVENWOOD K Stone 4-8-9 ....M Birch 5
11 014-0 LIBERTY WALK H Wharton 4-8-6 ....N Connorton 3 1
12 00-00 BRAVE MAIDEN (C) J Bethell 4-8-6 ....J Matthias 10
13 100-0 NORTHGATE LODGE J Fort 5-8-6 ....J Seagrave 9
15 0040 WINTERREISE W Bentley 5-8-3 13
16 20-10 CAVALIER SERVENTE (CD) P Wigham 5-8-1 ....J Lowe 16
18 00/4-0 BONNY GOLD (C) P Rohan 5-7-13 ....A Nesbitt 5 4
19 00-00 FLAMINGO GARDENS (B) J Etherington 4-7-12 ....M Wood 2
21 3400- RUBY RED DRESS (D) M Camacho 6-7-8 ....R Fox 12
22 03/0-0 LAWNSWOOD MISS (D) R Hollinshead 5-7-8 ....W Ryan 7 14

7-2 Secret Pursuit, 9-2 Wildrush, 7 Liberty Walk, 8 Pass To Paradise Havenwood, 12 Cavalier Servente, 16 Ruby Red Dress, 25 others.

9.5 CEDAR STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £690: 6f) (12)

1 2400- CASH OR CARRY B Hanbury 9-0 ....P Young 4
2 4-10 FATIH Thomson Jones 9-0 ....P Cook 8
5 0300- MORWRAY BOY S Norton 9-0 ....J Lowe 12
6 0-24 RETURN MATCH (B) J W Watts 9-0 ....N Connorton 3 6
7 TREAGLE G Wragg 9-0 ....B Crossley 2
9 2024 MELOWEN J Fort 8-11 ....J Seagrave 3
11 24-3 ON MANOEUVRES Miss S Hall 8-11 ....M Birch 1
12 000-0 PETITE POMME D Garraton 8-11 ....B Jago 9
13 0-040 PETWICE W Haigh 8-11 ....T Ives 7
14 0230- REDGRAVE CREATIVE R Whitaker 8-11 ....S Perks 10
15 202-0 RIVER MAIDEN J Dunlop 8-11 ....W Carson 11
17 332- VATICAN WAY M Stoute 8-11 ....W R Swinburn 5

11-4 Vatican Way, 4 Fatih, 9-2 Treagle, 7 Return Match, 12 River Maiden, 14 On Manoeuvres, Petwice, 25 others.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff

4.45 Zoisos. 7.10 Wolfie. 7.35 Big Oar. 8.05 La Prima. 8.35 Secret Pursuit. 9.05 Vatican Way.

Towcester

5.15 BRACKLEY HATCH HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £804: 2m 5f 100yd) (16 runners)

1 011 Cheekio Ora 10-12-7 ....P Greenall
4 2f0 Harry Hotspur 13-12-7 ....T Thomson Jones
7 4-00 The Coptow 10-12-7 ....W Bennion 7
14 p/1-p Reliable Robert 9-12-2

[illegible]

21 002 Ceremonious (B) 5-10-5 ....C McIlfatrick
23 0pp Martian Combat 7-10-5 .... –
24 b0/f Pillochry 6-10-5 ....A Madgwick
26 000 Crook Of Devon 10-10-5 ....P Nicholls
28 002 General Patterns 9-10-5 ....F Bryan 5
33 420 Mr Linnet 11-10-5 ....P Harrison 5
35 000 Misty Fenton 7-10-5 ....J Sampson 5

3 Carrie Ann, 100-30 Caribbe, 5 Kashill, 13-2 Cashed In.

6.45 RUFFORD CHASE (handicap: £1,279: 2m 5f 100yd)

[illegible]

15 031 Woodlands Lad 8-10-5 (7 ex) ....A Webber
16 034 Money For Jam 10-10-4 ....B Reilly
17 310 Lamparita 8-10-2 ....G Jones
18 300 Melerek 8-10-1 ....R Dickin
22 u10 Ballyspillane 9-10-0 ....Mr Bradstock 7
25 4ff No Retreat 11-10-0 ....P Dever 7
29 300 Highway Sting 7-10-0 ....C McIlfatrick
31 0p0 French Bob (B) 9-10-0 ....J Williams
33 f00 Arborton 13-10-0 ....A Madgwick 4
34 30p Cartwright 14-10-0 .... –

11-4 Raffi Nelson, 100-30 Woodlands Lad, 5

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE

THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia)
B.H.P. House, 140 William Street, Melbourne, 3000

Pursuant to Section 534 (1) of the Companies (Victoria) Code 1981 it is the intention of the Directors of The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, to transfer to the Treasurer of Victoria for and on behalf of the undermentioned shareholders whose whereabouts the Company by exercise of reasonable diligence has not been able to discover for a period of not less than six (6) years the shares registered in their respective names.

Name and Registered Address of Shareholder	Number of Shares
Mrs Ellen M. A[illegible], W[illegible] River Road TAPLOW, BUCKS.	39
Est Late Andrew Ronald Anderson, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd, Executor & Trustee Dept, 7 Old Hall Street, LIVERPOOL L3 9OT.	1
Mr David Arnold, 5 Hartsbourne Avenue, BUSHEY HEATH, HERTS	2
Mrs Greta L. Bale, 24 W[illegible] Road, Beaconsfield, BUCKS	46
Mr David Harold Ba[illegible], 22 Argyll Mansions, Bishops Kings Road LONDON W14	1
Mr Barry Baker, 35-37 Trinity Street LEEDS	9
Mr Paul Anthony Barrett, Gallants Manor, Gallants Lane, East Farleigh NEAR MAIDSTONE KENT	1
Mr Maurice A. [illegible] J Bedford, [illegible] The Square, [illegible] HANTS	1
Mr John Derek Beresford, [illegible] Beach Road, [illegible] ANGLESEY	61
Mr Adrian M Berry, 11 Cottesmore Gardens, LONDON W8	2
Est Late Edwin Allen Best, c/o Mr [illegible] Wynter & Co, 2 Park Street, LUTON, BEDS	1
Mrs [illegible] S Bourne, South Winds, Lime Tree Walk, AMERSHAM, BUCKS	2
Mr Richard A. Bourne, [illegible] Westcott, Nr. Dorking, SURREY	3
Mr Arthur H. Briggs, 19 [illegible] Gardens, [illegible] Lane, Eastcote, MIDDLESEX	1
Mr Richard N Brown, 81 Heath Road, LEIGHTON BUZZARD, BEDS	3
Mr Cyril John Buckett, 20 Waldorf Ave, ALVASTON DERBY DE2 [illegible]	32
Mr Peter A Burnstone & Mr Anthony J Young, 12A/13 [illegible] Court, Queen St., LONDON EC4	7
Mr Walter Chappel, 11 Brentwood Place, SOUTH SHIELDS CO DURHAM	2
Mr William B H Churchill, c/o Barclays Bank Ltd, TWYFORD BERKS	3
Miss Ellen Florence E Clare & Miss Annie Clare, 39 Regent Road, SURBITON, SURREY	12
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Ms. Hosie D Cooper, 49 Wick Road, TEDDINGTON, MIDDX.	84
Mr Kenneth C Cope, c/o Comdr Innes Hamilton, 10 Haymarket, LONDON SW1	16
Mr Peter J. Corrigan, Tudhoe Village, SPENNYMOOR, Co DURHAM.	1
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Mr. Kenneth S. Dewberry & Mrs. Helen J. Dewberry, 6 Ridgeside, Three Bridges, CRAWLEY, SUSSEX.	12
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Mrs. Joyce Duncan, 6 St. Ann's Terrace, St. John's Wood, LONDON NW8.	2
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Mrs. Yvonne Gholam, 24 Brooklawn Drive, WITHINGTON M20 9GZ.	1
Mr. Graham Leslie Gibbon, 19 Brynteg, Rhiwbina, Cardiff, SOUTH WALES.	32

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Mr. Raymond Swinfield, 51 Newstead Way, Somerset Road, LONDON SW19.	7
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Mr. Denis Sayle, 4 Lyndale Ave., PEEL, ISLE OF MAN.	2
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Mrs. Marcelle Phillips, Calais Cottage, St. Peter Port, GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.	7

Commercial property/Baron Phillips

Holborn lures firms from the City

Lawyers and accountants escaping from high rates and rents in the City are finding refuge in Holborn, giving the office market there something of a boost. The local market, bound by Farringdon Road, Fleet Street and Holborn, has suffered more than its fair share of depression over the past two or three years but, according to agents in the area, lettings are now picking up.

A firm of solicitors appears to be close to signing a lease on Cliffords Court in Fetter Lane, the 31,000 sq ft building developed by the off-shore fund Tandalco. It has been on the market for a year. Joint agents on the block are Weatherall Green & Smith and Price Rantor & Co, both of whom confirmed this week that a leasing for the whole building is now not far away. It has been suggested that the rent is about £15 a sq ft.

It is also understood that two other professional firms from the City have signed leases on the remaining 50,700 sq ft of offices in the former Lummus building at 100 Fetter Lane. Associated Press took most of the space in the development last year in a rather odd deal which involved Lummus repaying AP part of the initial rent. Although no rent has been disclosed for the remainder, it is understood to be in the £12-£13 a sq ft region, which gives some idea of how the local market is firming up.

Fetter Lane has been a hive of activity over the last six to nine months, where as much as 132,000 sq ft has been leased, mainly to accountants and solicitors at rents of around £12 a sq ft. For example solicitors DJ Freeman leased 28,000 sq ft in 43 Fetter Lane at a rent of just under £12 a sq ft while accountants Clark Whitehill rented the old National Bus Corporation space, amounting to 17,220 sq ft, in New Street Square.

While an increasing number of tenants are being signed up, there is a fair amount of new accommodation coming on to the market over the next few months. Already available is the Prudential block on the corner of Holborn and Gray's Inn Road. Offering almost 59,000 sq ft 150 Holborn is gathering a tremendous amount of interest, despite a rent of just under £16 a sq ft, and local agents expect an early letting.

Of course, the largest building to come on stream this summer will be Trafalgar House's Plumtree Court, the 184,000 sq ft redevelopment of the former Evening Standard building. Although it is a large slice of space to come on to the market at one go, Plumtree Court has the advantage of being divided into three seperate and self-contained buildings of 74,000 sq ft, 44,000 sq ft and 66,000 sq ft. But the Holborn market could be set for a hiccup if Kodak does go ahead and makes its 83,000 sq ft block available for either letting or sale. Somehow it seems improbable that less than three years after having bought the building at 190 High Holborn from European Ferries for £24.5m, the company would wish to relocate.

Apart from new developments during the last six months a further 41,700 sq ft around Ludgate Circus will land on the lettings market towards the end of the year when the Heron subsidiary NIG Corporation moves out of Citadel House in Fetter Lane and into the 78,000 sq ft building at 145 City Road early in 1984. NIG still has about 20 years of its 25 year lease still to run, so negotiations between the insurance group and the head lessor Lazards are underway.

But agents like Martin Heaton at WG & S and Jason Salter at Price Rantor believe that Holborn offers an excellent location for professional firms. They are quietly confident that the pace of lettings around Holborn will speed up over the coming months, and much of the space which has been available for a year or more will be taken up.

● Commerical property's period of recession may be over, according to a survey published this week which shows an upturn in rental values during the six months between November and May. The *Investors Chronicle* Hillier Parker Rent Index indicates an overall 3.5 per cent rise in commercial rental values during the period, marginally ahead of the previous six months.



Canada Life has completed its second direct British office development in Kingston upon Thames. Located in the heart of the town's conservation area, Berkeley House provides 15,600 sq ft of air conditioned offices on ground, and three upper floors together with parking for 30 cars. Joint letting agents Clive Lewis & Partners and Weatherall Green & Smith are asking £11.54 a sq ft rent.

Despite gloom over consumer spending, shop rents continue to lead the field with a 4.6 per cent increase which, although ahead of the period to November 1982, is the second lowest rise on record. But the greatest surge has been in office rents, with the rate of growth doubling since last November. Growth in central City of London locations is ahead of inflation, in spite of high availability. But in contrast, industrial rents remain flat and show little sign of any growth.

● Reading's office market was given a lift this week when it wasrelealed that the British arm of the American finance Avco has finally leased Rockfort's 24,310 sq ft Castle House development. It is believed Avco is paying £12.50 a sq ft for the striking building, which is to be renamed Avco House. Letting agents were Strutt & Parker and Gibson Eley, while the tenants were advised by Chilvers. The development, which is due for completion later this month, was financed by Cadbury Schweppes Pension Fund.

● Jones Lang Wootton have been appointed letting agents for a 57,500 sq ft warehouse/office building in City Road, not for from Liverpool Street Station. It is currently occupied by R S Components, which is set to move into a new 300,000 sq ft HQ on a 27 acre green field site in the Weldon Enterprise Zone near Corby. The agents, jointly with Henry Davis & Co, are asking £2.50 a sq ft for the building and no premium is payable for the current 25 year lease.

For next week this column will appear on Thursday instead of the usual Friday.

Business to Business



(continued on page 28)

هكذا من الاهمال

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

High gearing takes shine off Audi 100

The Audi 100 has made quite a splash since it was launched last September. It was quickly chosen Car of the Year of 1983 and its slippery shape won wide acclaim. It was soon labelled the world's most aerodynamically efficient production saloon.

The use of flush-fitting glass reduced wind noise to levels previously associated with Rolls-Royce and the Mercedes S class. It had the biggest capacity boot of any European car. It was by far the lightest in its class. Even the wheel jack was made of aluminium to save a couple of kilgrams. the 17.5 gallon tank would cover 600 miles between refills and on the motorway it was as economical as the much smaller VW Golf and Ford Fiesta models.

Against such a glowing background it seems almost sacrilege to be critical but the fact remains that I was disappointed with the top of the range Audi 100 CD I tested recently.

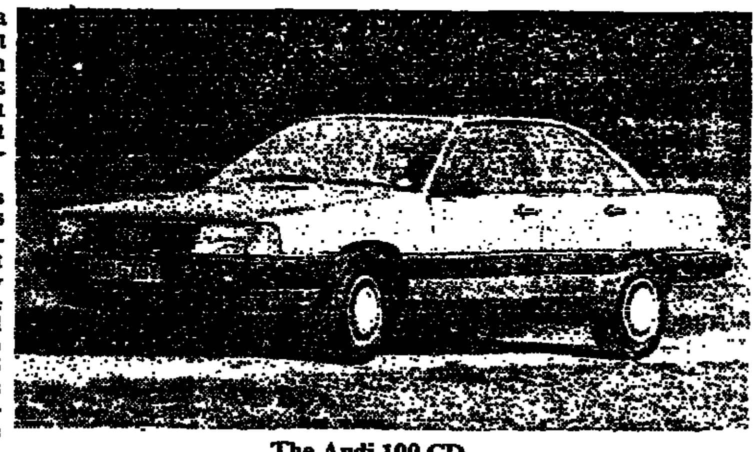
My main complaint is the excessively high gearing, which means the 2.1 litre five-cylinder engine always seems to be struggling unless thrashed to death in a lower gear. It is made even worse by the use of a wide-ratio, five-speed gearbox in which both the fourth and fifth gears are overdrives.

I was so disappointed that I took the choice of ratios with the importers of VW and Audi cars. It seems that so many motorists have made the same complaint that Audi is now offering a close-ratio five speed as standard on the mid-range Audi 100 CS model and as an optional no-extra-cost fitting on the CD.

In other words, choice of extra miles per gallon or more enjoyable motoring is now where it should be: in the hands of the motorist.

It had been apparent for some time that in their search for improved fuel economy car designers have gone too far in the wrong direction. A super high-geared car may suit drivers who spend their lives zooming up and down motorways or limit-free autobahns but how many of us do that?

A close-ratio five-speed box will transform the Audi 100. I cannot wait to get my hands on one because the rest of the car is indeed superb. The unusual five-cylinder engine made its mark in the previous model as an exceptional poor unit. Combined with the right type of gearing, power-assisted steering, a beautifully laid-out dashboard, controls that come nicely to hand, it is a mode which many will copy in the years to come.



The Audi 100 CD

I particularly like the automatic check system which reports on the state of brake pads, coolant, oil pressure and lights. When you switch on the ignition a warning light comes on. Touch the brake pedal and it changes to "OK" if all is well or shows a thumbnail logo of what is wrong.

Vital statistics

Model: Audi 100 CD
Price: £10,995
Engine: 2144cc, 5-cylinder
Performance: max speed 125mph, 0-60mph 10.3 sec.
Official consumption: urban 23.7mpg; 56 mph 45.6 mpg; 75 mph 35.8 mpg
Length: 15.72 ft
Insurance: Group 7

Ejection risk

The campaign by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents to force car-makers to fit rear seatbelts was boosted this week by some startling news from Volvo.

The Swedish manufacturer investigated 10,000 road accidents in their country and found that rear seat passengers were as liable to be projected through the windscreen or side windows as the more obviously vulnerable front-seat occupants.

Only two of the 90 ejection victims were wearing belts. Once ejected, the risk of severe or fatal injury appears to be almost one in three.

The most common type of crash causing ejection was found to be the rol-over (62 per cent), side impact accounted for only 14 per cent and, most surprising of all, the figure for the head-on crash, which projects the driver through the windscreen was 8 per cent.

In its evidence to the Commons inquiry into road safety Rospa pressed for rear seatbelts and laminated windscreens to be made compulsory fitting for new cars, but stopped short of demanding that rear-seat passengers should be compelled to wear belts.

The Volvo evidence, together with preliminary reports from British hospitals suggesting that car crash casualties have dropped significantly since compulsion was introduced for front-seat occupants, should persuade the society to think again.

Now is the time to go the whole hog on compulsion, while we are all seatbelt conscious. My mother, now approaching 80, was adamant that she would never wear a seatbelt. To demonstrate her independence she wedged herself into a corner of the seat and held on to the nearest projection like grim death.

When compulsion came in early this year she made a fuss every time I insisted on "clunk-clicking" her into place. Today she does it all herself and takes pride in telling her friends that she can operate the seatbelt mechanism in 20 different makes of car.

Yugo cars

Zastava (GB) was formed only two years ago to import cars made by the company of that name, Yugoslavia's largest car-maker. Since then it has sold 5,520 of the Yugo 1100 and 1300cc hatchbacks based on the old Fiat 128. They are solidly made cars with predictable handling but poor ride comfort and dated styling. However, with prices starting at only £2,699 they have found a ready market with budget-conscious family motorists.

Now an equally competitively-priced smaller car, the Yugo 45, is being imported. It too is based on a Fiat model, this time the 127. One of the pioneers of the super-mini era, the 127 is being replaced by the Uno.

In its Yugoslav guise, however, it goes on sale here at £2,749 for the standard model and £3,299 for the better-equipped GL version. That compares with £3,380 for the cheapest Metro, £2,985 for the Fiat 127 and £3,389 for the Fiesta Popular.

In case you are wondering how much import duty is payable on Yugo cars the answer is none. A Zastava (GB) executive detecting the note of surprise in my voice when querying this further example of our notorious benevolence to foreign car-makers, added quickly: "Yugoslavia is not a Comecon country"! It enjoys free trade with Britain dating back to a deal struck between Marshal Tito and Churchill, and this country enjoys by far the most favourable balance of payments.

Insurance savings

With comprehensive car insurance now costing an average £446 a year before no claims discount it is surprising how few motorists take the trouble to obtain competitive quotations when their existing policies come up for renewal. Yet there are savings of about £60 a time to be made by those prepared to make few phone calls.

According to Quotel, the insurance quotation service, the biggest savings can be made by dealing with an insurance broker or consultant who has access to Quotel's computer which contains premium prices of motor insurance companies and Lloyd's syndicates representing over 85 per cent of all private motor insurance business written in Britain.

To support this claim it has extracted data from the computer showing that while the overall national average has remained stable 10 insurance companies have shown a donward trend in premium costs in the last three months. As a result comprehensive insurance cover from this top ten now averages £385 a year, compared with £446 for the national average.

General



1982 "Y" reg. 99 2 door latest specification Silver £5,500
1982 "Y" reg. 900 GLS, 3 door manual, Walnut, metallic £6,150
1982 "X" reg. 900 GLS, 4-door, manual, Silver £6,250
1981 "X" reg. 900 GLE, 4-door, manual, Pine Green, metallic £6,350
1982 "Y" reg 900 GLS 4-door, manual, Cameo £6,500



The 900 Turbo APC

1982 "X" reg. 900 GLS, 4-door, manual, sunroof, Silver £6,650
1981 "X" reg. 900 Turbo, 4-door, manual Indigo Blue, metallic £7,750
1981 "Y" reg. 900 Turbo, 4-door, automatic, Walnut, metallic £8,895
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1973 REG NUMBER 4 HPE JENSON Interceptor. Mark III, service history, finished in black with black leather trim. Too many details to mention. £4,450. Phone: 0730 67389 Sun.-eves. 0730 66241 day (T).

GRANADA 2.8i Estate Ghia. 1981, sapphire, manual genuine 26,000 miles, immaculate. £6,250. Tel. Hemel Hempstead 212561 (day). Watford 25068 (eves./weekends).

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Rolls-Royce/Bentley

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JAGUAR XJ6 4.2 1981 (X). Metallic silver/blue leather, as new, 7,000 miles only. £12,250. Marina Garage Ltd., Bournemouth (0202) (W) 303671/38217 (H).

DAIMLER SOVEREIGN, 1967: 1 owner, 62,000 miles, silver blue; immaculate; £2,500. – Tel Rushington 3820.

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XJS 1980 W reg. Sebring Red, tan int. alloy wheels, mint cond. £7,995. 580 3464 day. 77 45872 eves.

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Porsche

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PORSCHE 928 AUTOMATIC Metallic silver blue interior, electric sun roof, very attractive car. £14,795. Usual facilities & exchanges. Woodbridge of Birmingham 021-449 4227 021-449 9333

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Porsche 944 Lux. Guards red, grey berber trim, sun roof PDM, radio stereo, low mileage, FSH. £15,995. Usual facilities and exchanges. WOODBRIDGE OF BIRMINGHAM 021-449 4227 – 021-449 9333

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1982 (Y) 928 S AUTO, in white, 8,000 mls, ESR, sonic alarm, £23,000. 031 229 4163. Edinburgh. (T).

944 1982 Y REG. Metallic 215/60 Tyres, sports seats, s/roof, PDM. £14,200. Home 01-937 9705. Office 01-828 5952.

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500 SEC Only 800 miles, Astral silver with blue/grey velour, cruise control, anti-lock braking system, headlight cleaning system, alloy wheels, electric sunroof, air cond., folding front armrests, Becker Europa stereo radio cassette. £31,750. Ring Mr Jeffery 042128 2044 weekdays 0703 813365 evenings/weekends

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Cast me not away from thy presence: and take not thy holy spirit from me. Psalm 51:11.

BIRTHS

BARBER on May 11 to Susie and Richard a son William Henry & brother Alexander.

BOBROFF. – On May 21, 1983 to Janice and Paul – a daughter (Lisa Jemma)

BRIDLE.–On May 25th, to Clemancy (née Balfour) and John–a daughter (Katherine Victoria).

BYRNE-BURNS; CUMMING – On 26th May in Bedford Hospital to Sarah and Andrew, a son Oliver Sebastian.

DREW. – On May 20, 1983, at Mount Alvernia Hospital, Guildford, to Penelope (nee Hemsley) and Geoffrey, twins – both boys. Francis Harry and Alexander Colwyn.

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Monday 30th & Tuesday 31st May	Friday 27th, 3.30 p.m.
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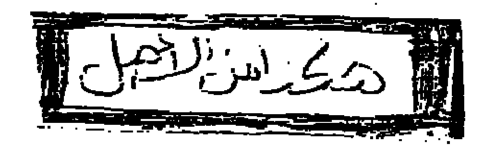
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather, and traffic information that is available to everybody.
6.30 Breakfast Time: Today's schedule includes sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Keep Fit, (between 6.45 and 7.00); Horoscope (between 8.30 and 8.45) and the food and cookery spot (8.45-9.00).
9.05 Election Call: The number to dial is 01-580 4411. The politician you can speak to is Alan Beith of the SDP-Liberal Alliance (also on Radio 4). Closedown at 10.00.
10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Home Economics; 10.40 Mind Stretchers (the weather); 11.00 Capicorn Game (part 5); 11.40 Hyn o Fyd; 11.40 Life and Social Skills; 12.03 Let's Go.
12.15 International Golf: Live coverage of the Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Royal St George's (more at 1.05 and 2.55, and over on BBC 2 at 11.25, 1.45, 3.55 and tonight at 11.25).
12.30 News After Noon; 1.02 Financial Report. And subtitled news.
1.05 International Golf: more from Royal St George's; 1.45 Postman Pat; 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: The Fort George Volunteers and, at 2.35, Life in Ghana.
2.55 International Golf: more play from Royal St George's.
3.55 Play School: Peggy Blakeley's story Oscar on the Moon; 4.20 The New Schmoo: cartoon; 4.40 Make 'Em Laugh: The early Hollywood comedies of Lupino Lane*.
5.00 Newsround Extra: with John Craven and Paul McDowell; 5.10 Hunter's Gold: Episode two of this drama serial set in the New Zealand goldfields in the last century(r).
5.40 News: with Jan Leeming; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.22 Nationwide including Sportswide, at 6.45.
7.00 The Good Life: Drastic action is called for by the Goods (Richard Briers, Felicity Kendall) when their crops are threatened by marauders (r).
7.30 Odd One Out: The Paul Daniels word/picture/music competition. There are five new contestants tonight, challenging last week's champion.
8.00 The Time of Your Life: Dame Vera Lynn looks back to November 9, 1941, and to the first broadcast of her BBC radio programme Sincerely Yours. Also taking part: Howard Thomas (her producer), comdienne Florence Desmond, and Dame Vera's husband, Harry Lewis. Marguerite Patten demonstrates (as she did back in 1941) how to make the most of a glut of carrots and we hear about the man whose life was saved by his pay book.
8.30 Are You Being Served? The case of Mrs Slocombe's lost cat. With Mollie Sugden and John Inman.
9.00 Party Election Broadcast: By the Labour Party.
9.10 News: with Michael Buerk. Plus Campaign Report.
9.50 Cagney and Lacey: A girl is raped and the male detectives are not very sympathetic when they hear how the girl met the attacker. They see the woman's complaint as revenge for some slight she may have received.
10.40 A Family Band: The Owens from North Wales, the Norrises from Worcester – and Roy Castle.
11.15 Film: Watermelon Man (1970). Offbeat comedy about a white racist businessman who suddenly becomes a black man. He has some hard lessons to learn as a result. With Godfrey Cambridge. Directed by Melvin van Peebles. Ends at 12.55.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: Today's line-up includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; Consumers' Guide at 6.35 (with Lynn Faulds Wood); Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Robert Kee's election special at 7.30; Pop Video at 7.50; Guest celebrity at 8.05; Television spot at 8.35; and Feature of the Day at 9.05. Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Man and energy; 9.55 On the Ground; 10.15 Film about waste; 10.35 The French Programme; 10.58 Antenatal care; 11.15 A vist to the seaside; 11.32 Farming museum; 11.44 The sea. With Derek Griffiths.
12.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britian: Walker in the Wind: John Walker's speciality is putting wings on boats. He has been doing it for 17 years (r).
2.00 A Plus: interview with the Sixties singer Sandie Shaw (Puppet on a String, etc) who has made a new album. She discusses the changes in her life during the years between the Sixties and now.
2.30 Film: All for Mary (1955) A Swiss hotel proprietor's daughter (Jill Day) has three admirers. Two are smitten by measles. With Nigel Patrick, David Tomlinson.
4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20 Dangermouse: Episode 5 of Public Enemy Number One; 4.25 Animals in Action: Only a Drop to Drink: Creatures who can survive on a very small liquid intake; 4.50 Freetime: Swindon schoolchildren on a European cruise (first of five films). We also hear a Glasgow schoolboy's version of how life on Earth began.
5.15 Make Me Laugh: Testing time for new laughter-makers Peter Wallis, Peter Piper and Larry Larkin.
5.45 News; 6.00 The Six o'Clock Show: News of the lighter sort. With Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter.
7.00 Family Fortunes: The Davieses from Reading versus the Snapes from Countesthorpe. The MC is Bob Monkhouse.
7.30 Hallelujah! Salvation Army comedy series, starring Thora Hird who tonight launches her senior citizen's luncheon club. Also starring Patsy Rowlands and Rosamund Greenwood.
8.00 James Bond: The First 21 Years. A celebration in honour of 007's coming of age. With tributes from VIPs such as President Reagan, Alastair Cooke, Muhammad Ali, Bob Hope, Lord Lichfield, Frank Sinatra, Gregory Peck, Barbara Woodhouse, General Alexander Haig and Denis Horden. Plus highlights from all the Bond films to date, and what is called "a special contribution" from the present Bond, Roger Moore (see Choice).
9.00 Party Election Broadcast: By the Labour Party.
9.10 The Gentle Touch: The policewoman (Jill Gascoine) is having problems with her 16-year-old son. Girlie magazines are found in his bedroom, for example (r).
10.10 News from ITN.
10.45 Shades of Darkness: The Lady's Maid's Bell. A tale of the supernatural, starring Joanna David, June Brown and Norma West (see Choice).
11.45 9 to 5: Office life comedy, with Rita Moreno.
12.15 Close.

Norma West, Joanna David: Shades of Darkness (ITV, 10.45pm)

CHOICE

● Terrible and remorseless though it is, the violence inflicted on man and machine in **JAMES BOND–THE FIRST 21 YEARS** (ITV, 8.00 pm) is as nothing compared with the violence done to our intelligence when a *mighty* cast of celebrities, from President Reagan to Barbara Woodhouse, put on their party hats and tell their party jokes to celebrate the coming of age of The Man Who Never Was. Self-mockery is quite another matter, and once or twice during tonight's *clips-and-quips* show, there is something to chuckle over (Bob Hope: Bond and I often go out together. Whenever we do, we always have two girls on our arms. His are holding him down; and mine are holding me up). On second thoughts; *is* President Reagan joking when he concludes that Bond is a man of honour, a symbol of real value to the free world? With actors, you never can tell . . .

● With so much political heat being generated on television these nights, I welcome two programmes tonight that not only cool the blood but positively chill it. **THE LADY'S MAID'S BELL** (ITV, 10.45 pm) is Edith Wharton's classic tale of loyalty that extends beyond the grave. It is darkly photographed in a real house that looks as if it were custom-built for spooks. And there is **THE LODGER** (Channel 4) which, aptly, begins at midnight. This is John Brahm's film about a Jack the Ripper killer. It is not beastly, as it would have been had it been made in 1983 instead of 1944. It is a subtle exercise in sustained terror.

● I like Brian Redhead's characteristically unconventional approach to the unemployment crisis in his series **WE CAN DO THAT** (Radio 4, 4.10 pm). He is lucky in his choice of spokesmen for the Institute of Manpower Studies because they usually detect signs of hope when workers and management show that they are prepared to be flexible in their thinking.

● Music highlights: Kun Woo Paik plays the Liszt Piano Concerto No 1 with the Royal Liverpool Phil (Radio 3, 12.15) in a concert that also includes Vaughan Williams's A London Symphony; a two-part Shura Cherkassky recital (Radio 3, *7.30 and 8.25*) includes four Chopin ballades (numbers one to four), and Liszt's Reminiscences of Mozart's Don Giovanni; and there is a performance of Mahler's Symphony No 6 by the BBC SO on Radio 3 at 9.25 pm.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10) Maths Methods; 6.30 Minerals; 6.55 Engineering Mechanics; 7.20 Quantum Wave Equation; 7.45 Evolution.
11.00 Play School: same as BBC1, 3.55pm.
11.25 International Golf: The Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Royal St George's (until 12.15). Live coverage resumes at 1.45 and continues until 5.10 (highlights on BBC 2 tonight at 11.25.)
5.10 Mass Communications and Society: An Open University film; 5.35 Weekend Outlook: What is in store for Open University students.
5.40 Film: The Falcon in Hollywood (1944*). The Falcon (Tom Conway) visits the birthplace of the movies and is involved in a murder mystery. With Barbara Hale.
6.45 Madhur Jaffrey's Indian Cookery: Raan Masaledar. Final film in this series (r); 7.10 News; with sub-titles.
7.25 Summer Exhibition: On the eve of the opening of the 215th exhibition at the Royal Academy, Chris Kelly gets an advance look at some of the exhibits. He talks to (among others) Sir Hugh Casson, the RA president.
7.55 Did You See. . . ? A panel consisting of Paul Gambaccini, Louis Mahoney and Miriam Margolyes discusses Alfresco (ITV), Ebony (BBC2) and Entertainment USA. Plus interview with Walter Cronkite.
8.35 Gardeners' World: How to use bedding plants to create the effect of a cottage garden; and the way to grow some unusual vegetables. Also, some useful advice about growing courgettes. Tonight's edition comes from Barnsdale. It features Geoff Hamilton, Mary Spiller and Joy Larkcom.
9.00 Entertainment USA: Jonathan King reports on the entertainment scene in Chicago. He meets Bryan Ferry who is at present on tour in the United States, and there is a feature on American television, with comments from Michael Grade, who was formerly the head of LWT and is now an executive in Hollywood.
9.30 Belles: David Clough's drama about two female impersonators, booked to play in a nightclub at a small resort on the South Coast, stars Martyn Hesford and Robert Gary. Their relationship is about to undergo a dramatic transformation. With Jack Watling as the nightclub manager and David Calder as the troublesome compere.
10.25 Newsnight: All the latest general election news is given in Campaign 83.
11.25 International Golf: Highlights of the day's play in the Sun Alliance PGA Championship from Royal St George's.
12.00 The Old Grey Whistle Test: The studio guests tonight are The Eurythmics and The Waterboys. Ends at 12.45am.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown: Words and numbers game, conducted by Richard Whiteley. The referee is Gyles Brandreth.
5.30 Election 500: Another programme in the series during which 500 representative voters from the North-West dicuss general election issues with experts. In the chair: Gus Macdonald. In the second half of the programme (at 11.15 tonight) the voters find out where the main political parties stand on the chosen issues.
6.30 Switch: Pop music show, introduced by Yvonne French and Graham Fletcher-Cook. Established performers take part, as well as newcomers. There is a regular video spot.
7.00 Channel Four News: includes Campaign Notebook.
7.30 The Friday Alternative: The week's news as seen through the eyes of some 250 viewers around the country, supported by a team of independent journalists. Tonight's edition concentrates on the role of the family in the Britain of 1983 and examines what the major political parties will do for the family if they win the general election.
8.00 What a Picture: Continuing his hints for photographers, beginners and otherwise, John Hedgecoe demonstrates the art of bringing fantasy, imagination and wit to bear on the hobby of taking pictures.
8.30 Jack London's Tales of the Klondike: The Race for No One. Orson Welles narrates this tale of two partners (David Ferry, Bob Windson) involved in a race to stake claims on a million-dollar gold find that, by a legal quirk, has been declared void. Filmed in Canada.
9.30 Capstick Capers; The comedian spends a day in Whitby, with Beverley Isherwood.
10.00 Cheers: Comedy series set in a saloon bar. We learn why Diane, who is totally opposed to such things as beauty contests, changes her mind when Sam enters her for the Miss Boston Barmaid Contest.
10.30 Party Political Broadcast: by the Labour Party.
10.40 Kill or Cure? The programme fastens on one drug, the anti-arthritic phenylbutazone (more commonly known as "bute), as it investigates the effectiveness of the Committee on Safety of Medicines and its American equivalent.
11.25 Election 500: see entry for 5.30.
12.10 Film: The Lodger (1944*) Hollywood version of the Jack the Ripper story with Laird Cregar as the killer who moves in with an unsuspecting family in Victorian London. Ends at 1.30 am.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45* Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25*, 8.25* Sports 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines 7.45* Thought for the Day 8.50* Your Letters 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call: 01-580 4411 (Simultaneous broadcast with BBC 1).
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Untangling Cable. A look at how cablevision is likely to develop in this country.
11.48 Bird of the Week.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 My Music†
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.35 Party Election Broadcast: by the Ecology Party.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. The special guest is a milliner, John Boyd. His hats are worn by the Princess of Wales. There is also an item on the Eriskay ponies who are now increasing in numbers.
3.00 News.
3.02 The Moonstone by Wilkie Collins (5)†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four. Peter McEnery reads from Queen Elizabeth I's book of Sermons and Homilies.
4.10 We can do That. Employment in the 80s.
4.40 Story Time: 'The Breaker' by Kit Denton (3).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.30 Pick of the Week†
8.10 Profile; A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions.
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope; Arts magazine. Tonight's edition includes reviews of the new West End musical Bugsy Malone (based on the film) and of the Trevor Nunn production of Mozart's opera Idomeneo at Glyndebourne.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Injury Time.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Hooligan Nights' by Clarence Rook (last of 8 parts).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Election Platform.
11.45 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.
ENGLAND: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 9.05-10.45 For Schools: 9.05 Music Interlude 9.20 Business Matters 9.45 Adventure Stories 10.05 CSE English 10.25 Espana hoy en dia 11.00 For Schools: Music Workshop 11.30 Listen with Mother 11.40-12.00 For Schools: Country Dancing Stage II 1.55pm Listening Corner 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Let's Join In 2.20 Teenage Plays 2.40 Capricorn Club 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 11.00 Euromagazine 11.30 Broadside On.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.5 Morning Concert. Puccini, Poulenc, Rossini, Wolf.
8.00 News.
8.5 Morning Concert (continued) Grieg, Grainger, Delius, Handel arr. Harty; records.
9.0 News.
9.5 This Week's Composer. Debussy; records†.
10.00 Schubert. Piano recital†.
10.30 Ulster Orchestra. Weber, Berwald, Hurlstone†.
11.35 English Song-cycles. Roger Steptoe, Bernard Stevens, Ian Parrott†.
12.15 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. Part 1: Ravel, Liszt†.
1.00 News.
1.5 Six Continents.
1.20 Royal Liverpool P.O. Part 2: Vaughan Williams†.
2.5 Haydn String Quartets†.
3.00 The British Symphony. Arne, Cyril Scott, Simpson; records†.
4.00 Choral Evensong. From Carlisle Cathedral†.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure†.
6.30 Music For Guitar. Bach, Rodrigo†.
7.00 Copenhagen Boys' Choir. Bernhard Lewkovitch, Schutz, Mogens Pederson, Vagn Holmboe†.
7.30 Shura Cherkassy. Direct from Birmingham. Piano recital, part 1: Chopin†.
8.5 Cities and Social Change (2). City and Countryside. Talk by Peter Burke.
8.25 Shura Cherkassky. Part 2: Liszt†.
9.25 Mahler. Symphony No 6†.
10.45 The English Madrigal. John Wilbye†.
11.15 News.
VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15am The Geneva Episode. 6.35-6.55 Hobbies. 11.20pm Graphs and Equations. 11.40 Organic Chemistry. 12.0-12.20am Second Order Response.

Radio 2

5.00 Ken Bruce.† 7.30 Sarah Kennedy.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk.† 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.02 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk.† 6.00 John Dunn including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only).† 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Jim Macleod and his Band in the Radio 2 Ballroom.† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night.† 9.30 20th-century Troubadour.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Castle's on the Air with Roy Castle. 10.30 Racing Desk. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight. 1.00 Night Owls.† 2.00-5.00 Bill Rennells presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-a-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance.† 12.00 midnight Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Sing, Sing, Sing. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 With Great Pleasure. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 What the Foreigner Saw. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Sandhurst: The Royal Military Academy. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Love and Mr Lewisham. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Pleasures. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

BBC WALES 1.02-1.05pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 10.40-11.30 Week In Week Out. 11.30-11.31 News. 11.31-1.17 Film: Brannigan (John Wayne, Richard Attenborough). SCOTLAND 1.00-1.05pm News. 4.40-5.00 Joe and Co. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.15-7.00 On the Spot (Scottish National Party). 9.00-9.10 Election Broadcast (by Labour Party in Scotland). 10.40-11.10 Beechgrove Garden. 11.10-11.15 Scottish News. NORTHERN IRELAND 11.19-11.40 am Closedown. 1.02-1.05pm News. 3.53-3.55 Scene Around Six. 6.00-6.22 Election Forum 83. 10.40-11.10 As I Roved Out. 11.10-11.15 News. 12.55am News. ENGLAND 6.00-6.22pm Regional news magazine. 10.40-11.10 *East* – Weekend. Midlands – Together (ethnic communities). North West – Changes: (polythene). South – Southern Life: (Arts Centre on South Hill Park). South West – According to Hoyle. West – Royal Crescent of Bath.

S4C

Starts: 2.20pm Stori Sbri. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval. 4.10 Old Country. 4.35 Anything We Can Do. 5.00 ClwbS4C. 5.05 Pili-Pala. 5.10 Bwganod Ar Ffo. 5.30 Election 500. 6.30 Countdown. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Gororau. 8.00 Sion a Sian. 8.30 Etholiad '83. 9.05 Cheers. 9.30 Soap. 10.15 Election Broadcast. 10.15 Etholiad '83. 10.25 Walter and June (Ian McKellan). 11.25 Election 500. 12.15pm Gair yn ei Bryd. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Question of stars.

HTV

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Gambit. 3.00-4.00 The Chisholms. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Election Extra. 9.10-10.10 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 Portrait of a legend, Stevie Wonder. 11.15 Film: I, Monster (with Christopher Lee, Peter Cushing); 00.45 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-4.00 Film: Okay For Sound" Crazy Gang comedy. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.20 Ulster Decides. 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 9.10-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.50 Film: Place to Die. Villagers believe a young bride is a witch. 12.10am News, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Mitera Target. As TSW. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Brady Bunch. 6.55-7.00 What's on where. 9.10-10.00 Lou Grant. 11.45 Songs on Tour. 12.40am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Keefer (William Conrad) Allies plan to penetrate a Nazi fortress. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon. 5.00 Calendar and Sport. 6.30-7.00 Calendar Election Special. 9.10-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 Snooker. 11.30 Darkroom. 12.30 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Trapper John. 3.30-4.00 Make Me Laugh. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 9.10-10.10 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 Ways and Means. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 City of Angels. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30 Film: The Secret Tent (Andree Melly) A girl's past threatens her present happiness. 3.50-4.00 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 News. 6.02 Make Me Laugh. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 9.10-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 News. 10.47 Friday Live. 11.50 Portrait of a Legend: Aretha Franklin. 12.20am Watcher. 12.50 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Holiday on the Buses (Reg Varney) TV comedy spin-off. 6.00 Lookaround Friday. 6.30-7.00 Bygones. 9.10-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 Lookaround Special. 11.15 Film: Murder is a One-Act Play. Confused admirer tries to make an actress take part in his fantasy. 12.35am News. 12.38 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Last Train to Berlin (Ty Hardin) US commando on a suicide mission. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 9.10-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 9 to 5. 11.15 Film: Marriage of a Young Stockbroker (Richard Benjamin) High-flier decides to change his lifestyle. 1.00am Jancis Harvey Sings, Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Mitera Target. Millionaire's daughter, and a million-dollar diamond, go missing. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 9.10-10.10 Lou Grant. 10.49 Shades of Darkness. 11.45 Songs on Tour. 12.40am Postscript. 12.46 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Power Within. Stuntman becomes a superman. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Natives are getting restless. 9.10-10.10 Shades of darkness. 10.45 Welcome home, Brighton. 11.15 Film Flashpoint Africa. (Gayle Hunnicutt). 12.50am Company. Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Three Little Words. 2.00 Film: The Traitor (Donald Wolfit). A Judas in the midst of a Resistance reunion. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.10-10.10 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 Hill Street Blues. 11.45 News. 11.50 Film: Sin (Rachel Welch). Forbidden, yet uncontrollable love on a Mediterranean island.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Bless This House (Sidney James). TV comedy spin-off. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 9.10-10.10 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 Points North. 11.45 Journey to the Unknown. 12.45am News. 12.50 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Courtroom drama. 3.50-4.00 Zoo Families. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Flying Start. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 9.10-10.10 Shades of Darkness. 10.45 9 to 5. 11.15 Friday Night. 12.00 Film: Death Scream: Wall of silence confronts a murder probe. 1.45pm Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

30 dead as tidal waves devastate north-west Japan

From Our Correspondent, Tokyo

Tidal waves, some of them 10ft high, caused by a severe earthquake swept the north-west coast of Japan yesterday leaving at least 30 people dead and 69 missing, including several children who were picnicking on a beach.

Three of the children were found dead and 10 were missing. The rest of the party of 32 children and four adults were rescued from the water.

The earthquake struck just after noon local time off the coast of Akita prefecture 25 miles below the Earth's surface and measuring 7.7 on the Richter scale, the strongest earthquake in Japan for 15 years.

While most of the casualties were caused by the tidal waves, the earthquake caused widespread damage to buildings, roads and communications. Power to 35,000 homes was cut and the "bullet train" service was suspended. By early evening 39 aftershocks had been recorded. Tremors were felt in Tokyo 300 miles from Akita but caused no damaged.

Survivors said three main waves followed by several smaller ones hit the coast. The sea remained rough for hours and a tidal wave alert was still in force throughout much of northern Japan last night. The Government declared a state of emergency as rescue workers began assessing the damage.

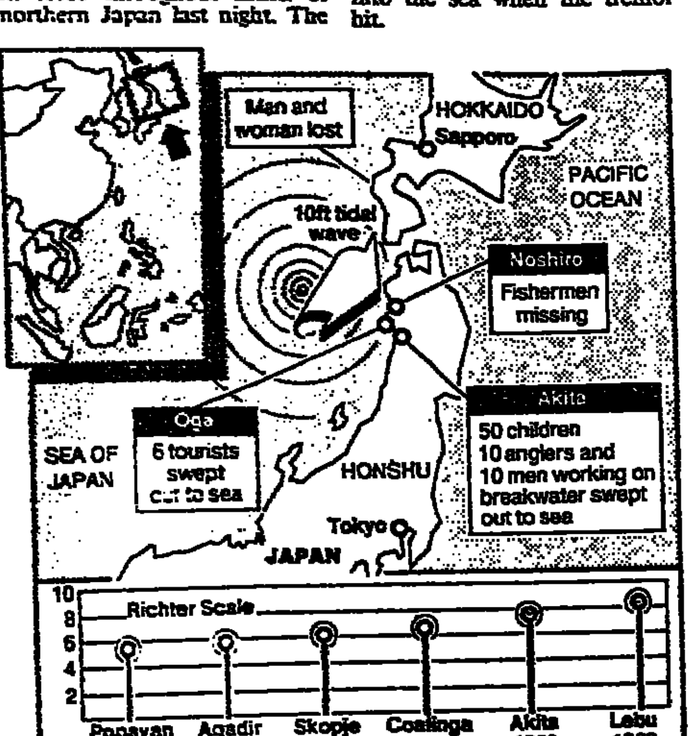
Coastguard officials said the waves had affected about 500 miles of the north-western coast of Honshu which was a scene of total destruction with fishing boats upturned, docks wrecked and cars floating in the sea after being sucked out by the receding water.

● Violence and drama: Television cameras caught the full violence and drama of the quake. Film from a local Akita television crew showed streets which appeared to dance as the tremors struck and telephone poles shook, AFP reports.

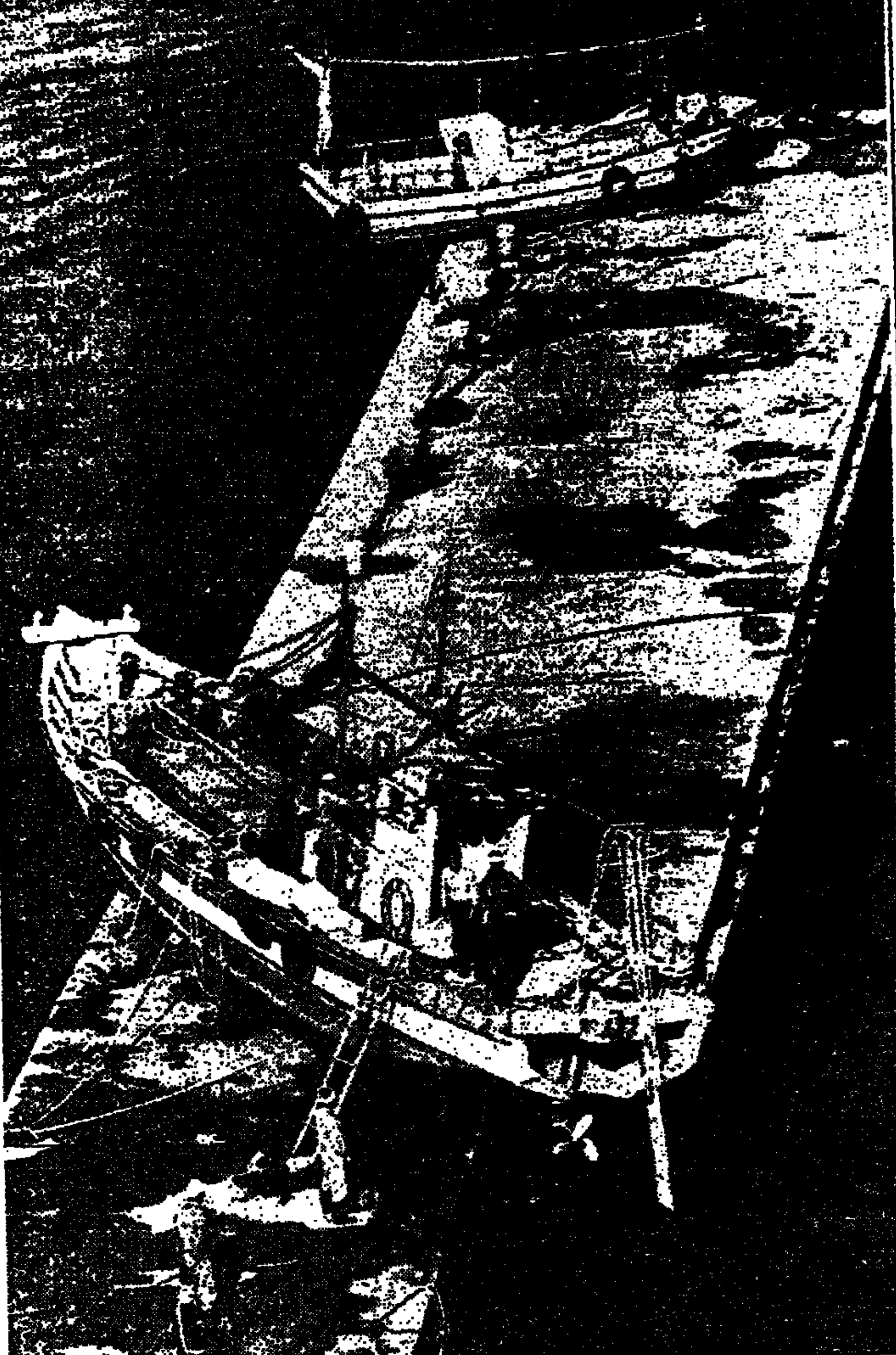
Terrified people were thrown to the ground and the cameras caught a vessel as it capsized near the coast. A mother crouched protectively over her frightened child and a shopkeeper was seen chasing melons bounding away down the street.

The sequence, which held viewers across the country riveted to their sets, was eerily silent except for the screams of terrified schoolgirls who sat together on a lawn clutching their tennis racquets.

Reports reaching Akita police said 10 workers repairing breakwaters at Akita port fell into the sea when the tremor hit.



Japan toll and pattern of major quakes.



Peril on the sea: Fishing boats swept on to a pier by yesterday's tidal waves.

People Express granted licence

Continued from page 1

no change in either the civil case by Laker liquidators against the British airlines, or the grand jury indictment which the British Government wants stopped.

Announcing the People Express permission yesterday, Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, said "that encouraging progress" had been made in discussions with the US over the application of American anti-trust laws to British airlines.

British Airways, the only British airline competing directly with People Express into New York, said yesterday that it did not plan to match the £99 fare, but would compete with any low fares introduced by its major New York rivals, PanAm and TWA to rival People Express's.

In the long term, People Express holds out a greater promise than Laker ever did of holding fares down, because it relies not only on filling its aircraft, but also on costs about half those of other airline. It therefore represents a greater threat to the established lines.

● In New York, People Express Airlines broke out the champagne yesterday on learning that the British Government had permitted its flights to London (Reuter reports).

Leading article, page 13

JUNE X 83

Labour's split 'could cost election'

Continued from page 1

what Mr Callaghan said bluntly, that Polaris should not be abondoned without a response from the Russians.

But the left-wing Labour magazine *Tribune* yesterday attacked Mr Denis Healey, Mr Hattersley and Mr Shore for departing from the unequivocal manifesto commitment to get rid of all nuclear weapons within the lifetime of a Parliament.

They had seriously damaged Labour's campaign, *Tribune* complained. It was no wonder that the public were confused about the party's defence policy "when half the shadow cabinet appear not to understand it."

Two Labour candidates for Welsh seats were severely critical of Mr Callaghan. Mr Ray Davies, fighting Cardiff Central, said his speech was a stab in the back for Mr Foot and the party. Mr Ray Powell, defending the Ogmore seat, said he would no longer share a platform with Mr Callaghan at an election meeting.

Mr Healey said in Dover last night that he was confident that Polaris would have been phased out with some Soviet weapons which now threatened Britain by the time Labour won the next general election in five years' time.

Asked about the manifesto pledge of a non-nuclear defence in the lifetime of the next Parliament, in relation to Polaris he said: "That is because we expect to succeed, but in any matter involving foreigners your success depends on what other people do."

He repeated his statement that if talks with the Soviet Union did not succeed the position would have to be reconsidered.

Two Labour front bench spokesmen yesterday maintained that the differences over Polaris were irrelevant. Mr Denzil Davies, a former defence spokesman, said the argument was a red herring. Polaris was "clapped out". Whether it had a life span of five or ten years was also irrelevant.

Mr Neil Kinnock said Polaris was obsolescent. "The Labour Party has a non-nuclear defence policy and the Labour Government will implement that policy", Mr Kinnock said at Pontllanfraith, Gwent, but he did not define the policy more closely.

Frank Johnson's campaign trail

Smear that wins Foot's approval

Mr Michael Foot, the reader may remember, was last depicted in this space while warning a meeting held at a roller skating rink in Peterborough, against those who "try to raise any scare and smear and slander against us."

He must still have been talking about smears before we caught up with him in Croydon yesterday morning. For, difficult though it may be for the reader to believe, Mr Foot, standing on the back of a lorry with a candidate named Mr Ian Smedley at his side, demanding: "I want to hear three cheers for Ian Smear's victory on June 9. Hip, hip..." Difficult to believe, but understandable. For we could sympathise with Mr Foot's preoccupation with smears.

He is convinced, with reason, that he is a most smeared man. Throughout the campaign, this essentially English, nineteenth century radical has had to endure the suggestion in the press that he would surrender Britain's last line of defence against the Soviet Union without getting any concession in return. Mr Denis Healey – and now Mr James Callaghan – really must desist from such accusations.

Fortunately, the zealots of all parties who come out to hear the brief, impromptu speeches delivered by the leaders as they hurtle through a series of marginals do not much mind what precise words they hear. It is the general noise of the leader they have come for.

So Mr Ian Smedley, or Mr Ian Smear, got his three cheers for victory on June 9, as he would have got had Mr Foot been under the impression that he was Mr Ian Scare or Mr Ian Slander. A youthful, charming man, accompanied by his wife and two beautiful children, Mr Smear returned to his canvassing yesterday with renewed heart.

Mr Foot is not unusual among politicians in being in the grip of one overpowering concern, in his case, "smears", which intrudes itself even when he is talking about something, or somebody, completely unconnected with it.

For example, soon after the first evidence emerged that President Nixon had indeed committed some sort of crime in Watergate, the President, while speaking in support of a Governor Evans, several times referred to "Governor Evidence". Perhaps an obsessive personality is what draws such figures as Mr Nixon and Mr Foot to politics in the first place.

And so the Foot campaign continued on its way. Faced with the problems variously posed him by Mr Callaghan, Mr Healey, and the opinion polls, how was he to respond? Yesterday he responded by trudging amiably on.

What else could he do? Down a crowded street in Mitcham, in south London, he made his courtly progress. Contact with people, as opposed to that vaporous abstraction "the people" about which he has pamphleteered all his life, does not come naturally to Mr Foot in the way that it does to his tormenter, Mr Healey.

Pressed on by the cameras, he would reluctantly pin a stranded shopper against the window of Sainsbury's. Hullo, nice to see you," he would tell her, and would pass on. At Mitcham, the procession of cameras bore him into a long bus queue. "Do something about the buses," snapped a shrew.

"Yesterday it took me three and a half hours to get to Blackshaw Road," she said, proving that not only politicians exaggerate horribly. There ensued the sort of dialogue to be found in the disturbing London of Pinter. "In the morning?" asked Mr Foot. "No, in the afternoon," said the shrew. "Aaaah," said Mr Foot, giving the impression that this explained everything. He passed on.

On the lorry with Mr Ian Smear, he reeled off policies for health, pension, social services, education and much else. A woman shouted something inaudible from just in front of him. "Yes, well, animal rights too," he yelled at her. Another woman thrust into his arms a recently-born fox which she had found on the road in Croydon

"Who would want to bludgeon a poor little thing like this?" he said, apparently under the impression that bludgeoning was the method of killing employed by hounds.

Mr Foot comes across as kindly, idealistic and genuinely concerned about the well-being of all nations, not just his own. Is it any wonder that the British are terrified of the idea of him as prime minister.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a ceremony in Windsor to mark the restoration of the Lutyens Memorial to King George V, 3.30.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visit the Western District of the Duchy of Cornwall, arrive Restormel Manor Farm, 1.

New exhibitions

Bath Festival exhibitions include: 20th century British paintings from the Royal Academy, Victoria Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5: (from today until June 25). Three dimensional textiles by Tadek Beutlich and ceramic musical instruments by Neil Ions, St James's Gallery, 9 Margaret's Buildings, Brock Street, Bath: Tues to Sat 9.30 to 5.30; (from today until June 11). Pictures from the Floating World: Japanese Woodcuts, Netsuke, Inro and Textiles, Lantern Gallery, 9 George Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6; (from today until June 10).

Illuminations: Contemporary English and Italian lights, James Rossiter Ltd, 38-41 Broad Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (from today until June 15).

Last chance to see

Aberdeen Artists Society annual exhibition, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5; (ends tomorrow).

80 Years On: Treasures from galleries in the North-west acquired with the help of the National Art Collection Fund, City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Work by Ernest and Eileen Greenwood, Mussellwhites Gallery, 21 Northam Road, Southampton; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (ends tomorrow).

Engraved Glass by Oxford and Chiltern branches of the Guild of Glass Engravers, Museum of Oxford, St Aldates, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; (ends tomorrow).

The Art of the Print, traditional and modern printmaking techniques, E. M. Flint Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45, (ends tomorrow).

Superhumanism in Wales, Glynn Vivien Art Gallery, Alexandra Road, Swansea: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Private Views: self-portraits and portraits, University of East Anglia Library, Norwich, Mon to Thurs 9am to 10pm. Fri 9 to 8, Sat 9 to 8, Sat 9 to 5, Sun 2 to 7 (ends today).

Paintings byVanessa Bell, Royal Museum and Art Gallery, High Street, Canterbury: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Leaves Never Grow On Trees: *Histoire Naturelle* by Max Ernst, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells: Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Watercolours by Michael Whittlesea, and porcelain by Julian Stair, Katharine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wilts; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4; (ends today).

Dimensions in Watercolour, Landscape, Figure and Flower drawings by Peter Utton, Looking Glass Gallery, 53 Halifax Road, Todmorden; Tues to Sat, 10 to 5.30, closed Sun and Mon; (ends tomorrow).

Music

Spring concert, Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Armour and Weapons of the Foot Soldier, by S. M. Brook, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

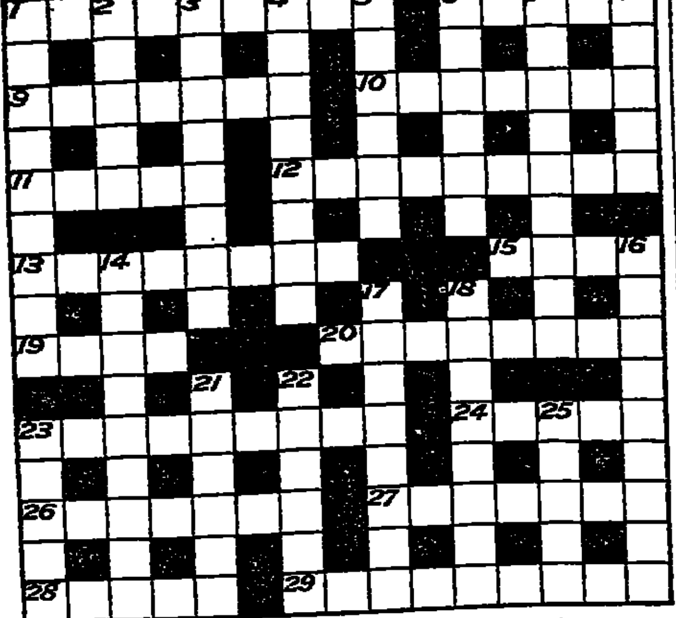
Sir Arthur Evans, "Extraordinary Professor" of Prehistoric Archaeology, by Ann Brown and Michael Vickers, Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford, 5.

General

Bath Festival: Contemporary Art Fair, Assembly Rooms, Bath, 10.30 to 7, today and Sun, 10.30 to 6.

Massed Bands Display and Beating Retreat, Castle Square, Chester, 7.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,140



ACROSS

1 Upheavals from changes in posture (9).
6 Carrier of Kipling's ugly lump (5).
9 Characters some have at their fingertips . . . (7).
10 . . or a Greek one that means nothing to us (7).
11 Marches (four) were little ones (5).
12 Half the prescribed outfit for lamentations (9).
13 Lids up, surprised (4-4).
15 Old banger, a bargain, but no starter (4).
19 Chief shows strength (4).
20 6 *ac* with back trouble is in bed (8).
23 Long-lasting cheese (9).
24 Head-dress in *Major Barbara* – it's coming back (5).
26 Flower said to give you arctic feeling? (7).
27 A record – for lumberjacks might one think? (3-4).
28 Bull ring enclosure (5).
29 Waiting on the server (9).

DOWN

1 No crowding in chamber for Katisha's joint admirers? (5-4).
2 "——, Eros; the long day's task is done" (*A & C*) (5).
3 Editor after a story isn't half gifted (8).
4 Concerning a terrible pest, go too far (8).
5 A fine candlestick (6).
6 Turn the point over to settle it (6).
7 Could one so describe an ally – more in alarm, perhaps? (9).
8 Send off without a meal (5).
14 Recipe Una cooked for Marius (9).
16 Pod worn by a sailor? (3-6).
17 A treatise that's not bound to be read (8).
18 Has the defence department moved to Penang? (8).
21 He screens the screenings (6).
22 Slips of slips (6).
23 Muslim lawyer in civvies (5).
25 Fragrance that may drift from the sound of it (5).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,139

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Food prices

Most meat prices are slightly up this week. Home-produced lamb is 4 or 5p a pound more. Sainsbury's have whole leg at £2.08, and Presto whole shoulder at £1.28. New Zealand lamb still represents good value; Dewhurst and Sainsbury's have shoulder joints at £1.79. Pork ranges from 76p to £1.10 a pound for whole leg and 88p to £1.25 for boneless shoulder, but Waitrose have the latter on special offer at 94p. Sainsbury's have reduced beef topside, silverside and top rump to £1.88 a pound.

Key Markets, one of the few supermarket chains to stock whole fresh salmon regularly, are offering it whole at £3.19 a pound and cutlets at £3.99 a pound, but in a special promotion starting next week will be selling it at £2.59.

Jersey Royal new potatoes, which a few weeks ago were as much as £1.50 a pound, are now down to 25-30p. Specially selected large English asparagus is £1.80 to £2.20, and with better weather supplies should increase. English courgettes are very good quality at 50-60p a pound, as are French and English *mange touts* at £1.20 to £1.60.

Anniversaries

Births: Sir Henry Parkes, Australian statesman, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, 1815; Amelia Bloomer, campaigner for women's rights, Homer, New York, 1818; Arnold Bennett, Hanley, Staffordshire, 1867; Isadora Duncan, San Francisco, 1878. Deaths: John Calvin, Geneva, 1564; Niccolò Paganini, Nice, 1840; Robert Koch, bacteriologist, Nobel laureate 1905, Baden-Baden, 1910. Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.

Law courts

Easter sittings at the royal courts of justice end today.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.82	1.79
Austria Sch	29.10	27.40
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada $	2.01	1.93
Denmark Kr	14.65	13.95
Finland Mkk	9.05	8.55
France Fr	12.25	11.70
Germany DM	4.09	3.89
Greece Dr	135.00	128.00
Hongkong $	11.62	11.00
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.23
Italy Lira	2405.00	2295.00
Japan Yen	394.00	374.00
Netherlands Gld	4.60	4.38
Norway Kr	11.75	11.15
Portugal Esc	163.00	151.00
South Africa Rd	2.14	1.98
Spain Pta	219.00	151.00
Sweden Kr	12.38	11.76
Switzerland Fr	3.40	3.23
USA $	1.64	1.58
Yugoslavia Dnr	135.50	128.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 332.5.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 5.6 at 706.2

Roads

London and South-east: A40: Only one lane westbound on Western Avenue, Perivale. Tower Bridge raised at 7.30 am and 4.10 pm. Dartford Tunnel: Roadworks on Kent side of river.

Midlands and East Anglia: Milk Race cyclists travelling between Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and Leicester, 10.30 to 14.45, via A1101 and A142 through Soham, A141 and A604 to Islip, A43, A427, A6 and A50 to Leicester; traffic hold ups for 30 minutes while cyclists pass. M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (M6).

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209, Wigan/Standish). Greater Manchester. M62: Lane closures between junctions 22 (Ripponden) and 23 (Huddersfield).

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 21 and 22 (Avonmouth to Chepstow).

Scotland: M8: Lane closures near junction 5 (Shotts). M74: Northbound lane closures from junctions 2 to 3 (Larkhall).

The papers

"Amid the shambles of a political party and his own personal ruin, it is not difficult to feel sympathy for Mr Foot", says The Sun . . . but "when our first obligation is to the security and prosperity of these islands, we should not weep for him."

"We should be grateful that the disagreements within the Labour Party are now too strong to cover up even in the middle of an election," says the Daily Express: "The Party's bizarre election campaign should convince even the most loyal (Labour) supporters that it has finally taken leave of its senses."

"Both Jim Callaghan and Jim Prior find it impossible to stomach the official line of their parties on one of the crucial issues in the election", says the Daily Mirror. Mr Prior had been bolder because he has more to lose, although "liberal Tories like Mr Prior, Francis Pym and Peter Walker would have no future after a landslide Thatcher victory", the paper adds.

Top films

1 (1) Tootsie
2 (2) Friday 13th Part III
3 (3) Sophie's Choice
4 (4) Educating Rita
5 (5) Gandhi
6 (–) Android
7 (7) Local Hero
8 (10) Heat and Dust
9 (8) American Gigolo
10 (–) Six Weeks

The top five in the provinces:

1 Tootsie
2 Friday 13th Part III
3 The Evil Dead
4 Local Hero
5 An Officer and a Gentleman

Compiled by Screen International

Top video rentals

1 Rocky III (Warner)
2 Poltergeist (MGM/UA)
3 The Evil Dead (Palace)
4 Annie (RCA/Columbia)
5 The Cannonball Run (CBS/Fox)
6 Death Wish II (RCA/Columbia)
7 Cat People (CIC)
8 Amityville II – The Possession (Thorn EMI)
9 Rocky II (Intervision/UA)
10 Arthur (Warner)

Supplied by Video Business

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure just W of Britain will persist.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW, central N, NW England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Mainly dry with sunny periods; wind mainly N, light to moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: Cloudy with a few bright intervals and occasional showers; wind mainly NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 11 to 14C (52 to 57F).

Lake District, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind mainly N, light to moderate; max temp 13 to 16C (55 to 61F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy with bright intervals and occasional showers; wind N to NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 9 to 12C (48 to 54F).

Outlook for the weekend: Dry with sunny periods and near normal temperatures in W; cool and rather cloudy in E with a little rain in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind N to NW, fresh or strong, occasionally gale; sea rough or very rough. Strait of Dover: Wind NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. English Channel (E): Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel: Wind light or moderate; sea smooth or slight. Irish Sea: Wind N, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 4.54 am. Sun sets: 9.02 pm
Moon sets: 5.25 am. Moon rises: 9.57 pm
Last quarter: June 3

Lighting-up time

London 9.32 pm to 4.23 am
Bristol 9.41 pm to 4.33 am
Edinburgh 10.09 pm to 4.11 am
Manchester 9.50 pm to 4.21 am
Penzance 9.47 pm to 4.51 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	14	57	Guernsey	s	13	55
Birmingham	c	13	55	Inverness	c	10	50
Blackpool	f	14	57	Jersey	s	15	59
Bristol	c	14	57	London	c	13	55
Cardiff	c	14	57	Manchester	f	15	59
Edinburgh	f	12	54	Newcastle	o	10	50
Glasgow	f	15	59	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

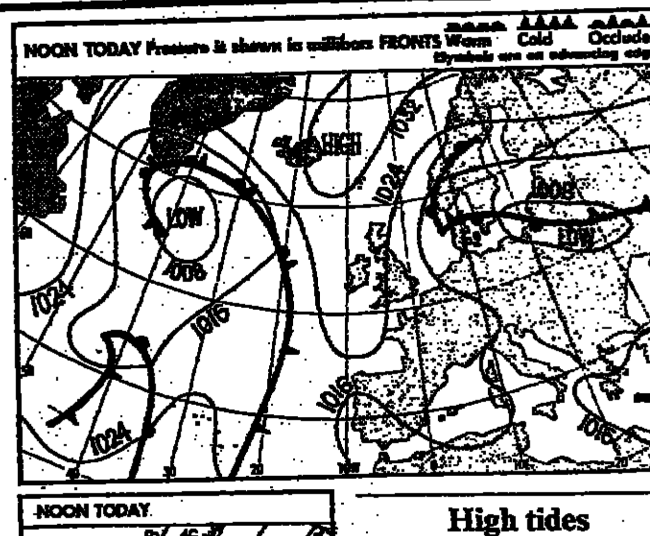
London

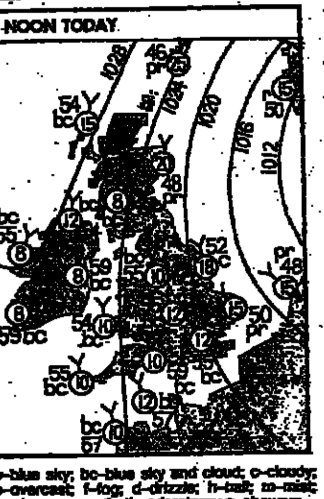
Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 15C, (59F); min 6pm to 6am, 8C, (46F). Humidity: 6pm, 55 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm nil. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 6.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1,022 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Weymouth, 19C (66F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Church Lawford, 0.04in; highest sunshine: Tiree, 14.0hr.

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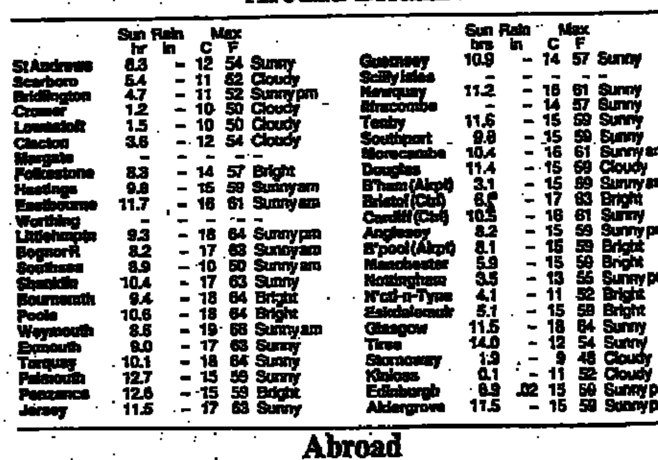
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.01	6.09	3.23	7.01
Aberdeen	2.24	4.00	2.41	4.00
Avonmouth	8.27	12.08	8.47	13.01
Belfast	–	–	12.13	3.03
Cardiff	8.12	11.09	8.32	12.01
Devonport	7.01	5.03	7.20	5.03
Dover	–	–	12.20	6.04
Falmouth	6.31	5.01	6.50	5.01
Glasgow	2.10	4.05	2.08	4.06
Harwich	12.49	4.00	1.19	4.00
Holyhead	11.33	5.03	11.49	5.04
Hull	7.29	7.01	7.45	7.02
Ilfracombe	7.06	8.08	7.28	8.09
Leith	3.36	5.04	4.02	5.05
Liverpool	12.11	9.02	12.30	9.01
Lowestoft	10.49	2.04	11.02	2.04
Margate	12.58	4.06	1.24	4.08
Milford Haven	7.25	6.07	7.43	6.08
Newquay	6.15	6.07	6.33	6.06
Oban	6.45	3.07	7.12	3.08
Penzance	5.56	5.04	6.16	5.04
Portland	8.12	1.09	8.38	2.01
Portsmouth	12.19	4.07	12.44	4.06
Shoreham	12.05	6.01	12.27	5.09
Southampton	–	–	12.10	4.04
Swansea	7.34	9.02	7.52	9.03
Tees	4.48	5.02	5.09	5.03
Walton-on-Naze	12.40	4.01	1.03	4.01

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	6.3	–	12	54	Sunny
Scarboro	5.4	–	11	52	Cloudy
Bridlington	4.7	–	11	52	Sunny pm
Cromer	1.2	–	10	50	Cloudy
Lowestoft	1.5	–	10	50	Cloudy
Clacton	3.6	–	12	54	Cloudy
Margate	–	–	–	–	–
Folkestone	8.3	–	14	57	Bright
Hastings	9.8	–	15	59	Sunny am
Eastbourne	11.7	–	16	61	Sunny am
Worthing	–	–	–	–	–
Littlehampton	9.3	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Bognor R	8.2	–	17	63	Sunny am
Southsea	8.9	–	10	50	Sunny am
Shanklin	10.4	–	17	63	Sunny
Bournemouth	9.4	–	18	64	Bright
Poole	10.6	–	18	64	Bright
Weymouth	8.5	–	19	66	Sunny am
Exmouth	9.0	–	17	63	Sunny
Torquay	10.1	–	18	64	Sunny
Falmouth	12.7	–	15	59	Sunny
Penzance	12.6	–	15	59	Bright
Jersey	11.5	–	17	63	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	10.9	–	14	57	Sunny
Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	–
Newquay	11.2	–	16	61	Sunny
Ilfracombe	–	–	14	57	Sunny
Tenby	11.6	–	15	59	Sunny
Southport	9.8	–	15	59	Sunny
Morecambe	10.4	–	16	61	Sunny am
Douglas	11.4	–	15	59	Cloudy
B'ham (Airpt)	3.1	–	15	59	Sunny am
Bristol (Ctr)	6.6	–	17	63	Bright
Cardiff (Ctr)	10.5	–	16	61	Sunny
Anglesey	8.2	–	15	59	Sunny pm
B'pool (Airpt)	8.1	–	15	59	Bright
Manchester	5.9	–	15	59	Bright
Nottingham	3.5	–	13	55	Sunny pm
N'cstl-n-Tyne	4.1	–	11	52	Bright
Eskdalemuir	5.1	–	15	59	Bright
Glasgow	11.5	–	18	64	Sunny
Tiree	14.0	–	12	54	Sunny
Stornoway	1.9	–	9	48	Cloudy
Kinloss	0.1	–	11	52	Cloudy
Edinburgh	8.9	.02	15	59	Sunny pm
Aldergrove	11.5	–	15	59	Sunny pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	19	66	Copenhgn	c	12	54	Majorca	f	22	72	Rio de Jan*	c	21	70
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Corfu	f	22	72	Malaga	f	22	72	Rome	f	20	68
Alexandria*	f	25	77	Dallas*	s	28	82	Malta	s	23	73	Salzburg	c	11	52
Algiers	s	23	73	Dublin	c	13	55	Melbourne	s	14	57	Sao Paulo*	c	18	64
Amsterdam	c	10	50	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Mexico C*	f	23	73	S Francisco*	s	15	59
Athens	f	23	73	Faro	c	20	68	Miami*	s	31	88	Santiago*			
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	f	20	68	Milan	r	16	61	Seoul*	s	27	81
Barbados*	c	28	82	Frankfurt	c	11	52	Montreal*	s	18	64	Singapore*	f	31	88
Barcelona	s	19	66	Funchal	f	19	66	Moscow	s	20	68	Stockholm	r	11	52
Beirut	s	24	75	Geneva	c	9	48	Munich	c	9	48	Strasbourg	r	9	48
Belgrade	f	21	760	Gibraltar	f	20	68	Nairobi	f	25	77	Sydney	d	15	59
Berlin	c	15	59	Helsinki	s	18	64	Naples	f	16	61	Tangier	f	21	70
Bermuda*				Hongkong*	c	27	81	New Delhi*	s	34	93	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Biarritz	c	15	59	Innsbruck	r	9	48	New York*	s	22	72	Tenerife	c	22	72
Boulogne	c	10	50	Istanbul	s	25	77	Nice	s	19	66	Tokyo*	c	16	61
Bordeaux	s	18	64	Jeddah	s	32	90	Oslo	c	20	68	Toronto*	r	15	59
Brussels	c	10	50	Jo'burg	s	19	66	Ottawa				Tunis	s	24	75
Budapest	f	18	66	Karachi*	s	37	99	Paris	c	13	55	Valencia	f	20	68
Buen Aires*	f	18	64	Las Palmas	s	21	70	Peking	c	22	72	Vancouver*	s	17	63
Cairo*	s	32	90	Lisbon	c	13	55	Perth	s	23	73	Venice	f	18	64
Cape Tn*	c	15	59	Locarno	f	16	61	Prague	c	12	54	Vienna	c	16	61
C'blanca	c	21	70	L Angeles*	c	19	66	Reykjavik	c	10	50	Warsaw	f	20	68
Chicago*	s	12	54	Luxembg	r	6	43	Rhodes	s	23	73	Washington*	f	23	73
Cologne	r	10	50	Madrid	s	22	72	Riyadh	f	38	100	Zurich	r	6	43

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available